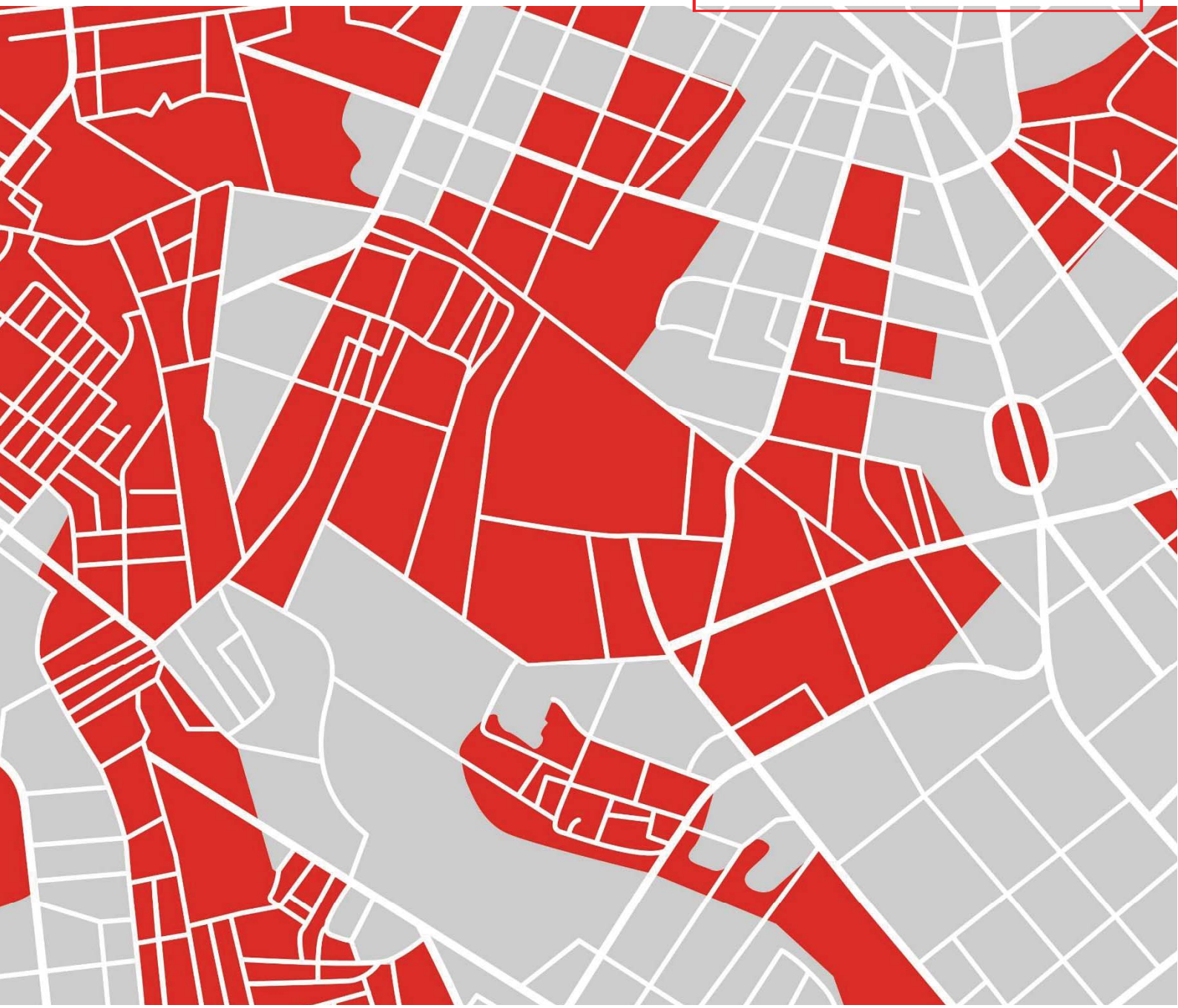

Ecological Assessment Report

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

Job No: 9216 E

saunders havill group

Document Control

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Document Issue

Issue	Date	Prepared By	Checked By
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E	21/08/2020	JG	-

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Acronyms and abbreviations

CAMBA.....China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
DAF .....Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Qld)
DAMS .....Development Assessment Mapping System
DSDMIP .....Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (Qld)
EAR.....Ecological Assessment Report
DES.....Department of Environment and Science (Qld)
EPBC Act.....*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
EVNT .....endangered, vulnerable or near threatened species listed under the NCA
JAMBA.....Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
LGA .....local government area
MCU .....material change of use
MLES.....Matters of Local Environmental Significance
MNES.....Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES .....Matters of State Environmental Significance
NCA.....*Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)*
NCWR .....*Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 (Qld)*
PDA.....Priority Development Area
PMST.....Protected Matters Search Tool
ROKAMBA...Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
ROL.....reconfiguration of a lot
SARA .....State Assessment Referral Agency (part of DSDMIP)
SPP .....State Planning Policy 2017 (Qld)
VMA .....*Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld)*
SRI .....significant residual impact
SRZ.....structural root zone
TPZ.....tree protection zone

1. Introduction

Saunders Havill Group were engaged by Economic Development Queensland (EDQ) to prepare an Ecological Assessment Report (EAR) for land located at 53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road, Oxley described as lot 600 on SP236626 and lot 551 on SP142916. This report provides a review of the site's ecological values with reference to Commonwealth, State and Local legislative and planning instruments.

The site is the former Oxley Secondary College which occupies approximately 19.74 hectares and was declared as surplus to the government needs in 2001. Other than temporary use as government offices during the fire ant eradication program, the buildings have remained dormant since the college closed in 2000.

Contextually, the site is located approximately 12 kilometres south-west of the Brisbane central business district. The site has frontages to Cliveden Avenue (north), Blackheath Road (east), Seventeen Mile Rocks Road (south) and is set amongst urban uses, including residential (various densities), school, commercial, medical and public transport (rail line) (refer to **Figure 1** for site context and **Figure 2** for site aerial). The Fort Bushland Reserve, a Brisbane City Council conservation zoned parcel, is located opposite the Cliveden Avenue frontage to the north.

The site forms part of the Oxley Priority Development Area (PDA) and as such, is subject to assessment under the Oxley PDA Development Scheme which was approved by the Queensland Government and came into effect on 9 August 2019.

EDQ proposed to establish four (4) precincts as part of the development, being:

- Precinct 1: Environmental Protection;
- Precinct 2: Open Space and Recreation;
- Precinct 3a: Neighbourhood; and
- Precinct 3b: Lifestyle and Care.

1.1. Purpose of the report

The purpose of this EAR is to present the results of desktop investigations and field surveys, identify environmental constraints, assess the potential impact on ecological features and review the significance of impacts on ecological features. This report was prepared with reference to relevant EDQ guidelines and practice notes such as *Environmental values and sustainable resource use* PDA Guideline no. 14 (The State of Queensland, Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning 2015) and *Tree retention in residential subdivisions* PDA Practice note no. 6 (Queensland Government 2014).

1.2. Property summary

The following table provides a summary of the project area attributes.

Table°1: Property summary

Address	53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road, Oxley
Lot/plan	600/SP236626 and 551/SP142916
Area	19.74 ha
VMA 1999	Category X (non-remnant) Category B (remnant 'endangered' and 'least concern') Essential habitat (Powerful Owl) Watercourse
State Planning Policy	Biodiversity (MSES) • Wildlife habitat • Regulated vegetation (category B) • Regulated vegetation (essential habitat) • Regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse) Natural hazards risk and resilience • Flood hazard area • Bushfire prone area Strategic airports and aviation facilities • Obstacle limitation surface area • Lighting area buffer 6km • Wildlife hazard buffer zone
Koala habitat	Generally not suitable
Oxley Priority Development Area Precincts	1 – Environmental protection 2 – open space and recreation 3 – Community Sub precinct 3a – neighbourhood Sub-precinct 3b: lifestyle and care
Oxley Priority Development Area Overlays	Hillside remediation Significant vegetation interface
Existing land use	Child care and natural areas

Legend

Project area

Figure 1

Site context

File ref. 9216 E Figure1SiteContextB
Date *20/12/2019*
Project *53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road, Oxley*

N

0 50 100 150 200 *Metres*

Scale (A4): 1:10,000 [GDA 1994 MGA Z56]

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Layer Sources: © State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy) 2019.

Legend

Project area

Figure 2

Site aerial

File ref. 9216 E Figure2SiteAerialB
Date *20/12/2019*
Project *53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road, Oxley*

N

0 50 100 150 200 *Metres*

Scale (A4): 1:5,000 [GDA 1994 MGA Z56]

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Layer Sources: © State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy) 2019; Nearmap 2019.

2. Ecological assessment methodology and process

The following steps were undertaken in the preparation of this assessment:

1. desktop analysis including legislation and policy review;
2. field survey;
3. impact assessment and development analysis; and
4. provide a conclusion and recommendations.

Details of the methodology for steps 1 and 2 are provided in the following sections.

2.1. Desktop analysis

Prior to the commencement of field surveys, a desktop analysis was conducted of Commonwealth, State and Local environmental databases and overlay mapping including the following:

- Commonwealth Matters of National Environmental Significance protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* on and around the site using the Protected Matters Search Tool;
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* listed threatened species on and around the site using the Wildlife Online database;
- Public environmental databases including Atlas of Living Australia;
- State Government environmental overlay mapping including:
    - Regulated Vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
    - Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger areas under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
    - Fish habitat under the *Fisheries Act 1994*
    - Watercourses under the *Water Act 2000*
    - Weeds under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*
    - Matters of State Environmental Significance under the State Planning Policy
- Planning scheme documents and maps.

A review of aerial photography history was also completed to assist with the broad delineation of vegetation communities and to identify historical patterns to local vegetation communities where present.

2.2. Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

The likelihood of occurrence assessment was based upon publicly available species records and/or other information sources, such as field guides and web-based species profiles, including but not limited to:

- Commonwealth Government's *Species Profile and Threats Database* (SPRAT) for the threatened species and ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act; and
- The Queensland *Department of Environment and Science* (DES) threatened species website.
- Atlas of Living Australia records

The likelihood of occurrence assessment was also informed by field survey results, including an appreciation and understanding of the species habitats within the subject site.

The likelihood of threatened species and ecological communities occurring in the referral area has been assessed against the criteria outlined in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Likelihood of occurrence assessment criteria

Likelihood of occurrence	Assessment criteria
Unlikely	No previous records of the species within the locality and one or more of the following criteria is met: • Not previously recorded on the subject site and surrounds and the subject site is beyond the current known geographic range; • Dependant on specific habitat types or resources that are not present on the subject site; or • Considered extinct in the wild.
May	Species previously recorded within the locality and one or more of the following criteria is met: • Previously recorded in proximity to the subject site (i.e. vagrant individuals); or • Potential habitat typologies or resources are present on the subject site.
Likely	Species previously recorded within the locality and one or more of the following criteria is met: • Previously recorded on the subject site; • Dependant on habitats or habitat resources that are available on the subject site; or • Suitable habitats are available on the subject site that are capable of supporting a resident population or individuals of the species.
Known	Flora species or ecological community positively identified during field surveys within the subject site.

	Fauna species positively recorded during field surveys within the subject site or adjacent habitats.

2.3. Field survey

A field survey utilising the following methods was conducted to describe site ecological values:

2.3.1 Observational survey for significant flora and fauna, habitat trees and biodiversity values

The project area was walked to ensure all species (flora and fauna) were recorded and identified. Particular attention was paid to any threatened species that were listed as possibly occurring on or within the vicinity of the project area and specific micro-assemblages which may support these threatened species. This included observations for vertebrate fauna present on or that may utilise the study area, including faunal lists and significance status of species under the EPBC Act including the JAMBA, CAMBA, ROKAMBA and the Bonn Convention, and Queensland's NCA.

The observational survey included identification of ecological features and values such as broad vegetation communities, fauna habitats, and ecological corridors. Identification and description of the fauna habitats present within the area included habitat trees. Specific attention was paid to identifying Brisbane City Council listed significant flora and fauna species. Details of the observational survey effort are provided in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Observational survey effort for significant species

Survey Method	Number of Observers	Date of Survey	Survey Period	Time of Day
Observational survey for significant species	2	18.07.2014	1 day	8am-4pm
Observational survey for significant species	2	05.04.2018	1 day	7:45am-4:10pm
Observational survey for significant species	2	08.05.2018	1 day	8:05am-4:50pm
Observational survey for significant species	2	09.01.2020	1 day	7am-5:20pm

Observational survey for significant species	2	05.02.2020	1 day	7am-4pm
Observational survey for significant species	2	10.02.2020	1 day	7am-4pm
Total survey method period			**12-person days**	

2.3.2 Identification of native specimens

As part of locating and describing the project area vegetation values, the attributes of all native tree specimens were recorded for the purpose of investigating potential impacts of contaminated land and future retention as part of development across non-remnant and 'least concern' remnant vegetation areas. A handheld GPS device (Trimble) was used to record locations (sub-one metre accuracy) of suitable trees for retention, and the following parameters of each tree specimen were recorded:

- tree species via a combination of observations of the gum nuts, buds, leaves, bark and growth form;
- diameter of the trunk of the tree measured at Breast Height (DBH) using a diameter tape;
- height of the tree measured using a laser rangefinder with three-point measurement capability (inclinometer);
- canopy spread;
- health assessment (canopy, trunk); and
- habitat values (hollows, nests, termites, scratches, scats).

The tree protection zone (TPZ) of the tree was calculated using the formula detailed in *Australian Standard AS4970-2009 – Protection of Trees on Development Sites* (TPZ = DBH x 12) (note a TPZ should not be less than 2 metres no greater than 15 metres except where crown protection is required). The structural root zone (SRZ) was calculated using the measured DBH and the following formula:

$$SRZ\ radius = (DBH \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$$

Details of the tree plot survey effort are provided in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Tree plot survey effort

Survey Method	Number of Observers	Date of Survey	Survey Period	Time of Day
Tree plot	2	08.05.2018	1 day	8:05am-4:50pm
Tree plot	2	05.02.2020	1 day	7am-4pm
Tree plot	2	10.02.2020	1 day	7am-4pm
Total survey method period			**6-person days**	

2.3.3 Identification of vegetation communities

Flora species and composition was reviewed with reference to the regulated vegetation and regional ecosystem mapping across the site, including pre-clear regional ecosystem mapping. Based on this information, the extent of remnant vegetation on-site was refined to the property scale. Details of the ground-truthing vegetation communities survey effort are provided in **Table 5** below.

Table 5: Ground-truthing vegetation communities survey effort

Survey Method	Number of Observers	Date of Survey	Survey Period	Time of Day
Ground-truthing vegetation communities	2	05.04.2018	4 hours	12pm-4pm
Total survey method period			**8-person hours**	

Refer to **Plan 1** for the ground-truthed vegetation communities on-site.

2.3.4 Diurnal active searches

Active searching primarily focusses on detecting reptiles and amphibians and will also detect small terrestrial mammals and signs of other cryptic species. This technique involved scanning for active animals as well as turning rocks and logs, raking through leaf litter, looking under bark and in crevices and other suitable microhabitat for cryptic animals. During these searches, other signs were also recorded where they could confidently be attributed to species (e.g. tracks, scats, nests and feeding signs). Details of the diurnal active searches survey effort are provided in **Table 6** below.

Methods employed during fauna surveys follow the *Terrestrial Fauna Survey Guidelines for Queensland*[1].

Table 6: Diurnal active search effort

Survey Method	Number of Observers	Date of Survey	Survey Period	Time of Day
Diurnal active searches	2	18.07.2014	1 hour	11am-12pm
Diurnal active searches	2	05.04.2018	1 hour	1pm-2pm
Diurnal active searches	2	08.05.2018	1 hour	1pm-2pm
Diurnal active searches	2	09.01.2020	1 hour	10am-11am
Total survey method period			**8-person hours**	

2.3.5 Diurnal bird surveys

This technique is a non-intrusive active area search that provides a direct census of diurnal bird species occurrence and abundance.

Inclement weather was avoided as this greatly reduces the detection of bird species. The abundance of flowering at the survey site was recorded, as this can influence the abundance and composition of nectar feeding diurnal birds.

This survey was conducted by one or more observers for 5 minutes (or 10 minutes if more complex habitat) on at least two (2) occasions within the survey period. The observer walked slowly and quietly through the site, looking and listening, taking a different path on each occasion. This increases detection of cryptic species and also serves to flush ground-dwelling species. High quality binoculars were used to observe. Only birds seen or heard within the site were counted, avoiding counts of the same individuals more than once each survey. Birds hunting, feeding or searching directly over the site were included, and birds flying overhead were recorded as 'off-site' and included with incidental records for survey area. Details of the diurnal bird survey effort are provided in **Table 7** below.

[1] Eyre TJ, Ferguson DJ, Hourigan CL, Smith GC, Mathieson MT, Kelly, AL, Venz MF, Hogan, LD & Rowland, J. 2014. Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Assessment Guidelines for Queensland. Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts, Queensland Government, Brisbane.

Table 7: Diurnal bird survey effort

Survey Method	Number of Observers	Date of Survey	Survey Period	Time of Day
Diurnal bird survey	2	05.04.2018	1 hour	6:00am
Diurnal bird survey	2	05.04.2018	1 hour	5:30pm
Diurnal bird survey	2	08.05.2018	1 hour	6:00am
Diurnal bird survey	2	08.05.2018	1 hour	5:30pm
Total survey method period			**8 person hours**	

2.3.1 Spotlighting – nocturnal survey

This non-intrusive survey technique is the most effective method to obtain estimates of nocturnal arboreal mammal incidence and abundance in wooded habitats. Spotlighting also targets medium to large terrestrial nocturnal mammals, and can detect other nocturnal taxon groups (*e.g.,* frogs, geckoes, nocturnal snakes, nocturnal birds, spiders).

A combination of high-powered spotlights and head torches were used to sample nocturnal mammals, birds, reptiles and frogs across the proposed action area. This technique involved detecting eye shine, and a record of vegetation density was taken. Additional information recorded included the prevailing conditions and search effort. Details of the diurnal bird survey effort are provided in **Table 8** below.

Table 8: Spotlighting survey effort

Survey Method	Number of Observers	Date of Survey	Survey Period	Time of Day
Spotlighting survey	2	08.05.2018	2 hours	6:15pm – 8:15pm
Total survey method period			**2-person hours**	

3. Legislation, policy and planning instruments

A review of the project area relative to the various government legislation, policy and planning instruments was completed. The review is summarised below and the associated search results are presented in **Appendix A**.

3.1. *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The EPBC Act aims to protect and manage matters of environmental significance which include nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. The act is administered by the Department of the Environment and Energy.

A search using the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) for the site provides a list of wetlands of international significance, threatened ecological communities and threatened species which have the potential to be temporarily or permanently located within a 5 kilometre radius from the central point of the site. **Table°9** lists a summary of these results relevant to the site. Refer to **Appendix A** for a copy of these results.

Table°9: EPBC Act PMST results

Wetlands of international importance		
Moreton Bay – 10 to 20km upstream		
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)		
Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community – Endangered – Community may occur within area **Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia** – Critically Endangered – Community likely to occur within area **White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland** – Critically Endangered – Community may occur within area		
Threatened species		
Scientific name	**Common name**	**Status**
Birds		
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	Endangered
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered
Cyclopsitta diophthalma	Coxen's Fig Parrot	Endangered
Dasyornis brachypterus	Eastern Bristlebird	Endangered
Diomedea antipodensis	Antipodean Albatross	Vulnerable
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni	Gibson's Albatross	Vulnerable
Diomedea exulans	Wandering Albatross	Vulnerable

Erythrotriochis radiates	Red Goshawk	Vulnerable
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pidgeon	Vulnerable
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	Critically Endangered
Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant-Petrel	Endangered
Macronectes halli	Northern Giant Petrel	Vulnerable
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew	Critically Endangered
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica	Fairy Prion	Vulnerable
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered
Sternula nereis nereis	Australian Fairy Tern	Vulnerable
Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	Vulnerable
Thalassarche cauta steadi	White-capped Albatross	Vulnerable
Thalassarche eremita	Chatham Albatross	Endangered
Thalassarche impavida	Campbell Albatross	Vulnerable
Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Vulnerable
Thalassarche salvini	Salvin's Albatross	Vulnerable
Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis	Hooded Plover	Vulnerable
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button-quail	Vulnerable
Fish		
Epinephelus daemelii	Black Rockcod	Endangered
Frogs		
Mixophyes fleayi	Fleay's Frog	Endangered
Insects		
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans	Australian Fritillary	Critically Endangered
Mammals		
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	Vulnerable
Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern Quoll	Endangered
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Spot-tailed Quoll	Endangered
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider	Vulnerable
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Vulnerable
Potorous tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo	Vulnerable
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable
Plants		
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint Grass	Vulnerable
Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved Bosistoa	Vulnerable
Corchorus cunninghamii	Native Jute	Endangered
Cupaniopsis shirleyana	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	

Cycas ophiolitica	-	Endangered
Dichanthium setosum	Bluegrass	Vulnerable
Fontainea venosa	-	Vulnerable
Gossia gonoclada	Angle-stemmed Myrtle	Endangered
Lepidium peregrinum	Wandering Pepper-cress	Endangered
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut	Vulnerable
Macadamia tetraphylla	Rough-shelled Bush Nut	Vulnerable
Notelaea ipsviciensis	Cooneana Olive	Critically Endangered
Phaius australis	Lesser Swamp-orchid	Endangered
Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	Vulnerable
Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax	Vulnerable
Reptiles		
Delma torquata	Adorned Delma	Vulnerable
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable

Note: Turtle species listed as potentially occurring on site have been excluded from this list as no habitat to support these species exists on site.

3.2. Nature Conservation Act 1992

The NCA classifies and protects significant areas (Protected Areas) and threatened plant and animal species. The NCWR is subordinate legislation to the NCA and lists plant and animal species presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, least concern, international or prohibited. The schedules of this regulation were considered in this report using a Wildlife Online database search with a 5 kilometre radius from the central point of the site. Species listed under the NCWR with the potential to occur around the subject site are shown in **Table°10**. Refer to **Appendix A** for a copy of these results.

Table°10: NCA Wildlife Online search results

Scientific name	Common name	Status
Adelotus brevis	Tusked Frog	Vulnerable
Erythrotriochis radiatus	Red Goshawk	Endangered
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable
Charadrius mongolus	Lesser Sand Plover	Endangered
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	Endangered
Ornithoptera richmondia	Richmond Birdwing	Vulnerable
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Vulnerable
Lilaeopsis brisbanica	-	Endangered
Eucalyptus curtisii	Plunkett Mallee	Near Threatened
Gossia gonoclada	-	Endangered
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut	Vulnerable

Symplocos harroldii	Hairy Hazelwood	Near Threatened

The protected plants regulatory framework under the NCA commenced on 31 March 2014, establishing approval triggers and processes for clearing protected plants. A protected plant is defined as all extinct, endangered, vulnerable and/or near threatened (EVNT) plant species listed by name in schedules 1-5 and least concern wildlife, not listed by name but identified as a plant indigenous to Australia in schedule 6 of the NCWR.

Under the NCA, a protected plant that is in the wild must not be 'taken', which includes being cleared, unless taking is under:

- a conservation plan applicable to the plant;
- a license, permit or other authority under a regulation; or
- an exemption under a regulation.

A search of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map identified that the site is not located within a High Risk Area for Protected Plants (refer Figure 3). It should also be noted that EVNT vegetation was not identified or located during the field assessment.

3.3. *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA) is the key mechanism by which the Queensland Government protects the state's environmental resources pertaining to vegetation. Under the VMA, a series of maps delineate vegetation features across the landscape, which are each assigned a conservation value directly related to the remaining extent of these features in the landscape. The VMA also protects 'essential habitat' vegetation where listed threatened species have been known to occur.

Regulated vegetation management mapping (shows vegetation categories used to determine clearing requirements. While areas shown on the map as Category X are not regulated under the VMA, those shown as Category A, B, C or R are subject to clearing requirements. The latter vegetation categories can only be cleared in accordance with an exemption, self-assessable vegetation clearing code, area management plan or development approval. A supporting map defining regional ecosystems, wetlands, waterway features and essential habitat, is provided with the regulated vegetation management map. Approval for clearing of native vegetation is required under the *Planning Act 2016*, specifically assessment is required against State Code 16: Native Vegetation Clearing of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) which are administered by the State Referral Assessment Agency (SARA) which is a division of the Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DILGP).

A property search of the Regulated Vegetation Management Map identifies the site as containing 'Category B' remnant vegetation (refer **Figure 4**). The Supporting Vegetation Management Map shows this remnant vegetation is comprised of 'endangered' regional ecosystem RE12.5.6 and 'least concern' regional ecosystem RE12.5.7 (refer **Figure 5**). The short technical description for each of these mapped regional ecosystems is:

- **'endangered' RE12.5.6:** *Eucalyptus siderophloia, E. propinqua, E. microcorys and/or E. pilularis open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils.*
- **'least concern' RE12.5.7:** *Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata +/- Eucalyptus portuensis or E. acmenoides, E. fibrosa subsp. fibrosa open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils.*

Whilst the provisions of the VMA do not apply within a PDA, the mapping provides guidance with respect to areas of potential significance.

Legend

Project area

Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

High risk area

Figure 3

Protected plants flora survey trigger area

File ref. 9216 E Figure3ProtectedPlantsTriggerB
Date *20/12/2019*
Project *53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road, Oxley*

N

0 50 100 150 200 *Metres*

Scale (A4): 1:5,000 [GDA 1994 MGA Z56]

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Layer Sources: © State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy) 2019; © State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science) 2019; Nearmap 2019.

Legend

Project area

Regulated vegetation category

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category R
- Category X

Figure 4

Regulated vegetation under the VMA

File ref. 9216 E Figure4RegulatedVegetationB
Date *20/12/2019*
Project *53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road, Oxley*

N

0 50 100 150 200 *Metres*

Scale (A4): 1:5,000 [GDA 1994 MGA Z56]

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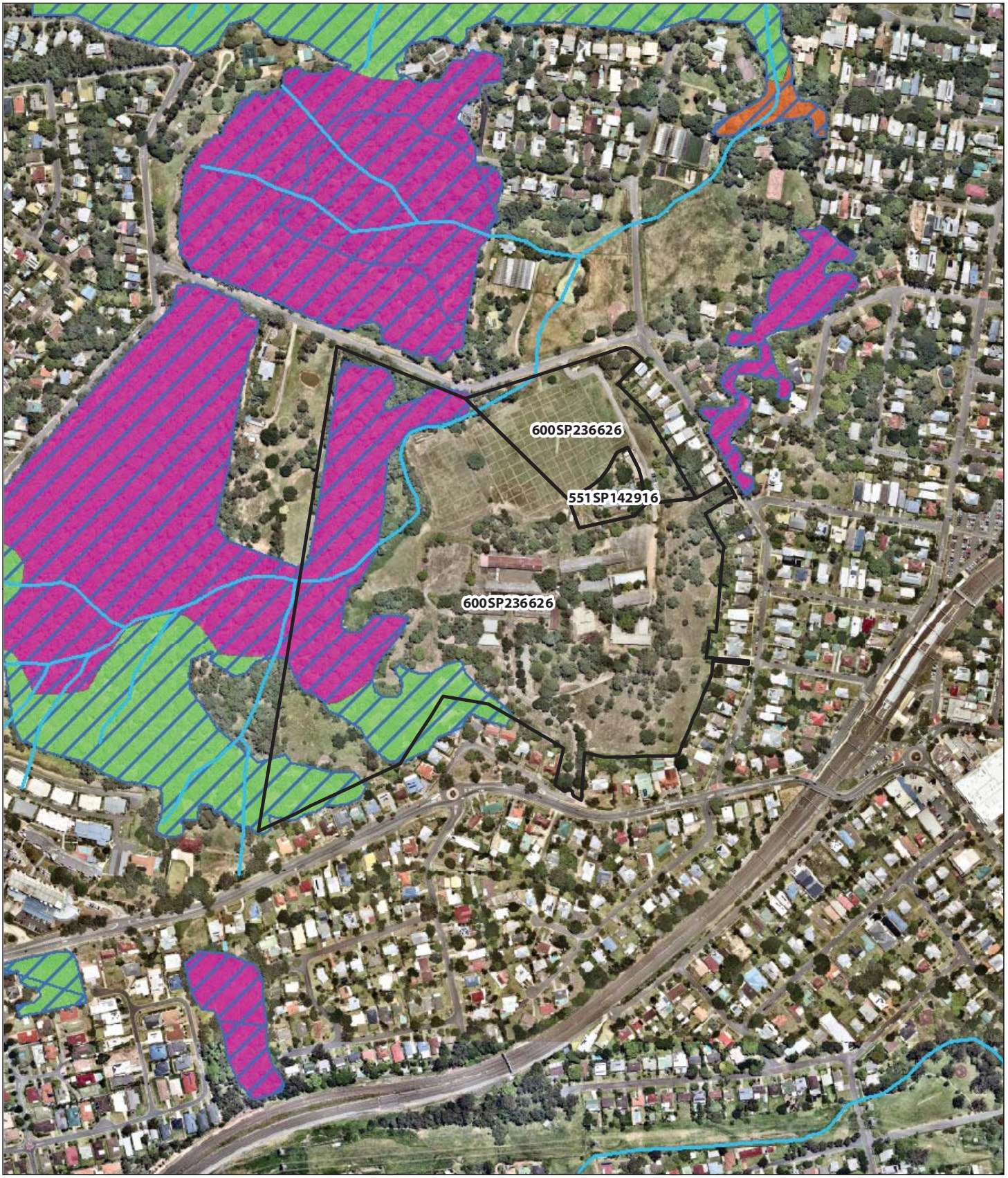
Layer Sources: © State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy) 2019; Nearmap 2019.



Legend

- Project area
- Essential habitat
- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- VMA watercourse

Figure 5

Vegetation Management Supporting Map under the VMA

File ref. 9216 E Figure5VegetationSupportingB
Date *20/12/2019*
Project *53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road, Oxley*

N

0 50 100 150 200 *Metres*

Scale (A4): 1:6,000 [GDA 1994 MGA Z56]

saunders havill group

Layer Sources: © State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy) 2019; Nearmap 2019.

3.4. *Biosecurity Act 2014*

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* commenced on 1 July 2016 and establishes a framework to regulate and control invasive plants and animals. Under the act, land owners are responsible for taking all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. This responsibility is known as the general biosecurity obligation.

The act categorises restricted matter (restricted plants and animals) into the following:

- Category 1: must be reported to an inspector within 24 hours (includes Red Imported Fire Ants, amongst others).
- Category 2: must be reported within 24 hours Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23.
- Category 3: must not be distributed either by sale or gift, or released into the environment.
- Category 4: must not be moved.
- Category 5: must not be kept.
- Category 6: must not be fed (animals).
- Category 7: must be euthanised (animals).

Restricted matters observed in the site area discussed in Section 4.

3.5. State Planning Policy

The State Planning Policy (The State of Queensland, Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning 2017) (SPP) details 17 state interests which are categorised into five themes:

1. liveable communities and housing
2. economic growth
3. environment and heritage
4. safety and resilience to hazards
5. infrastructure

The SPP provides interim development assessment requirements which ensures that state interests are considered by the local government assessment manager if the relevant planning scheme does not yet incorporate the state interests. For this project, a PDA designation affirms that this project is a state interest.

The following other state interests have been identified as occurring on the project area:

- **biodiversity**, specifically MSES - wildlife habitat, MSES - regulated vegetation (category B), MSES - regulated vegetation (essential habitat) and MSES - regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse)
- **natural hazards risk and resilience**, specifically flood hazard area and bushfire prone area
- **strategic airports and aviation facilities**, specifically obstacle limitation surface area, lighting area buffer 6 kilometres and wildlife hazard buffer zone.

State interests relating to biodiversity are discussed in this report The PDA development scheme will need to consider the other state interests.

3.6. Other Queensland environmental legislation

Other Queensland environmental legislation has been reviewed in the context of the project. **Table°11** lists the purpose of each legislation and relevance, however, an assessment under the listed legislation is not triggered by the proposed development.

Table°11: Site relevant to other Queensland environmental legislation

Legislation	Purpose	Relevance to project
Fisheries Act 1994	The act deals with the use, conservation and improvement of Queensland's fisheries resources and fish habitats. The legislation regulates the impact of coastal development on marine fish habitat, including protected marine plants and declared fish habitat areas.	The site does not contain any fish habitat or tidal waterways. Therefore responses to State Codes 11, 12 or 18 are not required.
Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995	The act seeks to protect the coastal resources of the coastal zone.	The site does not contain any coastal areas therefore a response to State Code 8 is not required.
Water Act 2000	The act provides a framework for sustainable management of Queensland's water resources and quarry material. Under the act, a riverine protection permit is required to be obtained if works within a waterway result in filling or excavation unless these works can be completed within the parameters of an exemption.	The site does not contain any watercourses as defined under the *Water Act 2000*.
Nature Conservation and Other Legislation (Koala Protection) Amendment Regulation 2020	Deals with development within mapped koala priority areas and koala habitat areas by regulating the clearing of these area. The amended Part 10 of the Planning Regulation 2017 outlines that clearing of koala habitat areas within a koala priority area is prohibited development. Schedule 11 of the regulation sets the benchmarks for assessment in koala priority areas and identified koala broad hectare areas, while, SDAP Code 25 sets out the performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes for the clearing of koala habitat areas outside of the koala priority areas.	The site is mapped as being outside of a koala priority area and containing koala habitat areas. However, as the site is within a Priority Development Area, the site is exempt from assessment under SDAP Code 25.

3.7. Oxley Priority Development Area Development Scheme

The site is located within the Oxley Priority Development Area (PDA). The Oxley PDA contains the following precincts and overlays:

- Precinct 1: Environmental protection – includes areas of environmental significance and have associated conservation, biodiversity habitat and scenic amenity value.

- Precinct 2: Open space and recreation – limited range of low impact, low intensity land uses and includes land constrained by flooding
- Precinct 3: Community – establishes a new neighbourhood comprising dwelling houses and community uses as well as a childcare centre and retirement facility/residential care facility
- Sub-precinct 3a: Neighbourhood
- Sub-precinct 3b: Lifestyle and care
- Overlay: Hillside remediation – land unsuitable [for development due to slope and landslip susceptibility. Will be subject to revegetation and treatment works
- Overlay: Significant vegetation interface – remnant vegetation mapped as Category B 'least concern' on the regulated vegetation map. Contributes to the scenic amenity of the PDA.

4. Ecological survey results

Ecologists from the Saunders Havill Group have inspected the site on six (6) occasions: 18 July 2014, 5 April 2018, 8 May 2018 and 9 January 2020, while completing a detailed tree survey on 5 February and 10 February 2020. The project area was walked to ensure all vegetation communities and species were reviewed. Particular attention was paid to any threatened flora and habitat for any threatened fauna species that were listed as possibly occurring on or within the vicinity of the project area, and specific micro assemblage which may support these threatened species.

4.1. General site observations

The following general observations have been made based on the desktop analysis and field surveys:

- The project area covers 19.74 hectares and is located approximately 500 metres directly south of the Brisbane River in the suburb of Oxley. The area was once the Oxley Secondary Collage containing several buildings and sporting ovals and facilities. Vegetation in the eastern portion of the site typically comprised established trees including a number of landscaping trees and overgrown garden beds. The western portion of the site contains mapped remnant vegetation including both 'least concern' and 'endangered' regional ecosystem communities. Directly north of the investigation area is the Fort Bushland Reserve, a Brisbane City Council local park for conservation, which is completely vegetated and connects through to riparian vegetation along the Brisbane River.
- The site ranges from approximately thirty (30) metres above sea level in the north-western corner of the property down to below ten (10) metres above sea level towards the north-eastern corner. The property is intermittently utilised for police and fire fighting training purposes however has more recently been subject of vandalism and anti-social behaviour.
- The site is mapped as containing approximately 4.81 hectares of remnant vegetation, of which 3.41 hectares is mapped as containing 'endangered' regional ecosystem RE12.5.6, and two (2) 'least concern' polygons containing regional ecosystem RE12.5.7 totalling approximately 1.4 hectares. Introduced flora species were observed throughout the mapped remnant vegetation and minor discrepancies in the mapped remnant boundaries were noted.

4.2. Likelihood of Occurrence

The likelihood of occurrence assessment was initially conducted prior to conducting field surveys to identify the MNES (threatened ecological communities and threatened and/or migratory species) of potential relevance to the subject site. The identified MNES were then the focus of the field survey program and effort.

The likelihood of occurrence also considered the species listed as possibly occurring on site under the NC Act as listed in **Section 3.2,** where they are also listed as a locally significant species under the BCC Biodiversity Overlay Code.

Subsequent to completing the field survey, the likelihood of occurrence was revised and finalised, based on field survey results and the confirmed vegetation communities and associated habitats contained with the subject site. The outcome of this two-staged likelihood of occurrence is presented in the following sections.

4.2.1 EPBC Act Threatened Ecological Communities

The likelihood of occurrence for each TEC within the subject site, as presented in **Table 12**, referred to State Government regional ecosystem mapping within the locality and known distributions of the TECs, to identifies those TEC's with potential to occur in the subject site or recorded during field surveys.

The Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) (refer **Section 3.1**) returned the following three (3) threatened ecological communities (TEC), listed under the EPBC Act, as having potential to occur within the bounds of the subject site:

- Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community
- Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia
- White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland

The results of the likelihood of occurrence assessment determined that one TEC, Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia had a moderate likelihood of occurring on-site due to the presence of a known vegetation community (RE12.5.13) to the north of the site. None of the remaining two (2) TECs were identified as likely to occur due to the absence of regional ecosystems and species on-site typically associated with these TECs. **Field surveys confirmed that no TECs were present on-site.** It should be noted that vegetation representative of Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia was confirmed as present on the Fort Bushland Reserve to the north of the site. Additionally, this vegetation is mapped as 'endangered' RE12.5.13.

Table 12: Likelihood of occurrence of TECs within study area

TEC	EPBC Act Status	Likelihood of Occurrence
Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East	Endangered	**Low** No species representing these characteristics or vegetation communities were observed on-site.

Queensland ecological community		The site is not mapped as containing any regional ecosystem communities associated with this ecological community.
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	**Moderate** This TEC is known to occur on the Fort Bushland Reserve to the north of the site. Key diagnostics and condition thresholds for this TEC were not observed on-site.
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	**Low** No Characteristics or species representing this community were observed on or within the immediate vicinity of this site.

4.2.2 Threatened Flora Species

Database searches returned fifteen (15) flora species, listed as threatened under the EPBC Act and/or NCA Act as having been previously recorded or predicted to occur within 5 km of the subject site, as presented in **Section 3.1.**

Based on the presence of species records within the locality and the habitats within the subject site, a likelihood of occurrence assessment was conducted to determine those threatened flora species with potential to occur within the subject site. The assessment identified that all of the fifteen (15) listed threatened flora species had a low risk of impact on site due to being unlikely to occur in the subject site.

The complete likelihood of occurrence is provided in **Appendix E.**

4.2.3 Threatened Fauna Species

Database searches returned thirty-eight (38) fauna species, listed as threatened under the EPBC Act and/or NCA Act, as having been previously recorded or predicted to occur within 5 km of the subject site, as presented in **Section 3.1.**

Based on the presence of species records within the locality and the habitats within the subject site, a likelihood of occurrence assessment was conducted to determine those threatened fauna species with potential to occur within the subject site. The assessment identified that two (2) threatened fauna species had a moderate or higher likelihood or occurring on-site, these being the GHFF and Koala respectively. Of note, evidence of GHFF foraging was observed on-site, while evidence of koala usage in the form of scats or direct sighting were not recorded.

The complete likelihood of occurrence is provided in **Appendix E.**

4.2.4 Migratory Species

Database searches returned twenty-seven (27) migratory species, listed as threatened under the EPBC Act and/or NCA Act, as having been previously recorded or predicted to occur within 5 km of the subject site, as presented in **Section 3.1.**

Given the lack of suitable habitat for migratory species on-site, further assessment of these species was not completed.

The complete likelihood of occurrence is provided in **Appendix E.**

4.2.5 BCC Locally Significant Species

The likelihood of occurrence also considered the species listed as possibly occurring on site under the NC Act as listed in **Section 3.2**, and species listed as locally significant under Table 8.2.4.3.C of the BCC *City Plan 2014*. Database searches returned ten (10) species considered moderate or higher as occurring on-site. These species include:

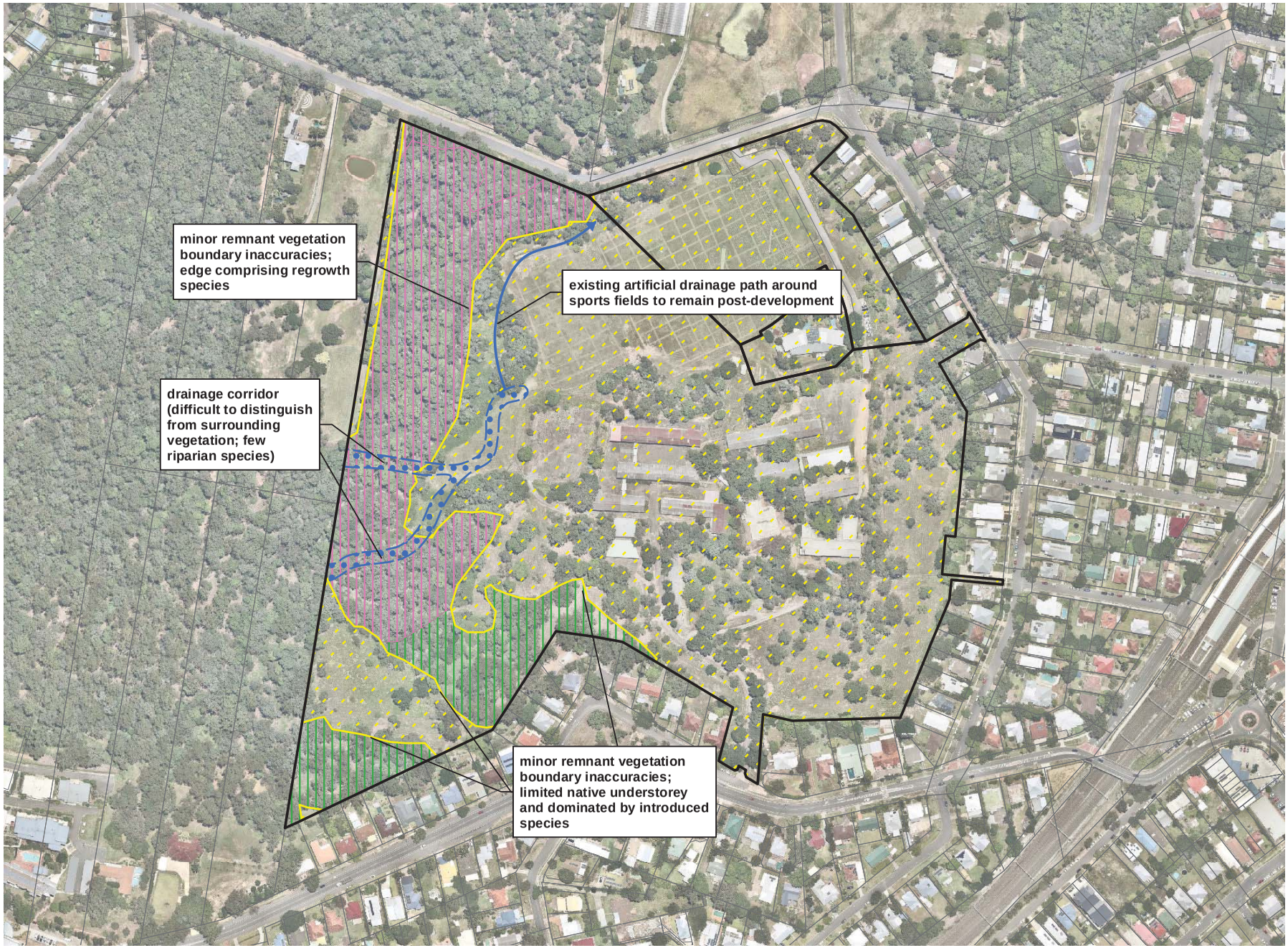
- *Tachyglossus aculeatus* (Echidna)
- *Petaurus breviceps* (Sugar Glider)
- *Ninox strenua* (Powerful Owl)
- *Burhunus grallarius* (Bush Stone-Curlew)
- *Merops ornatus* (Rainbow Bee-eater)
- *Podargus ocellatus plumiferus* (Plumed Frogmouth)
- *Pteropus Alecto* (Black Flying-fox)
- *Pteropus scapulatus* (Little Red Flying-fox)
- *Petaurus norfolcensis* (Squirrel Glider)
- *Macropus dorsalis* (Black-striped Wallaby)

4.3. Flora survey results

The following flora observations have been made based on the desktop analysis and field surveys:

- The EPBC Act PMST listed three (3) Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)s considered to have potential to be found within the area (refer **Section 3**). These are described as Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community, Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia and White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland. TECs were not observed on-site. Furthermore, none of the EPBC Act listed flora species were observed/recorded within the project area.
- The NCA Wildlife Online database listed five (5) threatened flora species as possibly occurring within the area (refer **Section 3.2**). Flora species protected under the NCA were not observed/recorded during field survey.
- Regional ecosystem mapping shows the site as containing areas of 'endangered' RE12.5.6 and 'least concern' RE12.5.7. The 'endangered' mapped remnant polygon was heavily infested with introduced species.
- Habitat to support *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) and *Nenox strenua* (Powerful Owl) was recorded within the mapped 'endangered' vegetation, however individuals were not observed nor any evidence of use recorded. The habitat on-site for these species is not regarded as critical habitat due to the historical disturbances and existing threats (e.g., adjacent uses).
- A total of one-hundred and fifteen (115) flora species were recorded on-site, consisting of forty-two (42) native species and seventy-three (73) introduced species (refer **Table 13**).
- Broadly, the site can be separated into three (3) distinct vegetation areas and one (1) overlapping waterbody/drainage feature (refer to **Plan 1**):
    - vegetation community 1 – 'endangered' remnant vegetation
    - vegetation community 2 – 'least concern' remnant vegetation
    - vegetation community 3 – non-remnant vegetation
    - waterbodies and drainage features

PLAN 01 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES



NOTES

This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field survey. These may need verification if the development application is approved and development proceeds, and may change when a full survey is undertaken or in order to comply with development approval conditions. No reliance should be placed on the information on this plan for detailed design or for any financial dealings involving the land. Saunders Havill Group therefore disclaims any liability for any loss or damage whatsoever or howsoever incurred, arising from any party using or relying upon this plan for any purpose other than as a document prepared for the sole purpose of accompanying a development application and which may be subject to alteration beyond the control of the Saunders Havill Group. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.

Layer Sources

© State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy) 2018; Nearmap 2018.

* This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Project area

Field survey results

- Vegetation community 1
- Vegetation community 2
- Vegetation community 3
- Drainage feature

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	30/07/2018	Preliminary	JB	JG

0 10 20 40 60 80 100 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 1994 | Zone 56 | 1:3,000 @ A3

saunders havill group

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND

53 SEVENTEEN MILE ROCKS ROAD, OXLEY

ADDRESS/RPD: 600/SP236626 and 551/SP142916 *30/07/2018* *9216 E P01 VegetationCommunitiesA*

4.3.1 Vegetation community 1 — 'endangered' remnant vegetation

The site is mapped as containing approximately 4.81 hectares of remnant vegetation of which 3.41 hectares is mapped as containing an 'endangered' regional ecosystem RE12.5.6, described as *"Eucalyptus siderophloia, Eucalyptus propinqua, Eucalyptus microcorys and/or Eucalyptus pilularis open forest on remnant tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils"*. Flora species observed throughout the field survey are typical of this regional ecosystem community.

The canopy species within vegetation community 1 is consistent with the current regional ecosystem mapping whereby *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box), *Eucalyptus siderophloia* (Grey Ironbark) and *Eucalyptus propinqua* (Grey Gum) dominated the canopy. Other species recorded depending on the position within the landscape throughout the remnant polygon included *Eucalyptus microcorys* (Tallowwood) and *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum). The understorey of vegetation community 1 is dominated by *Acacia* species including *Acacia disparrima* (Hickory Wattle) and *Acacia leiocalyx* (Early Flowering Black Wattle) in addition to *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box). Other species recorded in lower densities included *Alphitonia excelsa* (Soap Tree), *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She Oak), and *Lophostemon suaveolens* (Swamp Box). Recruitment of *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* species were also recorded within the sub-canopy layer, however were in very low numbers due to the density of the shrub layer and heavy weed infestations (refer **Photo 1**). Introduced species recorded across the shrub layer were dominated by *Lantana camara* (Lantana), *Megathyrsus maximus* (Guinea Grass), *Asparagus africanus* (Climbing Asparagus Fern) *Macfadyena unguis-cati* (Cat's Claw Creeper) and *Ochna serrulata* (Ochna). Some native species were recorded however the abundance was limited.

The field survey noted that the eastern edge of this vegetation community did not comprise any canopy species and is dominated by an edge of *Acacia* species (refer **Photo 2**).

Photo 1: Vegetation community 1 severely infested with introduced flora species

Photo 2: Edge of vegetation community 1 dominated by *Acacia* and *Lophostemon* regrowth

4.3.2 Vegetation community 2 — 'least concern' remnant vegetation

The project area is mapped as containing approximately 4.81 hectares of remnant vegetation, of which 1.40 hectares is mapped 'least concern' regional ecosystem RE12.5.7 described as *"Corymbia citriodora +/- Eucalyptsu portuensis or Eucalyptus acmenoides, Eucalyptus fibrosa open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils"*. The 'least concern' vegetation that forms vegetation community 2 occurs in two locations on-site and is part of a larger remnant polygon that extends further west into adjacent properties.

The canopy layer within vegetation community 2 is consistent with the current regional ecosystem mapping with *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum) the dominant species recorded. The understory of vegetation community 2 is largely absent (refer **Photo 3**), however, the shrub and ground layers are dominated by introduced species, particularly *Lantana camara* (Lantana) and *Megathyrsus maximus* (Guinea Grass). The canopy coverage and height of the canopy layer meets the definition of 'remnant'.

Photo 3: Vegetation community 2 dominated by *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum)

4.3.3 Vegetation community 3 — non-remnant vegetation

The vegetation observed throughout the balance of the project area contained predominantly established native specimens, as well as several planted landscape trees. The dominant native species observed in vegetation community 3 was *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) (refer **Photo 4**). Large *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) individuals were predominantly located surrounding the existing derelict school buildings, while other scattered native species included *Eucalyptus propinqua* (Grey Gum), *Eucalyptus siderophloia* (Grey Ironbark), *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) and *Acacia disparrima* (Hickory Wattle). The mid-canopy and ground-layer are absent due to regular slashing and maintenance.

Vegetation recorded amongst the derelict school buildings include both native and planted landscape species including *Eucalyptus microcorys* (Tallowwood), *Corymbia torelliana* (Cadaghi), *Allocasuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak), *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad Leaf Paperbark), *Melaleuca leucadendra* (Weeping Paperbark), *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda), *Eucalyptus grandis* (Flooded Gum) and *Ficus rubignosa* (Pork Jackson Fig). Several garden weed species were recorded amongst the unmaintained school buildings.

Photo 4: *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) dominated native species recorded throughout vegetation community 3

4.3.4 Waterbodies and drainage features

The project area contains a *Brisbane City Plan 2014* mapped local waterway corridor and VMA watercourse comprising two (2) waterway features which enter the site from the western boundary. The mapped waterway is discontinuous as a result of historical disturbances and the construction of school playing fields, with the drainage water diverted around the western extents of the playing fields (refer to **Appendix B** for historical aerial imagery). The mapped waterway contains limited waterway features and is best described as a drainage feature. The flow path of the drainage feature becomes more obvious towards the eastern extent of the mapped waterway, however this appears to be a result of the steep terrain.

No obvious riparian corridor or riparian species were recorded throughout the mapped waterway, apart from scattered *Lomandra longifolia* (Mat Rush) and within the eroded damp areas, *Juncus usitatus* (Juncus) and *Cyperus polystachyos* (Bunchy Sedge) (refer **Photo 5**). The dominant substrate throughout mapped waterway is soil associated with land zone 5, with no exposed bedrock noted. The bed and bank features are discontinuous with some ephemeral eroded pools observed towards the lower portion of the Brisbane City Council mapped waterway which appear to be the result of previous erosion or drainage works. These eroded ephemeral pools were the only instream habitat recorded at the time of the assessment. Throughout the mapped waterway, heavy weed infestations were recorded (refer **Photo 6**). Dominant weed species recorded included *Dolichandra unguis-cati* (Cats Claw Creeper), *Lantana camara* (Lantana), *Megathyrsus maximus* (Guinea Grass), as well as *Solanum torvum* (Devils Fig), *Solanum mauritianum* (Wild Tobacco) and *Tithonia diversifolia* (Japanese Sunflower).

Photo 5: Mapped waterway corridor containing discontinuous features

Photo 6: Severe weed infestation throughout the mapped waterway corridor.

4.3.5 Threatened flora

For the purposes of this report, a significant flora species has been defined as a species that is:

- scheduled/categorised as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or conservation dependent under the EPBC Act; and/or
- scheduled/categorised as endangered, vulnerable, or near threatened under the NCA; and/or
- identified by Brisbane City Council as a locally significant species in the *Brisbane City Plan 2014*.

No significant flora species identified under the EPBC Act or the NCA were identified on site.

Twelve (12) flora species identified as locally significant under the BCC Biodiversity Overlay Code were identified on site, these being:

- *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum)
- *Corymbia intermedia* (Pink Bloodwood)
- *Eucalyptus grandis* (Flooded Gum)
- *Eucalyptus melanophloia* (Silver-leaved Ironbark)
- *Eucalyptus microcorys* (Tallowwood)

- *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Gum-topped Box)
- *Eucalyptus propinqua* (Grey Gum)
- *Eucalyptus robusta* (Swamp Mahogany)
- *Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney Blue Gum)
- *Eucalyptus seeana* (Narrow-leaved Red Gum)
- *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum)
- *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box)

Identification of *Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus fibrosa, Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus moluccana, Lophostemon confertus, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Eucalyptus propinqua, Eucalyptus microcorys* and *Eucalyptus saligna* are all expected to occur on-site given the existing regional ecosystems present and pre-clear regional ecosystem mapping.

Isolated specimens of *Eucalyptus grandis, Eucalyptus melanophloia, Eucalyptus robusta* and *Eucalyptus seeana* are attributed to either being historically planted on-site or established via bird droppings or natural processes.

Additionally, the Likelihood of Occurrence assessment for the site (refer **Appendix E**), identified the Plunkett Mallee as having the potential to occur on site. The Plunkett Mallee is an NC Act listed species and listed as a locally significant species under BCC. This is due to some habitat suitable for the species existing on site, as well as the existence of records of the species within 5 km of the site. Of note, no specimens of the Plunkett Mallee were recorded on site during the detailed field survey.

4.3.6 Observed native flora

Table 13: Native flora species list

Scientific Name	Common Name	BCC Significant Flora Species
Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	N
Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	N
Acacia fimbriata	Fringed Wattle	N
Acacia leiocalyx	Early Flowering Black Wattle	N
Acacia podalyriifolia	Silver Wattle	N
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	N
Alphitonia excelsa	Soap Tree	N
Angophora leiocarpa	Smooth-barked Apple	N
Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya Pine	N
Araucaria cunninghamii	Hoop Pine	N
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	Piccabeen Palm	N
Archontophoenix cunninghamii	Bangalow Palm	N
Auranticarpa rhombifolia	Diamond-leaf Pittosporum	N
Brachychiton acerifolius	Illawara Flame Tree	N
Castanospermum australe	Black Bean	N
Casuarina cunninghamiana	River She-oak	N
Casuarina glauca	Swamp Oak	N
Cheilanthes distans	Bristle Cloak Fern	N
Commersonia bartramia	Brown Kurrajong	N
Cordyline rubra	Red-fruited Palm Lily	N
Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	Y
Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	Y
Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton Bay Ash	N
Corymbia trachyphloia	Brown Bloodwood	N
Cryptocarya glaucescens	Jackwood	N
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Tuckeroo	N
Dianella caerulea	Blueberry Lily	N
Eucalyptus carnea	Broad-leaved White Mahogany	N
Eucalyptus cloeziana	Gympie Messmate	N
Eucalyptus crebra	Grey Ironbark	N
Eucalyptus dunnii	Dunn's White Gum	N
Eucalyptus eugenioides	Thin-leaved Stringybark	N
Eucalyptus fibrosa	Broad-leaved Red Ironbark	N
Eucalyptus grandis	Flooded Gum	Y
Eucalyptus melanophloia	Silver-leaved Ironbark	Y

Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	Y
Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum Topped Box	Y
Eucalyptus propinqua	Northern Grey Gum	Y
Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mahogany	Y
Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum	Y
Eucalyptus seeana	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	Y
Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey Ironbark	N
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	Y
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat Berry	N
Ficus benjamina	Weeping Fig	N
Ficus macrophylla	Moreton Bay Fig	N
Ficus obliqua	Small-leaved Fig	N
Ficus rubiginosa	Port Jackson Fig	N
Flindersia australis	Crows Ash	N
Flindersia schottiana	Bumpy Ash	N
Gahnia aspera	Saw Sedge	N
Glochidion ferdinandi	Cheese Tree	N
Grevillea robusta	Silky Oak	N
Harpullia pendula	Tulipwood	N
Imperata cylindrica	Blady Grass	N
Jagera pseudorhus	Foambark Tree	N
Juncus usitatus	Common Rush	N
Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	N
Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box	Y
Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	N
Mallotus philippensis	Red Kamala	N
Melaleuca bracteata	Black Tea Tree	N
Melaleuca leucadendra	Weeping Paperbark	N
Melaleuca linariifolia	Snow In Summer	N
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broadleaved Paperbark	N
Melaleuca saligna	Willow Bottlebrush	N
Melaleuca viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	N
Melia azedarach	White Cedar	N
Melicope elleryana	Corkwood	N
Oplismenus aemulus	Creeping Beard Grass	N
Ozothamnus diosmifolius	Sago Flower	N
Parsonsia straminea	Monkey Rope Vine	N
Platycerium superbum	Staghorn	N

Polyscias elegans	Celerywood	N
Pteridium esculentum	Bracken	N
Smilax australis	Barbed-wire Vine	N
Solanum stelligerum	Devil's Needles	N
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Wheel of Fire	N
Stephania japonica	Tape Vine	N
Syzygium australe	Brush Cherry	N
Tabernaemontana pandacaqui	Banana Bush	N
Trema tomentosa	Poison Peach	N
Wahlenbergia graniticola	Bluebell	N

4.3.7 Detailed tree plot greater than 100 mm DBH

A detailed tree plot survey was carried out on-site by locating and identifying all native and introduced tree species greater than 100 mm DBH within Precinct 2, Precinct 3a, Precinct 3b and the edge of Precinct 1. Opportunistic tree retention has been sought, particularly within the 'significant vegetation interface' and public open space. Additionally, the master plan has been designed to ensure the retention of tree 41 (*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (1480 mm DBH)) and the eastern row of *Flindersia australis* along the entry road.

Plan 3 presents the preliminary tree retention and removal associated with the remediation works and stage 1 development and the tree schedule (refer **Appendix C)** presents the field recorded data. This potential for retention has been assessed with reference to the Plan of Development published Place Design Group (**Appendix D**) and Bushfire Management Plan published by Land and Environment Consultants.

4.3.8 Observed introduced flora

The following observations were made based on field survey:

- Of the one-hundred and fifty-seven (157) flora species recorded across the site, seventy-three (73) are considered introduced flora species to the area (refer **Table 14**).
- Ten (10) of these species are listed as restricted matters under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (discussed in **Section 3.4**). Management of restricted invasive plans under the act are to be managed at the Local government level through a biosecurity plan that covers invasive plants and animals in its area.
- Of the introduced species observed on-site, particular control measures for *Dyschoriste depressa* during construction need to be implemented. This is further expanded in **Section 5.2.2**.

Table 14: Introduced species list

Scientific Name	Common Name
Acalypha wilkesiana	Fijian Fire Plant
Ageratum houstonianum	Blue Billygoat Weed
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Annual Ragweed
Archontophoenix alexandrae	Alexandrae Palm
Ascelepias curassavica	Red-head Cotton Bush
Asparagus aethiopicus	Climbing Asparagus Fern
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel Bush
Bauhinia galpinii	Red Bauhinia
Bidens pilosa	Cobbler's Pegs
Bryophyllum delagoense	Mother-of-millions
Calyptocarpus vialis	Creeping Cinderella Weed
Cascabela thevetia	Yellow Oleander
Cassytha glabella	Devil's Twine
Catharanthus roseus	Pink Periwinkle
Celtis sinensis	Chinese Elm
Chloris gayana	Rhodes Grass
Chloris virgata	Feathertop Rhodes Grass
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Laurel
Citharexylum sponosum	Fiddlewood
Cnna indica	Canna Lily
Commelina benghalensis	Hairy Wandering Jew
Conyza bonariensis	Flaxleaf Fleabane
Conyza sumatrensis	Tall Fleabane
Corymbia torelliana	Cadaghi
Crassocephalum crepioides	Thickhead
Cyperus involucratus	Umbrella Sedge
Cyperus polystachyos	Bunchy Sedge
Cyperus rotundus	Nutgrass
Delonix regia	Poinciana
Dolichandra unguis-cati	Cat's Claw Creeper
Duranta erecta	Duranta
Dyschoriste depressa	Dyschoriste
Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat
Erythrina crista-galli	Cockspur Coral Tree
Gomphocarpus physocarpus	Balloon Cotton Bush
Hibisucs rosa-sinensis	China Rose

Hybanthus stellarioides	Spade Flower
Hydrocotyle acutiloba	Pennywort
Ipomoea cairica	Mile-a-minute
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda
Lantana camara	Lantana
Lantana montevidensis	Creeping Lantana
Leucaena leucocephala	Leucaena
Libidibia ferrea	Leopard Tree
Lobelia purpurascens	White Root
Megathyrsus maximus	Guinea Grass
Melinis repens	Red Natal Grass
Millettia pinnata	Pongamia
Morus alba	White Mulberry
Murraya paniculata	Mock Orange
Neonontonia wightii	Glycine
Ochna serrulata	Ochna
Opuntia stricta	Prickly Pear
Paspalum dilatum	Paspalum
Paspalum notatum	Bahia Grass
Passiflora suberosa	Corky Passion Flower
Philodendron bipinnatifidum	Tree Philodendron
Phoenix roebelenii	Dwarf Date Palm
Pinus radiata	Radiata Pine
Rivina humilis	Coral Berry
Sansevieria trifasciata	Mother-in-law's Tongue
Schefflera actinophylla	Umbrella Tree
Schinus terebinthifolius	Broadleaved Pepper Tree
Senna pendula	Easter Cassia
Sida cordifolia	Flannel Weed
Solanum mauritianum	Wild Tobacco Tree
Solanum nigrum	Blackberry Nightshade
Solanum seaforthianum	Brazilian Nightshade
Solanum torvum	Devil's Fig
Spathodea companulata	African Tulip Tree
Sphagneticola trilobata	Singapore Diasy
Tithonia diversifolia	Japanese Sunflower
Urochloa decumbens	Signal Grass

4.4. Fauna observations

A basic fauna assessment was conducted across the site to identify and describe on-ground habitat features (e.g. habitat trees, fallen logs, termite mounts, roosting sites etc.), signs of fauna activity (e.g. scats, tracks, scratch marks on trees, nests etc.) and observations of species present within the area. Consideration was also given to the ecological significance of the site in the context of the local area and the broader region. Survey techniques tailored to the identification of reptiles (e.g. pitfall traps) were not employed as part of this assessment.

The following observations were made based on the field surveys:

- The remnant vegetation on-site and in the vicinity of the project area is mapped as essential habitat for *Ninox strenua* (Powerful Owl). This species has been recorded in the Fort Bushland Reserve north of the site. The mapped 'endangered' vegetation and watercourse contains suitable foraging habitat for this species. Interrogation of the Wildlife Online database reveals this record is dated prior to the year 1980. Apart from potential foraging habitat due to the availability of possums and bats, the development footprint contained no evidence of roost sites or feeding trees, nor large trees with potential hollows for the species to occur. It is unlikely that the development of the site and associated retention of 'endangered' remnant vegetation will have an adverse impact on this species.
- Unique habitat features are considered limited to the mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation areas which facilitate linear connectivity across the broader landscape and patch habitat on-site.
- Direct or indirect evidence of *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) was not recorded on-site. A specimen was recorded twenty-five (25) years ago further south-west of the site towards Darra, however with residential development and further isolation of remaining vegetation throughout the broader landscape, it is high unlikely that this species will occur within the immediate landscape. Further, with the risks associated with predation from both feral dogs and domestic dogs, as well as vehicle hits, it is also considered that any koala use of this site would be transient in nature.
- The *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox) was located on-site in relatively small numbers however, suitable *Eucalyptus sp.* food trees provide foraging habitat for this threatened species throughout the broader landscape and outside the development footprint. The risk of significant adverse impacts to this species is considered very low due to the availability of vegetated areas throughout the broader landscape and the protected Brisbane City Council local park for conservation (Fort Bushland Reserve).
- Two (2) fauna species identified as being BCC locally significant species were identified on site, these being the Grey-headed Flying Fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) and the Swamp Wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*).
    - They Grey-headed Flying-fox was located on-site in relatively small numbers however, suitable *Eucalyptus sp.* food trees provide foraging habitat for this threatened species throughout the broader landscape and outside the development footprint. The risk of significant adverse impacts to this species is considered very low due to the availability of vegetated areas throughout the broader landscape and the protected Brisbane City Council local park for conservation (Fort Bushland Reserve).

- The risk of significant adverse impacts to the Swamp Wallaby as part of the development is considered very low as the development intends to retain and enhance the remnant vegetation located within Precinct 1: Environmental Protection and retain where possible, mature specimens within the significant vegetation interface overlay. The mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation within Precinct 1 provides the only unique habitat features and provisions of linear connectivity and patch habitat on-site. The vegetation allows for north-south connectivity and provides habitat refuge for highly mobile fauna species such as the Swamp Wallaby within the broader Oxley and Brisbane western suburbs region. Through the retention of the mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation, the site provides habitat refuge and connectivity to adjacent lineal corridors (Brisbane River and Oxley Creek) for threatened fauna species that may be present.
- Note, the Powerful Owl, Echidna, Sugar Glider, Squirrel Glider and Tusked Frog (all BCC locally significant species) are identified as having the potential to occur on-site (refer to **Appendix E** for the likelihood of occurrence assessment) due to potential habitat for the species' existing on-site. Similar to the Swamp Wallaby, impacts associated with the development are considered low as the development intends to retain and enhance the remnant vegetation located within Precinct 1: Environmental Protection. This vegetation retention allows for north-south connectivity between the protected vegetation on-site and the Fort Bushland Reserve.

- A total of thirty-eight (38) fauna species were observed on-site, consisting of two (2) amphibians, twenty-eight (28) birds, four (4) mammals and four (4) reptile species (refer **Table 15**). An illustrated summary of the fauna survey detail is presented in **Plan 2**.

Table 15: Observed fauna species

Scientific name	Common name	Status[2]	BCC Significant Species	Method[3]	Survey type[4]
Alectura lathami	Australian Brush Turkey	LC	No	V	O
Alisterus scapularis	Australian King-Parrot	LC	No	V	O
Bufo marinus	Cane Toad	I	No	V	S
Cacatua galerita	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	LC	No	V	O
Centropus phasianinus	Pheasant Coucal	LC	No	V	BS

[2] Status: As listed in the Queensland *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006* and / or Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999*. CE–Critically Endangered, E-Endangered, V-Vulnerable, LC-Least Concern, C-Common, I –Introduced.
[3] Primary method of identification: C-hand caught, H-heard, V-visually observed, T-trapped, S-signs of presence (e.g. scats, traces etc.)
[4] Survey Type: BS-bird survey, CT-camera trapping, GDRS-ground dwelling reptile survey, SAT-Koala Spot Assessment Technique, S-spotlighting, O-opportunistic observation

Chenonetta jubata	Australian Wood Duck	LC	No	V	BS
Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	LC	No	V	BS
Corvus orru	Torresian Crow	LC	No	V	BS
Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird	LC	No	V	BS
Cryptoblepharus virgatus	Wall Skink	LC	No	V	S
Dcelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra	LC	No	V	BS
Entomyzon cyanotis	Blue-faced Honeyeater	LC	No	V	BS
Gallinula tenebrosa	Dusky Moorhen	LC	No	V	BS
Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie	LC	No	V	BS
Hemidactylus frenatus	Asian House Gecko	LC	No	V	S
Lampropholis delicata	Grass Skink	LC	No	V	O
Litoria fallax	Eastern Sedgefrog	LC	No	H	S
Macropus rufogriseus	Red-necked Wallaby	LC	No	V	O
Macropygia amboinensis	Brown Cuckoo-dove	LC	No	V	BS
Manorina melanocephala	Noisy Minor	I	No	V	BS
Maurus cyaneus	Superb Fairy-wren	LC	No	V	BS
Meliphaga lewinii	Lewin's Honeyeater	LC	No	V	BS
Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon	LC	No	V	BS
Passor domesticus	House Sparrow	I	No	V	BS
Platycercus adscitus	Pale-headed Rosella	LC	No	V	BS
Psophodes olivaceus	Eastern Whipbird	LC	No	H	O
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying Fox	LC (NCA)/V (EPBC)	Yes	V	S
Rhipidura fuliginosa	Grey Fantail	LC	No	V	BS
Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	LC	No	V	BS
Strepera graculina	Pied Currawong	LC	No	H	BS
Threskiornis molucca	Australian White Ibis	LC	No	V	BS
Tiliqua scincoides	Blue-tongued Skink	LC	No	V	BS
Todiramphus macleayii	Forest Kingfisher	LC	No	V	BS
Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	LC	No	V	BS
Trichoglossus haematodus	Rainbow Lorikeet	LC	No	V	BS
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brush tail Possum	LC	No	V	S
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing	LC	No	V	O
Wallabia bicolor	Swamp Wallaby	LC	Yes	V	O

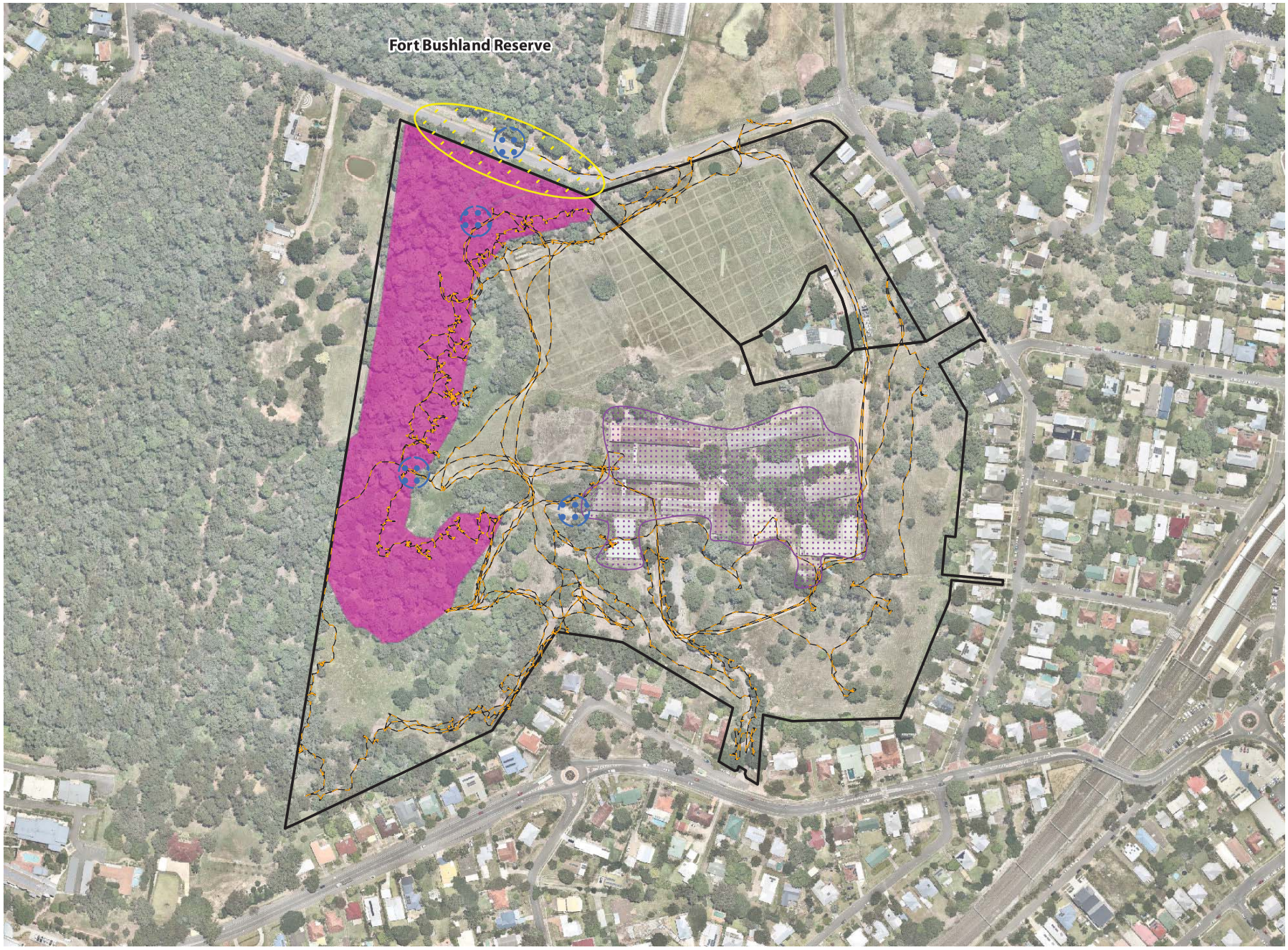
With consideration of the information obtained during desktop assessments, field ecologists from SHG undertook fauna surveys (as detailed in **Section 2**) on 18 July 2014, 5 April 2018, 8 May 2018 and 9 January

2020. Relevant environmental parameters for the survey period are provided in **Table 16**. These parameters are taken from the Bureau of Meteorology's Archerfield station.

Table 16: Environmental parameters during field surveys

Environmental parameter	18 July 2014	05 April 2018	08 May 2018	09 January 2020
Minimum temperature	4.9°C°C	17.7°C	18.3°C	21.4°C
Maximum temperature	18.9°C	27.8°C	23.5°C	32.9°C
Rainfall (mm) to 9am	0 mm	2.8 mm	7.2 mm	0 mm

PLAN 03 FAUNA SURVEY LOCATIONS



NOTES
This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field survey. These may need verification if the development application is approved and development proceeds, and may change when a full survey is undertaken or in order to comply with development approval conditions. No reliance should be placed on the information on this plan for detailed design or for any financial dealings involving the land. Saunders Havill Group therefore disclaims any liability for any loss or damage whatsoever or howsoever incurred, arising from any party using or relying upon this plan for any purpose other than as a document prepared for the sole purpose of accompanying a development application and which may be subject to alteration beyond the control of the Saunders Havill Group. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.

Layer Sources
© State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy) 2018; Nearmap 2018.

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Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Project area
- Derelict buildings
- Endangered remnant vegetation (retain all native vegetation)

Fauna survey detail

- Bird survey
- Spotlighting focus area
- Observational survey for significant fauna

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	30/07/2018	Preliminary	JB	JG

0 10 20 40 60 80 100 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 1994 | Zone 56 | 1:3,000 @ A3

saunders havill group

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND

53 SEVENTEEN MILE ROCKS ROAD, OXLEY

ADDRESS/RPD: 600/SP236626 and 551/SP142916 30/07/2018 9216 E P03 FaunaSurveyDetailA

4.5. Oxley PDA Development Scheme – Precinct 1: Environmental Protection

The western extent of the site is mapped under the Oxley PDA Development Scheme as Precinct 1: Environmental Protection. Field surveys conducted by SHG found the extent of the environmental protection area to be accurate and representative of the mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation. As described in **Section 4.2.2** and **Section 4.2.3**, the vegetation beyond the remnant 'endangered' is considered predominantly devoid of unique habitat features and is characterised by a highly disturbed understory that is dominated by introduced species, particularly *Lantana camara* (Lantana) and *Megathyrsus maximus* (Guinea Grass) or altogether lacking an understorey.

A review of historical aerial imagery indicates that the vegetation beyond the mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation has been historically cleared and as a result, with ongoing land use practices, has been subject to detrimental edge effects. The historical and ongoing land use management practices result in limited provisions of connectivity and no notable habitat features.

In line with these findings, the Oxley PDA Precinct 1: Environmental Protection is identified within the Development Scheme as containing areas that are of environmental significance and have associated conservation, biodiversity, habitat and scenic amenity values. This precinct provides, to the greatest extent practicable enhanced habitat and connections to external corridors such as Fort Bushland Reserve, that allow wildlife to move between other local bushland areas.

4.6. Oxley PDA Development Scheme – Significant Vegetation Interface Overlay

The south-western extent of the site is mapped under the Oxley PDA Development Scheme as Precinct 3a: Neighbourhood with a Significant Vegetation Interface overlay. As per Section 2.7.2 of the Oxley PDA Development Scheme, the significant vegetation interface overlay includes remnant vegetation that is mapped as Category B 'least concern'. Development is to avoid to the greatest extent practicable, or minimise and mitigate impacts on biodiversity values of the land in this overlay.

The proposed development has been strategically designed to retain where possible the mature native specimens within the significant vegetation interface overlay. Currently, the development proposes to retain 65 native specimens within the significant vegetation interface overlay, of which, 13 contain a DBH >500 mm. It should be noted that the final retention of some specimens is to be determined following extensive contaminated soil remediation works. It is anticipated that the majority of mature specimens located within the significant vegetation interface overlay which are affected by contaminated soils can be retained, however this is to be confirmed during remediation works. It is the intent of EDQ to retain these specimens, namely TR-6, TR-48, TR-52, TR-58, TR-59, TR-60, TR-61 and TR-69. Retention of additional specimens between the rear of lot boundary and BLE was explored, however, significant encroachment into the Tree Protection Zone and Structural Root Zone of services and earthworks makes the trees unviable for retention without compromising property and life into the future.

Further detailed analysis of tree retention within Stage 1 and in particular the 'significant vegetation interface overlay' has been undertaken to determine if tree retention at the rear of the proposed lots between the BLE and rear boundary can be facilitated. The trees which are located within the 6 m of the rear of property boundary and BLE are significantly impacted by services and/or earthworks. The significant encroachment into the Tree Protection Zone and Structural Root Zone of these trees makes them unviable for retention without compromising property and life into the future.

4.7. Fauna movement and biodiversity corridors

Biodiversity and fauna movement corridors can be defined as contiguous or semi-contiguous patches of vegetation or wildlife habitat (of any shape or size) that provide a conduit of movement and dispersal for species, particularly threatened species between relatively large vegetated areas. Corridor functionality and effectiveness is determined by their role in[5]:

- facilitating seasonal movement;
- facilitating movement through highly modified landscapes and access to unexploited habitat;
- improving dispersal success;
- increasing the effective size of meta-populations by allowing for the exchange of genes between subpopulations;
- allowing colonisation of empty patches and prevent and reverse local extinction;
- providing habitat for resident populations; and
- maintaining landscape scale ecological and evolutionary processes along geological, hydrological, altitudinal and climate gradients and provide ecological responses to climate change.

Terrestrial corridors, in conjunction with large tracts of remnant vegetation, maintain ecological and evolutionary processes by ensuring large-scale seasonal/migratory species processes and movement of fauna is maintained, connectivity between large tracts/patches of remnant vegetation is maximised and key areas for rehabilitation and offsets are identified and recognised. The location of biodiversity corridors is crucial in achieving effective corridor functionality and ensuring the conservation of threatened species. DES have identified the following five (5) principles that should assist in determining the location of a biodiversity corridor:

- complement riparian landscape corridors;
- follow major watershed/catchment and/or coastal boundaries;
- incorporate major altitudinal/geological/climatic gradients;
- include and maximise connectivity between large tracts/patches of remnant vegetation; and
- include and maximise connectivity between remnant vegetation in good condition.

To the north of the site lies the Brisbane River corridor which forms part of the Moreton Bay catchment, while to the east of the site lies Oxley Creek which is a major tributary of the Brisbane River. The Brisbane River is the longest river in South East Queensland, commencing in the Great Dividing Range, east of Kingaroy, flowing south through Mount Stanley, before joining the Stanley River, south of the Somerset Dam. From here, the river flows into Lake Wivenhoe, meandering eastward through residential areas of Ipswich and Brisbane's western suburbs, before flowing past the Portside Wharf at Hamilton and through the Port of Brisbane and into southern Bramble Bay, an embayment of Moreton Bay. With a total catchment area of approximately

[5] Department of Environment and Science 2013. *Flinders Karawatha Corridor Defining the corridor* accessed 24 July 2018: https://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/management/planning-guidelines/flinders-karawatha/flinders-karawatha-defined.html

13,600 kilometres², the Brisbane River corridor contains significant areas of diverse ecosystems and habitat for state and federal listed fauna species.

Field surveys completed by SHG indicate that the site comprises historically disturbed 'least-concern' remnant and non-remnant vegetation which contains a regularly slashed and maintained ground-cover and mid-canopy. The site retains an area of 'endangered' remnant vegetation in the western extent of the site which coincides with the location of a mapped watercourse. This mapped remnant 'endangered' vegetation provides the only unique habitat features and provisions of linear connectivity and patch habitat on-site. The vegetation allows for north-south connectivity to Fort Bushland Reserve, Seventeen Mile Rocks Riverside Regional Park and the Brisbane River corridor and provides habitat refuge for highly mobile fauna species within the broader Oxley and Brisbane western suburbs region. It was noted during the field surveys that the mapped 'endangered' vegetation and watercourse contains suitable foraging habitat for the *Ninox strenua* (Powerful Owl), which has been identified in the broader Oxley and Brisbane western suburbs locality. Given the large home range of the Powerful Owl (up to 1000 hectares), the 'endangered' remnant vegetation located on-site may be utilised as part of a broader home range, with sightings of the species also identified to the north-east and west of the site (although these sightings were prior to the year 1980).

It should be noted that more significant linear connectivity and habitat features are present to the east (Oxley Creek) of the site. The Oxley Creek corridor provides multiple unique habitat features and connectivity between large tracts of intact remnant vegetation, namely lineal connectivity from the Brisbane River to the Greenbank Military Training Reserve. The ecological value of the Oxley Creek linear corridor is recognised by the State Government and Brisbane City Council, with Oxley Creek identified as a 'statewide corridor' and 'high ecological significance' ecological corridor, respectively. Through the retention of the 'endangered' remnant vegetation on this project area, the site provides habitat refuge and connectivity to adjacent lineal corridors (Brisbane River and Oxley Creek) for threatened fauna species that may be present.

5. Impact assessment and development analysis

5.1. Proposed development

The development proposal is to reconfigure two (2) lots into a master planned community residential lots, a childcare centre, a retirement living precinct, a recreational park, open space bushland reserve and an open space boundary buffer in two stages. Delivery of the project is through the Oxley PDA Development Scheme.

The proposed development is not considered to have a significant impact on any unique ecological values, as the development intends to retain and enhance the mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation located within Precinct 1: Environmental Protection and retain where possible, mature specimens within the significant vegetation interface overlay. The mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation within Precinct 1 provides the only unique habitat features and provisions of linear connectivity and patch habitat on-site. The vegetation allows for north-south connectivity and provides habitat refuge for highly mobile fauna species within the broader Oxley and Brisbane western suburbs region. Through the retention of the mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation, the site provides habitat refuge and connectivity to adjacent lineal corridors (Brisbane River and Oxley Creek) for threatened fauna species that may be present.

The proposed development has been strategically designed to retain where possible the mature native specimens within the significant vegetation interface overlay. Currently, the development proposes to retain 65 native specimens within the significant vegetation interface overlay, of which, 13 contain a DBH >500 mm. It should be noted that the final retention of some specimens is to be determined following extensive contaminated soil remediation works. It is anticipated that the majority of mature specimens located within the significant vegetation interface overlay which are affected by contaminated soils can be retained, however this is to be confirmed during remediation works. It is the intent of EDQ to retain these specimens, namely TR-6, TR-48, TR-52, TR-58, TR-59, TR-60, TR-61 and TR-69. Retention of additional specimens between the rear of lot boundary and BLE was explored, however, significant encroachment into the Tree Protection Zone and Structural Root Zone of services and earthworks makes the trees unviable for retention without compromising property and life into the future. It should be noted that the eastern row of *Flindersia austrlis* (Crow's Ash) (TR-12 to TR-16) are proposed to be retained along the entry road, while significant native vegetation which fronts Cliveden Avenue and Blackheath Road are proposed to be retained.

An assessment of the potential construction impacts and ongoing disturbances as a result of the proposed development are outlined in **Sections 5.2** and **5.3** below, along with the management measures to be employed to mitigate any possible impacts to local biodiversity values.

5.2. Potential construction impacts

The key potential ecological impacts associated with the construction of the proposed development are described herein.

5.2.1 Vegetation Clearing

Refer **Table 17** for an assessment of potential impacts of vegetation clearing on flora and fauna on and adjacent to the site during the construction phase

Table 17: Assessment of Potential Environmental Impact of Vegetation Clearing during Construction

Risk	Management Measure	Significant Residual Impact
Reduction of suitable habitat for native flora and fauna on and adjacent to the site following the clearing of native vegetation	Field surveys completed by SHG indicate that the site comprises historically disturbed 'least-concern' remnant and non-remnant vegetation which contains a regularly slashed and maintained ground-cover and mid-canopy. No significant ecological values were identified within this portion of the site. The site retains an area of 'endangered' remnant vegetation in the western extent of the site which coincides with the location of a mapped watercourse. This mapped remnant 'endangered' vegetation provides the only unique habitat features and provisions of linear connectivity and patch habitat on-site. The vegetation allows for north-south connectivity to Fort Bushland Reserve, Seventeen Mile Rocks Riverside Regional	**No** – The proposed development retains the only unique habitat features and provisions of linear connectivity and patch habitat on-site, this being within the endangered remnant vegetation on the western extent of the site. As described in **Section 4.2.2** and **Section 4.2.3**, the vegetation beyond the remnant 'endangered' is considered predominantly devoid of unique habitat features and is characterised by a highly disturbed understory that is dominated by introduced species, particularly *Lantana camara* (Lantana) and *Megathyrsus maximus* (Guinea Grass) or altogether lacking an understorey. As such, the availability of ecologically valuable habitat will not be reduced as part of the proposed development. Additionally, any

	Park and the Brisbane River corridor and provides habitat refuge for highly mobile fauna species within the broader Oxley and Brisbane western suburbs region. Additionally, the south-western extent of the site is mapped under the Oxley PDA Development Scheme as Precinct 3a: Neighbourhood with a Significant Vegetation Interface overlay. As per Section 2.7.2 of the Oxley PDA Development Scheme, the significant vegetation interface overlay includes remnant vegetation that is mapped as Category B 'least concern'. Development is to avoid to the greatest extent practicable, or minimise and mitigate impacts on biodiversity values of the land in this overlay. The proposed development has been strategically designed to retain where possible the mature native specimens within the significant vegetation interface overlay. Currently, the development proposes to retain TR-6, TR-48, TR-52, TR-58, TR-59, TR-60, TR-61 and TR-69 within the significant vegetation interface overlay. It should be noted that the final retention of these specimens is to be determined following extensive contaminated soil remediation works. It is anticipated that the majority of mature specimens located within the significant	proposed impacts associated with the clearing of vegetation are considered to be mitigated through the implementation of an approved Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan.

	vegetation interface overlay which are affected by contaminated soils can be retained, however this is to be confirmed during remediation works. It is the intent of EDQ to retain these specimens, namely TR-6, TR-48, TR-52, TR-58, TR-59, TR-60, TR-61 and TR-69. Retention of additional specimens between the rear of lot boundary and BLE was explored, however, significant encroachment into the Tree Protection Zone and Structural Root Zone of services and earthworks makes the trees unviable for retention without compromising property and life into the future. While the development proposes to remove habitat suitable for foraging for the GHFF, listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and as a BCC locally significant species which was identified on site in relatively small numbers, suitable *Eucalyptus sp.* food trees provide foraging habitat for this threatened species throughout the broader landscape and outside the development footprint. The risk of significant adverse impacts to this species is considered very low due to the availability of vegetated areas throughout the broader landscape and the protected Brisbane City Council local park for conservation (Fort Bushland Reserve).	

	The clearing of native vegetation on-site is to be undertaken in accordance with an approved Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan. This plan is to outline the specific clearing methodology of vegetation on-site and the requirement for fauna spotter catchers. Additionally, following the completion of vegetation clearing works, the works are to be certified in accordance with the approved document.	
Reduced connectivity for threatened or significant fauna species throughout the site and into the broader landscape following the clearing of native vegetation	The development intends to retain and enhance the mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation located within Precinct 1: Environmental Protection and retain where possible, mature specimens within the significant vegetation interface overlay. The mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation within Precinct 1 provides the only unique habitat features and provisions of linear connectivity and patch habitat on-site. The vegetation allows for north-south connectivity and provides habitat refuge for highly mobile fauna species within the broader Oxley and Brisbane western suburbs region. Through the retention of the mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation, the site provides habitat refuge and connectivity to adjacent lineal corridors (Brisbane River and	**No** – The proposed development retains the only provisions of linear connectivity and patch habitat on-site, this being within the endangered remnant vegetation on the western extent of the site. Therefore, connectivity into the broader landscape following the proposed vegetation clearing will not be reduced.

	Oxley Creek) for threatened fauna species that may be present. Of note, the only significant fauna species identified on site during the field surveys were they Grey-headed Flying Fox and the Swamp Wallaby. As mentioned above, connectivity for the Swamp Wallaby will be retained as part of the development. Further, the GHFF is a highly mobile species due to its ability to fly and abundance of foraging habitat throughout the broader landscape. Consequently, connectivity for this species will also not be hindered as part of the development. Through the implementation of an approved Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan flushing of fauna toward the retained vegetation will mitigate any potential direct impacts on native fauna.	
Increased risk of soil erosion following clearing of vegetation. Soil erosion and sedimentation as a result of vegetation clearing has the potential to leave the site and enter nearby waterways during rainfall events. Increased sedimentation within nearby waterways has the potential to alter aquatic habitats by reducing light penetration for plant	While no defined waterways exist on site, soil erosion and sedimentation following vegetation clearing on site will be managed to ensure impacts to surrounding waterways are mitigated. Examples of management measures which can be employed to manage soil erosion and sedimentation include sediment traps, sedimentation basins and sediment fences.	**No** – Erosion and sedimentation is to be managed in accordance with an ESCP.

growth, degrade water quality by an addition of pollutants such as nutrients, heavy metals and microbes, as well as increase chemical load within the waterway.	An erosion and sediment control plan is to be developed prior to the clearing of vegetation associated with Stage 1. The ESCP is to include detailed, site specific management measures for the control of soil erosion and sedimentation during the construction phase. Adherence to this document will reduce impacts of soil erosion to a best practise standard. A more detailed explanation of the contents of the VCFMP is outlined in **Section 7.1**	

5.2.2 Weeds

Refer **Table 18** for an assessment of the potential environmental impact of weeds on flora and fauna on and adjacent to the site during the construction phase.

Table 18: Assessment of Potential Environmental Impact of Weeds during Construction

Risk	Management Measure	Significant Residual Impact
Increased vehicle movement has the potential to increase the spread of weeds, particularly during the vegetation clearing phase. Additionally, the clearing of native vegetation during the construction phase likely to encourage regeneration of weed species in disturbed areas.	Implementation of standard mitigation measures including routine wash down of vehicle underbody to prevent seed dispersal, vehicles staying on formed construction roads and avoiding traversing weed infested areas and routine weed management measures as required including spraying and poisoning of problem areas. Of note, due to significant historical disturbance, the site presently experiences an abundant population of introduced weeds as outlined in **Table 14** where by 73 introduced flora species were identified on site during the field surveys. Of the introduced species identified on-site, targeted control of *Dyschoriste depressa* is recommended during the vegetation clearing and construction phase. 24hrs prior to vegetation clearing commencing, *Dyschoriste depressa* is to be identified on-site by a suitably qualified professional and is to be treated via foliar spray.	**No** – With implementation of the specific *Dyschoriste depressa* control measures, the development is unlikely to impact the ecological values due the introduction and spread of weeds.

	After vegetation clearing has been completed and prior to construction works commencing, an additional survey identifying *Dyschoriste depressa* is to be undertaken. If any additional locations of *Dyschoriste depressa* are identified, they are to be treated accordingly. Prior to plan sealing, certification of *Dyschoriste depressa* eradication within the development footprint is to be provided to EDQ.	

5.2.3 Vehicle Movement

Refer **Table 19** for an assessment of the potential environmental impact of vehicle movement on flora and fauna on and adjacent to the site during the construction phase.

Table 19: Assessment of Potential Environmental Impact of Vehicle Movement during Construction

Risk	Management Measure	Significant Residual Impact
Increased risk of fauna strike following increase in vehicular traffic during the construction phase	Implementation of reduced vehicle speed and education of fauna to people utilising the site will reduce the risk of vehicle strike.	**No** - the development is likely to result in a temporary and minor impact to ecological values due to vehicular movements. Further, due to the site's location within the highly developed suburb of Oxley, the area is already subject to heavy vehicular traffic due to surrounding land uses.
Damage or destruction of vegetation or fauna habitat by vehicles traversing these areas	Education of drivers of vehicles traversing the site to reduce potential impacts on native flora as far as possible. Of note, the area to be developed currently retains little to no unique ecological values due to significant historical disturbance. The only area of unique ecological value is located within endangered remnant vegetation on the west of the site which is to be retained as part of the development.	**No** - the development is likely to result in a temporary and minor impact to ecological values due to vehicular movements. Due to historical land uses and disturbance, the area to be developed is already highly disturbed and has been largely subject to vehicular traffic in the past.
Introducing and/or spreading weeds or feral animals carried on or in vehicles, resulting in	Implementation of standard mitigation measures including routine wash down of vehicle underbody to prevent seed dispersal,	**No -** with implementation of standard mitigation measures and improvement measures as part of the development, the development is likely to

deterioration or loss of vegetation and important fauna habitat	vehicles staying on formed construction roads and avoiding traversing weed infested areas and routine weed management measures as required including spraying and poisoning of problem areas. Additionally, specific management of *Dyschoriste depressa* within the development footprint is to be in accordance with the control methods identified within the VCFMP.	result in a minor impact to ecological values due the introduction and spread of weeds.
Damage or destruction of vegetation and fauna habitat through smothering by dust generated by vehicles traversing the site.	A VC&MP will be produced and submitted at operational works for the development application. Adherence to this document will reduce potential impacts of vehicle generated dust to a best practise standard. A more detailed explanation of the contents of the VC&MP is outlined in **Section 7.1**	**No –** dust generation expected to be managed to a best practise standard following vegetation clearing

5.2.4 Earthworks

Refer **Table 20** for an assessment of the potential environmental impact of earthworks on flora and fauna on and adjacent to the site during the construction phase.

Table 20: Assessment of Potential Environmental Impact of Earthworks during Construction

Risk	Management Measure	Significant Residual Impact
Increased generation of dust lift off from exposed surfaces (e.g. construction roads and pads), earthworks and moving, dumping and shaping material.	A VCFMP will be produced and submitted at operational works for the development application. Adherence to this document will reduce potential impacts of dust generation to a best practise standard. A more detailed explanation of the contents of the VCFMP is outlined in **Section 7.1**	**No** - dust generation expected to be managed to a best practice standard following vegetation clearing

5.2.5 Light emissions during construction

Refer **Table 21** for an assessment of the potential environmental impact of light emissions on flora and fauna on and adjacent to the site during the construction phase.

Table 21: Assessment of Potential Environmental Impact of Light Emissions during Construction

Risk	Management Measure	Significant Residual Impact
Disruption of behavioural patterns – Artificial light can affect both nocturnal and diurnal animals by disrupting behavioural patterns, with quality of light (e.g. wavelength and colour), intensity and duration potentially evoking different faunal responses. Impacts from increased light levels include disorientation from, or attraction toward, artificial sources of light; mortality from collisions with structures; and effects on light-sensitive cycles of species (e.g. breeding and migration for fauna and flowering in plants). An artificial increase in lighting can also affect abundance of predators.	Presence and intensity of artificial light in the project area will temporarily increase during the construction phase. Lighting will be directed to construction areas within the project area. Some light spillage will be inevitable and is likely to be contained. Potential impacts associated with light emissions will be temporary and are unlikely to be significant. Operation hours are expected to be during daylight (typically 6am – 6pm).	**No** - With implementation of standard mitigation measures, the project is likely to result in a negligible impact to ecological values due to the use of light pollution during construction

5.2.6 Waste disposal

Refer **Table 22** for an assessment of the potential environmental impact of inappropriate waste disposal on flora and fauna on and adjacent to the site during the construction phase.

Table 22: Assessment of Potential Environmental Impact of Inappropriate Waste Disposal during Construction

Risk	Management Measure	Significant Residual Impact
Attraction of vermin due to inappropriate disposal of non-hazardous wastes thus potentially exacerbating potential impacts (e.g. road mortality).	Maintain appropriate standard waste dispersal processes to reduce attraction of vermin as far as possible. Incorporation of vermin management such as trapping or baiting as necessary.	**No** - the project is likely to result in a negligible impact to ecological values due to the generation and handling of waste
Introduction of litter and physical pollution into the surrounding environment also potentially exacerbating potential impacts (e.g. fauna mortality).	Maintain appropriate standard waste dispersal processes to reduce likelihood of pollution entering the surrounding environment as far as possible.	**No -** the project is likely to result in a negligible impact to ecological values due to the generation and handling of waste

5.2.7 Increased human presence

Refer **Table 23** for an assessment of the potential environmental impact of increased human presence on flora and fauna on and adjacent to the site during the construction phase.

Table 23: Assessment of Potential Environmental Impact of Increased Human Presence during Construction

Risk	Management Measure	Significant Residual Impact
Increased human activity during construction has the potential to disturb fauna within adjacent habitat areas. Examples of impacts included heightened vigilance and predator avoidance, which can disrupt foraging and roosting efficiency, or deter wildlife from using particular areas. Impacts essentially represent a reduction in core habitat due to edge effects.	The retention of the endangered remnant vegetation on the western extent of the site will continue to provide habitat for native fauna during the construction phase and beyond. This habitat retains connectivity into the broader landscape as discussed throughout this report. Consequently, should any fauna experience disruptions, safe fauna movement will continue to be provided for so that they can safely avoid disturbances as a result of the construction activities should they need to.	**No** - The project is likely to result in a temporary and minor impact to ecological values due to increased human presence on-site during the construction period.

5.2.8 Risk to BCC Locally Significant Species

The BCC locally significant species identified as having a moderate and higher likelihood of occurrence have been further assessed in terms of the risk of potential project related impacts upon each matter, to determine the need for mitigation and compensatory measures. Findings of this assessment are presented in **Table 24** below.

Table 24: Locally significant species with a moderate or higher likelihood of occurring on site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Likelihood of Occurrence	Management Measure	Significant Residual Impact
Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked Echidna	High	A VCFMP will be produced and submitted as part of this development. This approved plan details specific fauna management requirements for all fauna encountered on-site. Adherence to this document will reduce potential impacts on BCC Locally Significant Fauna.	**No** – The proposed development retains the only unique habitat features and provisions of linear connectivity and patch habitat on-site, this being within the endangered remnant vegetation on the western extent of the site. As described in **Section 4.2.2** and **Section 4.2.3**, the vegetation beyond the remnant 'endangered' is considered predominantly devoid of unique habitat features and is characterised by a highly disturbed understory that is dominated by introduced species, particularly *Lantana*
Petaurus breviceps	Sugar Glider	High		
Ninox strenua	Powerful Owl	High		
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stone-curlew	High		
Merops ornatus	Rainbow Bee-eater	Known		
Podargus ocellatus plumiferus	Plumed Frogmouth	Moderate		
Pteropus alecto	Black Flying Fox	Moderate		
Pteropus scapulatus	Little Red Flying Fox	Moderate		
Petaurus norfolcensis	Squirrel Glider	High		
Macropus dorsalis	Black-striped Wallaby	Moderate		

				camara (Lantana) and *Megathyrsus maximus* (Guinea Grass) or altogether lacking an understorey. As such, the availability of ecologically valuable habitat for BCC Locally Significant Species will not be reduced as part of the proposed development. Additionally, any proposed impacts associated with the clearing of vegetation are considered to be mitigated through the implementation of an approved Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan which details specific fauna management requirements.

5.3. Potential Ongoing Disturbances

After completion of construction, the ongoing presence of infrastructure and increased human activity can continue to have potential for adverse direct and indirect impacts. The key continuing risks to ecological values include:

- weed incursion;
- vehicle movements;
- noise and light; and
- increased human presence.

Each potential impact associated with ongoing use of the site is described in detail in the following sections.

5.3.1 Weed Incursion

Refer **Table 25** for an assessment of the potential environmental impact of ongoing weeds on flora and fauna on and adjacent to the site post construction phase.

Table 25: Assessment of Potential Environmental Impact of Weeds during Construction

Risk	Management Measure	Significant Residual Impact
Bushland degradation and increased occurrence of weeds due to neighbouring with residential allotments	Landscaped gardens will introduce a variety of new and exotic species to the area. Vegetation common in garden landscapes have the potential to be introduced into adjacent bushland areas through dispersal vectors such as birds, wind and runoff. Weed incursion will be ongoing and can be difficult to prevent. However, the problem is often mostly constrained to edges of bushland that abut gardens and riparian zones of urban waterways. It is considered that education of future residents about how they can reduce their impact on neighbouring retained bushland (such as through appropriate disposal of garden waste and control of pet dogs) will assist in mitigating potential impacts to bushland as a result of the development. Additionally, a comprehensive rehabilitation management plan which enhances and improves the retained bushland on-site and also includes community engagement and participation will create a sense of ownership and	**No** – Through the implementation of a comprehensive rehabilitation management plan which also promotes resident awareness and inclusion, the bushland has the ability to be protected and enhanced.

	respect for the protection and enhancement of this area.	

5.3.2 Vehicle movement

Refer **Table 26** for an assessment of the potential environmental impact of vehicle movement on flora and fauna on and adjacent to the site post construction phase.

Table 26: Assessment of Potential Environmental Impact of Vehicle Movement post Construction Phase

Risk	Management Measure	Significant Residual Impact
Increase in the likelihood of fauna strike upon the completion of development due to the increase in vehicle traffic compared to baseline conditions. A number of macropods and reptiles (i.e. snakes and lizards attracted to heat on roads) may occasionally enter the area being traversed by vehicle traffic and be at risk of vehicular strike.	Through implementation of reduced vehicle speed, construction of fauna fencing as required to prevent fauna access into high traffic areas and education of people to fauna utilising the site will reduce the risk of vehicle strike. Further, the area is already subject to heavy vehicular traffic due to surrounding land uses and thus increase in vehicle traffic following the construction of the project is considered to have a negligible impact to the surrounding environment.	**No** - the development is likely to result in a minor impact to ecological values due to vehicular movements. Based on the fauna observations as part of this assessment, the risk of vehicle strike is considered to be minor. Further, the area is already subject to heavy vehicular traffic due to surrounding land uses.

5.3.3 Light

Refer **Table 27** for an assessment of the potential environmental impact of light on flora and fauna on and adjacent to the site post construction phase.

Table 27: Assessment of Potential Environmental Impact of Light post Construction Phase

Risk	Management Measure	Significant Residual Impact
Artificial light from residences may affect nocturnal and diurnal animals by disrupting patterns, with quality of light (e.g. wave length and colour), intensity and duration potentially evoking different responses. Impacts from increased light levels include disorientation from or attraction toward artificial sources of light; mortality from collisions with structures; and effects on light-sensitive cycles of species (e.g. breeding and migration for fauna and flowering in plants).	The presence and intensity of artificial light will have the most impact at the edge of adjacent vegetation communities, likely including the Precinct 1: Environmental Protection zone Where lighting is proposed adjacent to Precinct 1, the lights are to contain shades which prevent light from spilling into the adjoining environmental protection zone.	**No** – with the implementation of mitigation measures, the development is likely to result in a negligible impact to wildlife due to light spillage.

5.3.4 Increased human presence

Refer **Table 28** for an assessment of the potential environmental impact of increased human presence on flora and fauna on and adjacent to the site post construction phase.

Table 28: Assessment of Potential Environmental Impact of Increased Human Presence Post Construction Phase

Risk	Management Measure	Significant Residual Impact
Increased human activity associated with land uses within the development has the potential to disturb fauna that exist within the broader area. Examples of impacts include heightened vigilance and predator avoidance, which can disrupt foraging and roosting efficiency, or deter wildlife from using particular areas.	Retained vegetation on the western extent of the site continues to provide habitat for fauna following construction of the development, enabling fauna to reduce the likelihood of need for interaction with humans. Further, this retained vegetation will continue to offer connectivity into the broader landscape which is also considered likely to reduce the need for human interaction.	**No** - Increased human presence is expected to have a minor impact to wildlife utilising retained vegetation on site due to the site being located within the suburb of Oxley, a highly urbanised environment already experiencing a very high human presence.

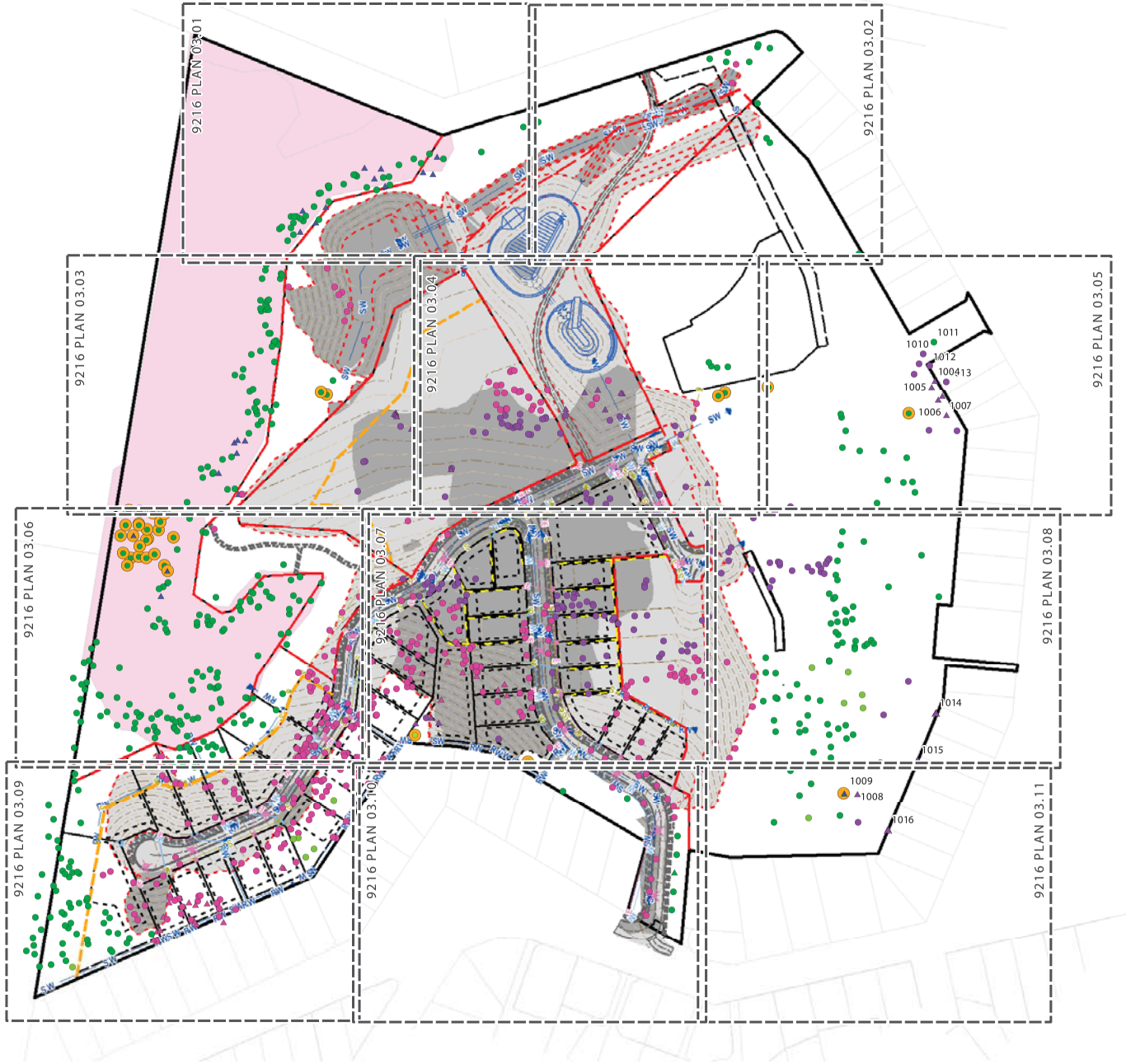
5.4. Management and compensatory measures

A number of management and compensatory measures are proposed to minimise and mitigate impacts associated with the development. These include:

- Compensatory planting and rehabilitation, including weed management within the retained vegetation mapped under the Oxley PDA Development Scheme as Precinct 1: Environmental Protection. All restoration works will be in accordance with the SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework. The rehabilitation and planting methodology, species selection and densities and weed management measures should be identified in a rehabilitation management plan completed as part of an operational works scope. This plan should also encompass rehabilitation works relating to the retained 'endangered' remnant vegetation mapped under the Oxley PDA Development Scheme as Precinct 1: Environmental Protection, that focuses on the removal of introduced species. EDQ intend to undertake rehabilitation works in Stage 2 of the development. The objective of the rehabilitation management plan is to create a vegetation community that is self-sustaining and provides suitable habitat refugia and stepping stone connectivity for fauna within the broader Oxley area. To achieve these objectives, the focus of the rehabilitation works should be on weed management given the dense Cat's Claw infestations within the mapped 'Endangered' vegetation. Additionally, collaboration with the Fort Bushland Reserve Bushcare Group to educate and assist in weed eradication is recommended given the successes observed on the adjoining bushland reserve.
- Although the field surveys did not find evidence indicative of high usage of the site by native fauna and in particular macropods, fauna exclusion fencing may be necessary for proposed allotments that abut the environmental protection zone to ensure that domestic animals do not come into contact with native fauna that may utilise the retained, Precinct 1: Environmental Protection vegetation. If fencing is installed, signage at the interface of the environmental protection zone noting domestic animal limitations should also be installed.
- *Dyschoriste depressa* is to be managed during construction in accordance with the specific control method notes included within the VCFMP.
- Prior to the commencement of operational works for clearing vegetation, a vegetation clearing and fauna management plan detailing the management measures around vegetation removal and the protection of fauna species during the construction period should be prepared. These will form reference documents for the construction contractor.

An illustrated summary of this impact assessment is presented in **Plan 3**.

PLAN 03 CONCEPT PLAN IMPACT ASSESSMENT (CONTEXT)



NOTES

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- Stage 1 extent of fill
- Endangered remnant vegetation

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	30/07/2018	Preliminary	JB	JG
B	20/12/2019	Preliminary	LC	JG
G	25/08/2020	Stage & Layout change	MP	JG

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND

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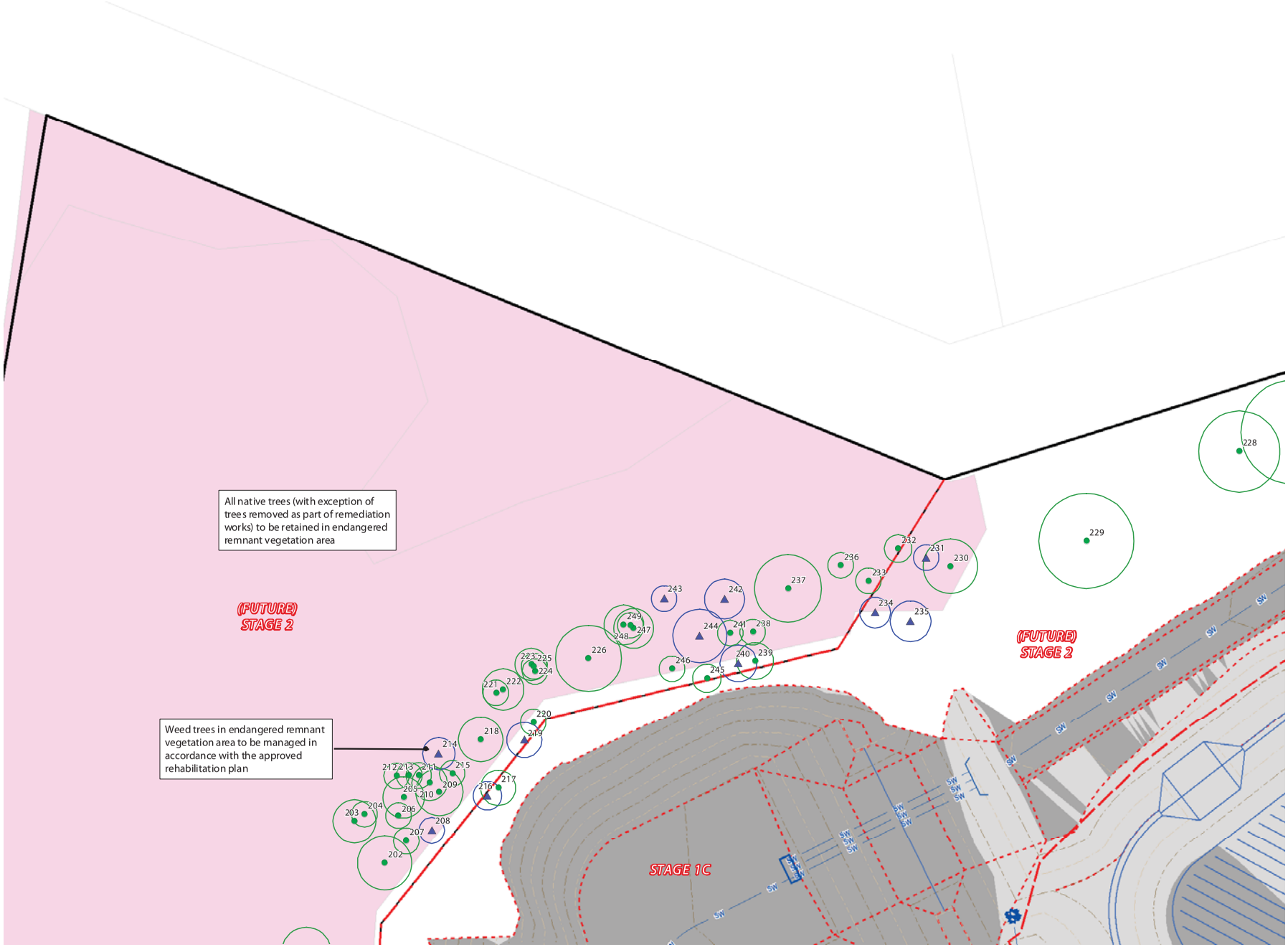
PLAN 03.01 CONCEPT PLAN IMPACT ASSESSMENT



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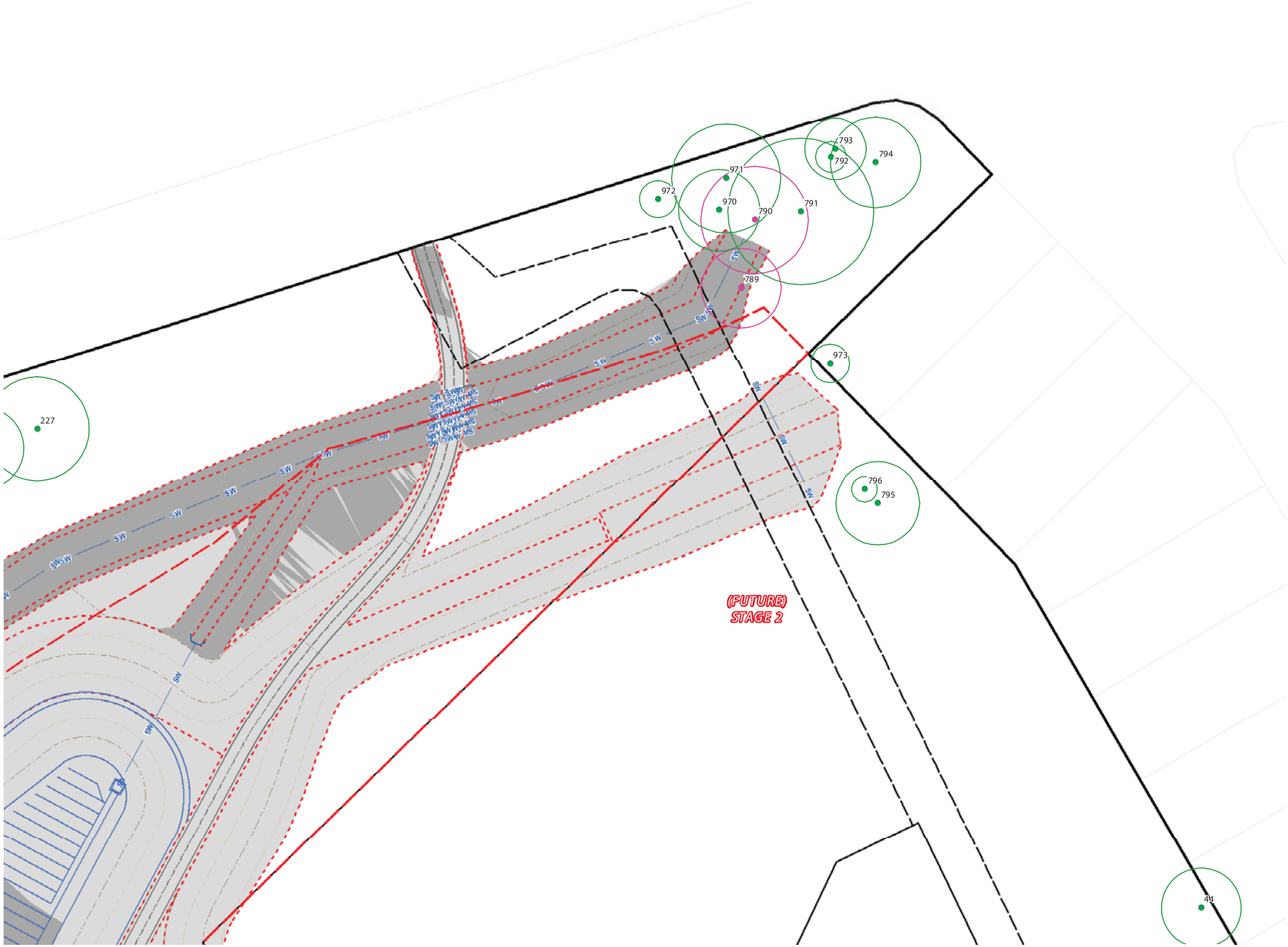
PLAN 03.02 CONCEPT PLAN IMPACT ASSESSMENT



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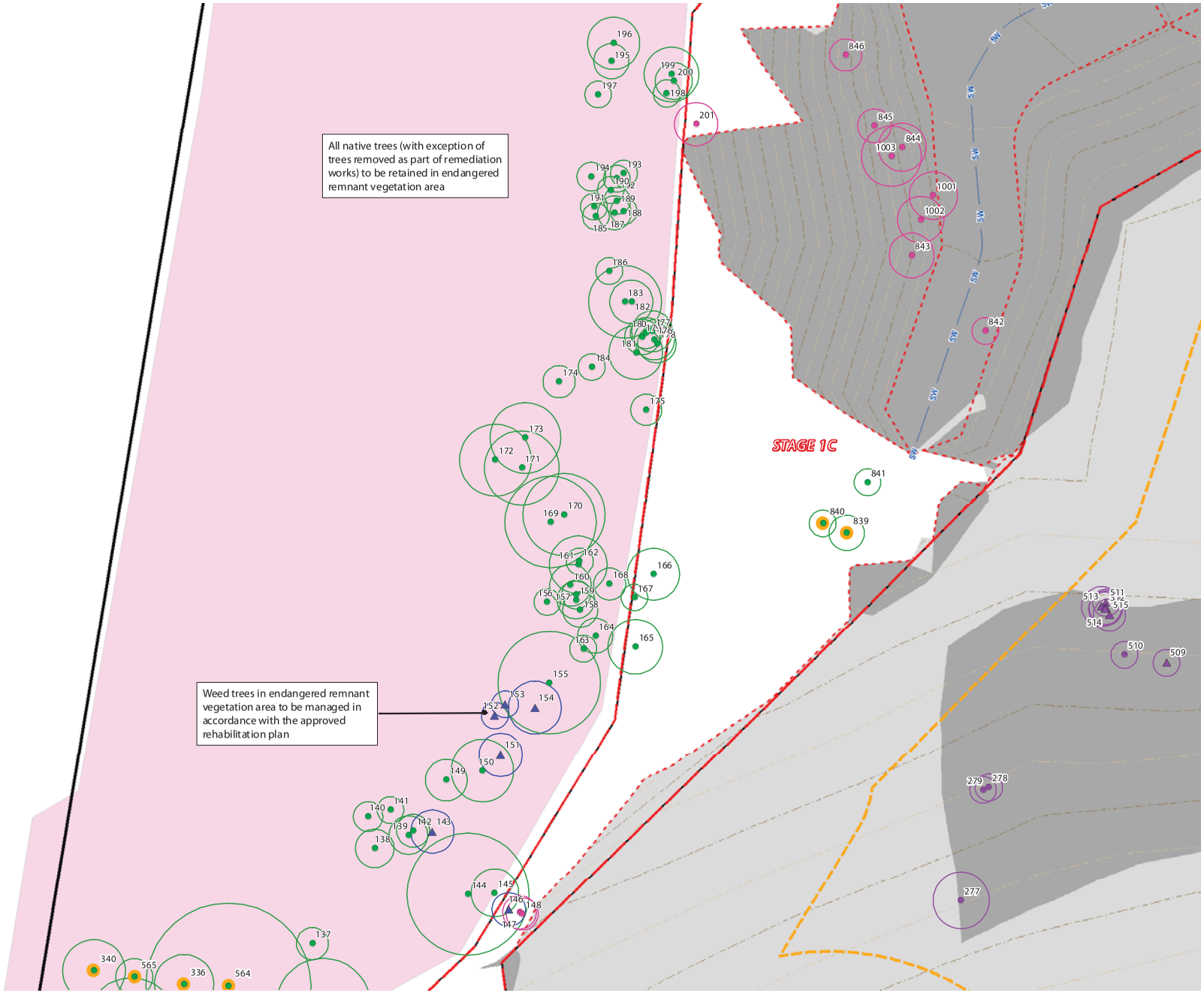

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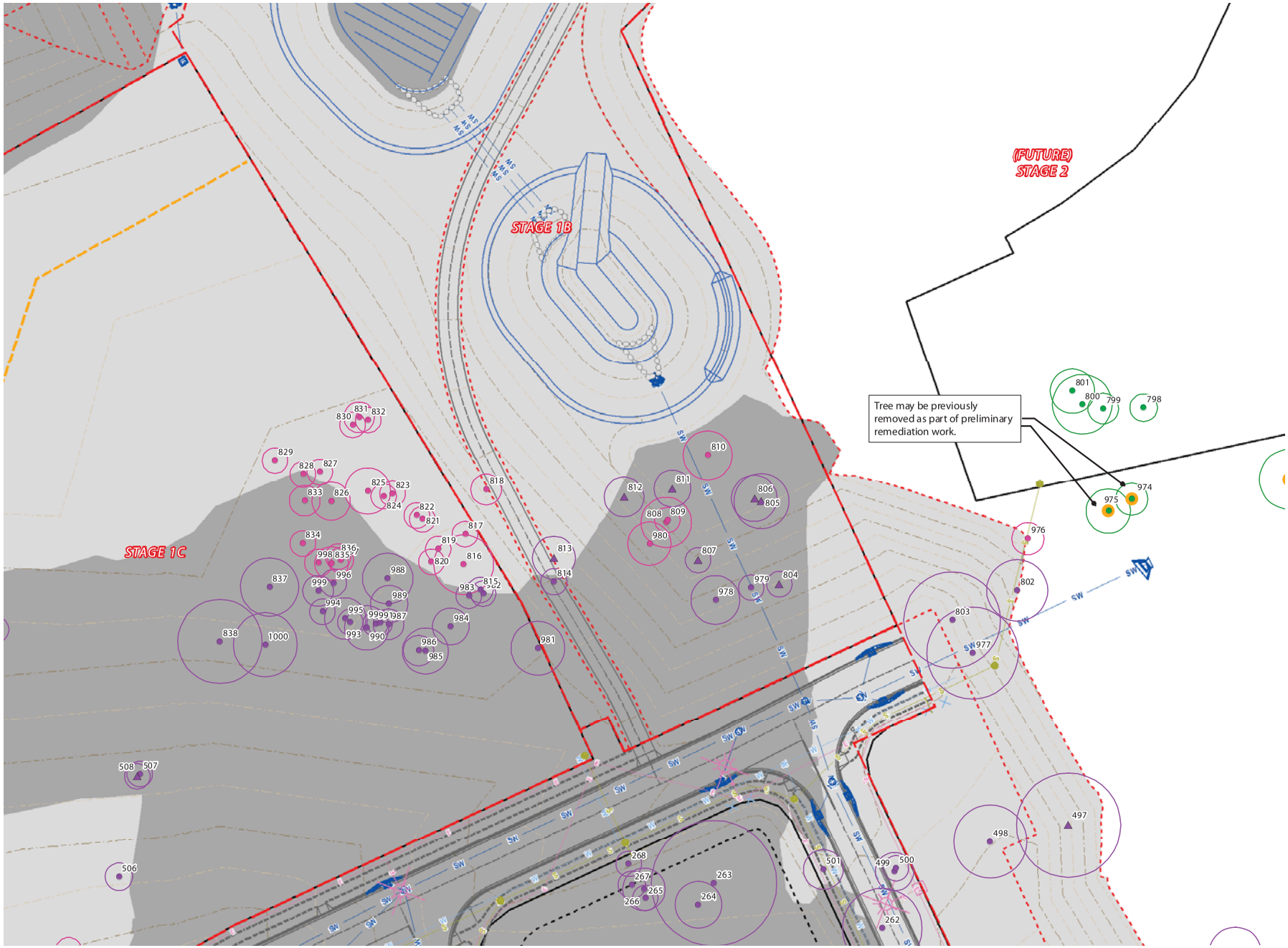
PLAN 03.04 CONCEPT PLAN IMPACT ASSESSMENT



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Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	30/07/2018	Preliminary	JB	JG
B	20/12/2019	Preliminary	LC	JG
G	25/08/2020	Stage & Layout change	MP	JG

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND

53 SEVENTEEN MILE ROCKS ROAD, OXLEY

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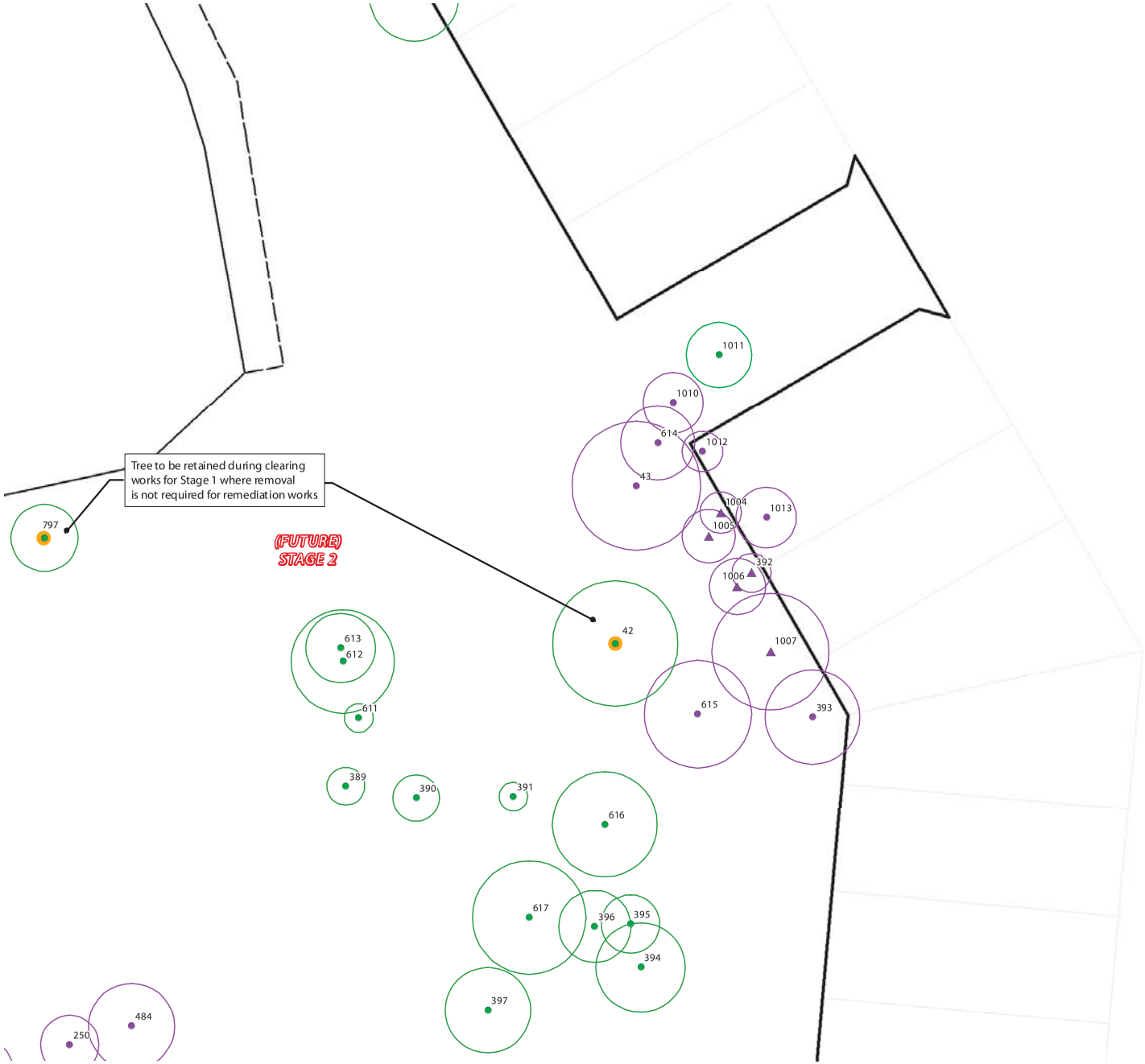
PLAN 03.05 CONCEPT PLAN IMPACT ASSESSMENT



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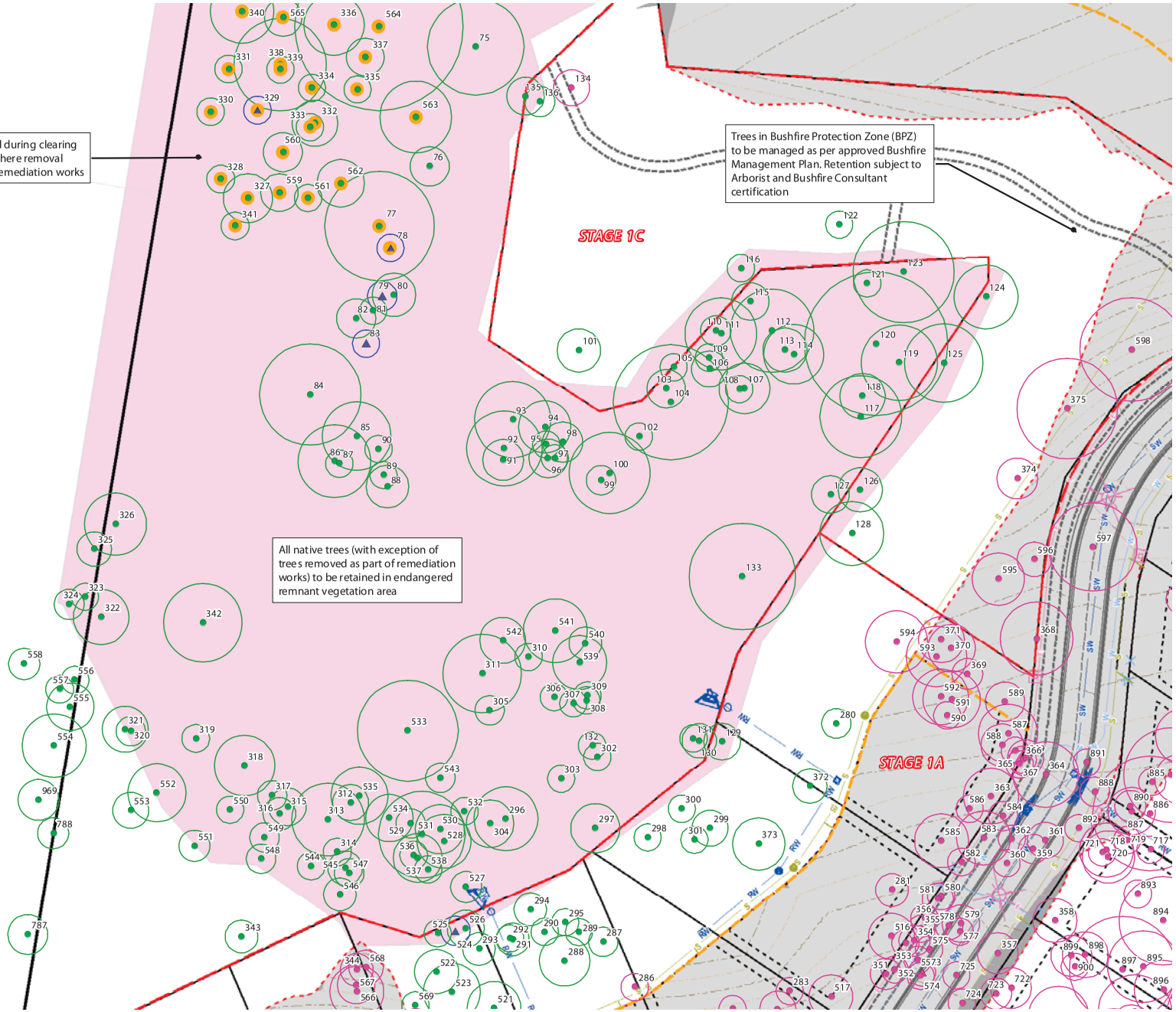
PLAN 03.06 CONCEPT PLAN IMPACT ASSESSMENT



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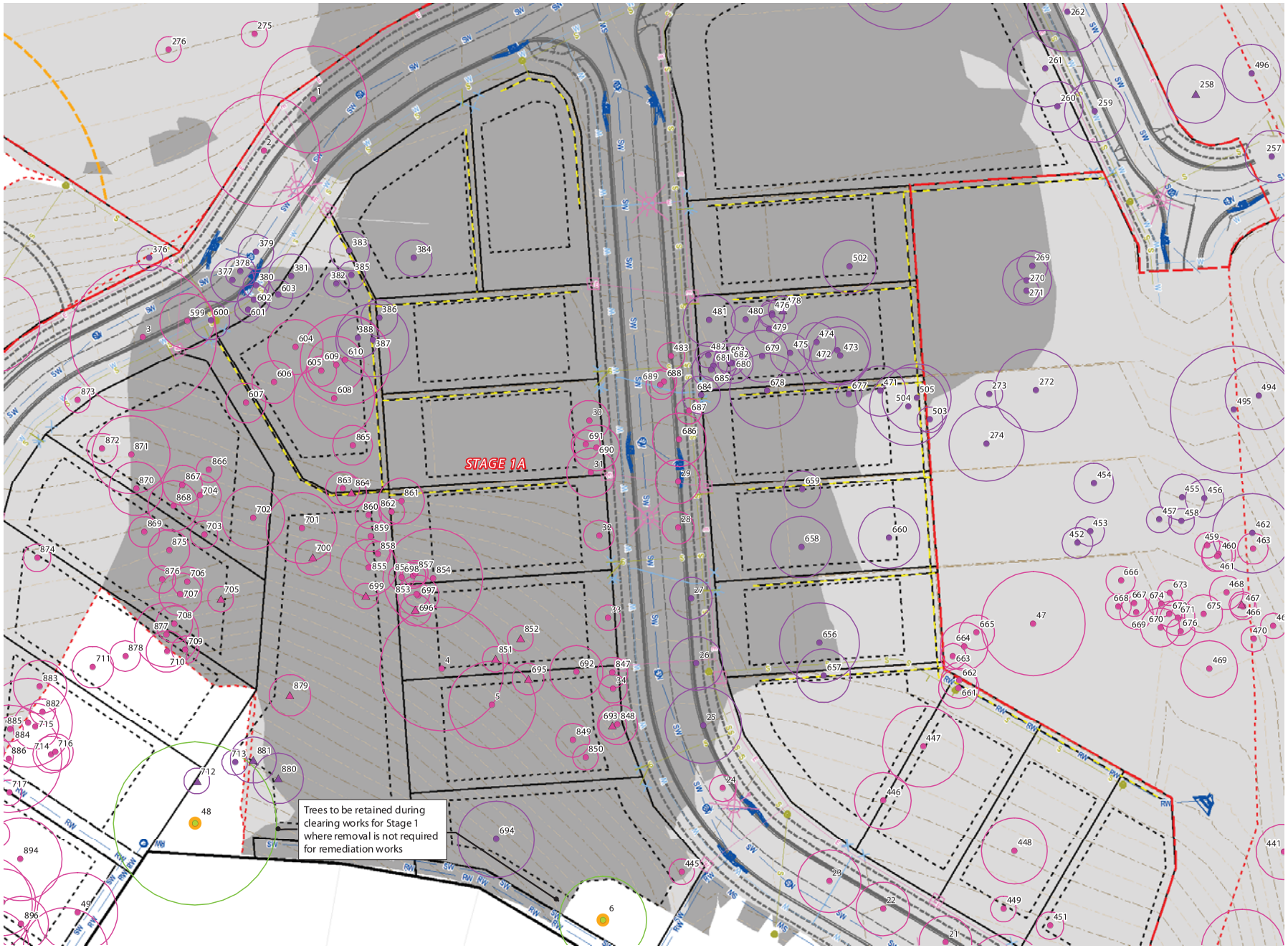

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND

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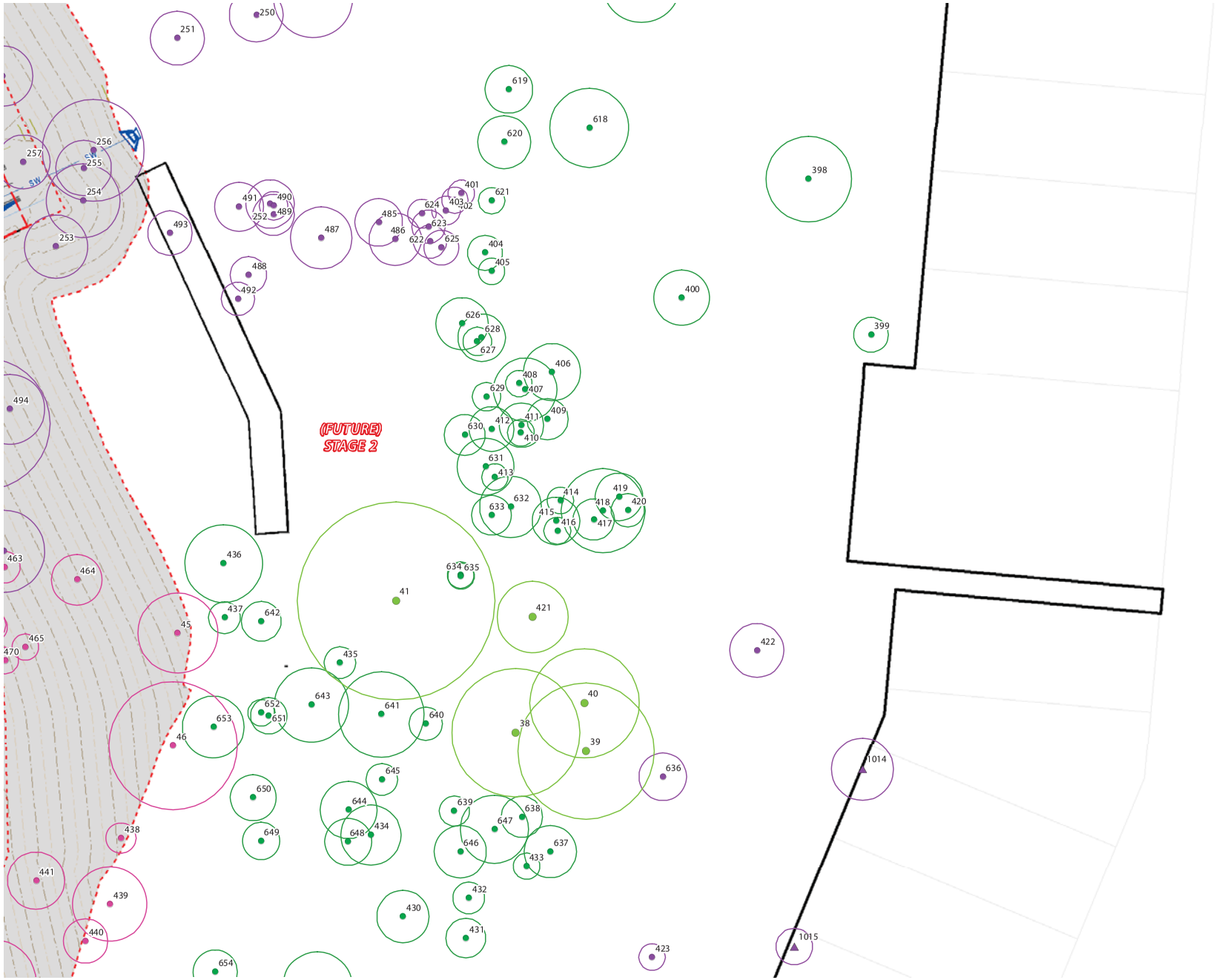

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PLAN 03.09 CONCEPT PLAN IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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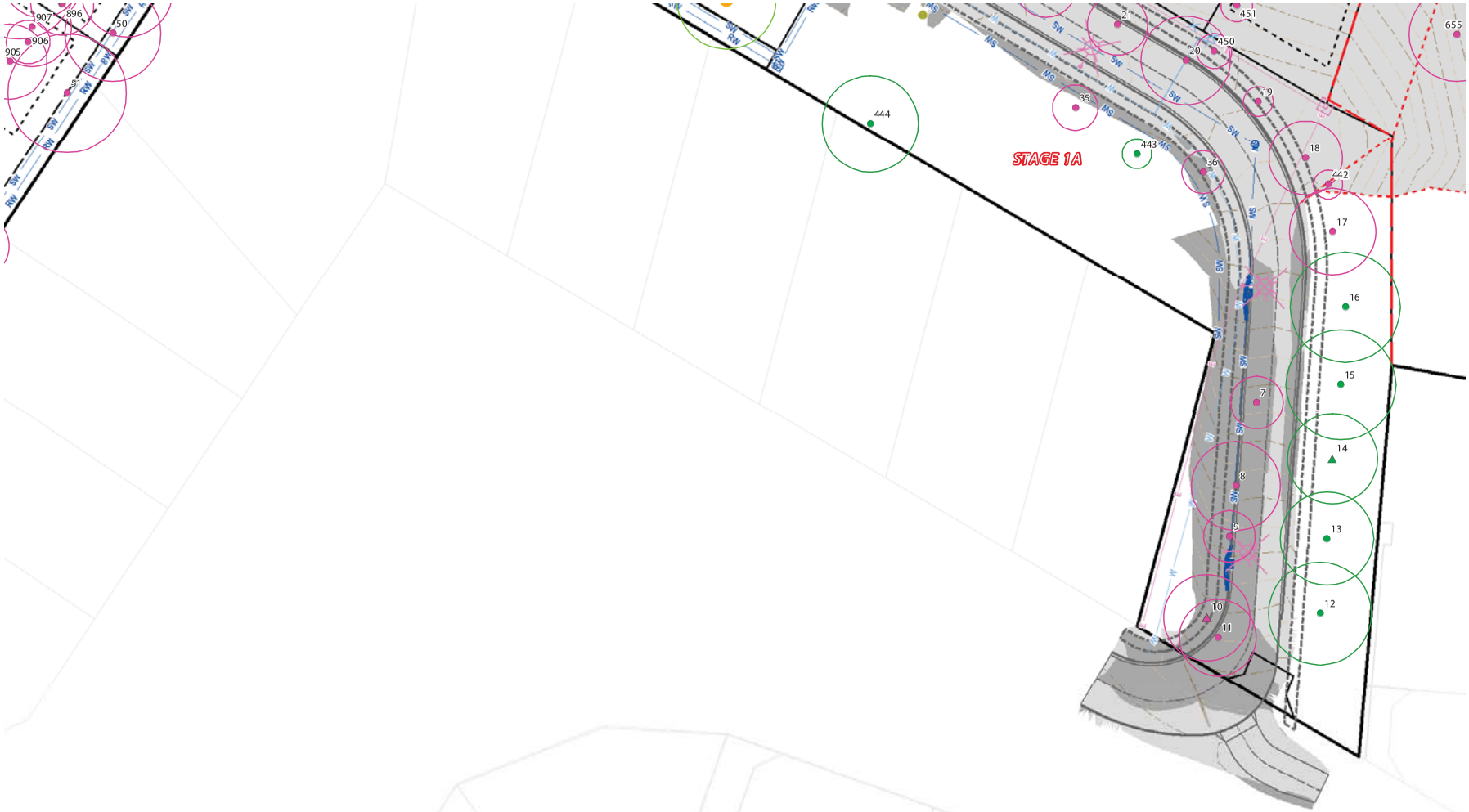
PLAN 03.10 CONCEPT PLAN IMPACT ASSESSMENT



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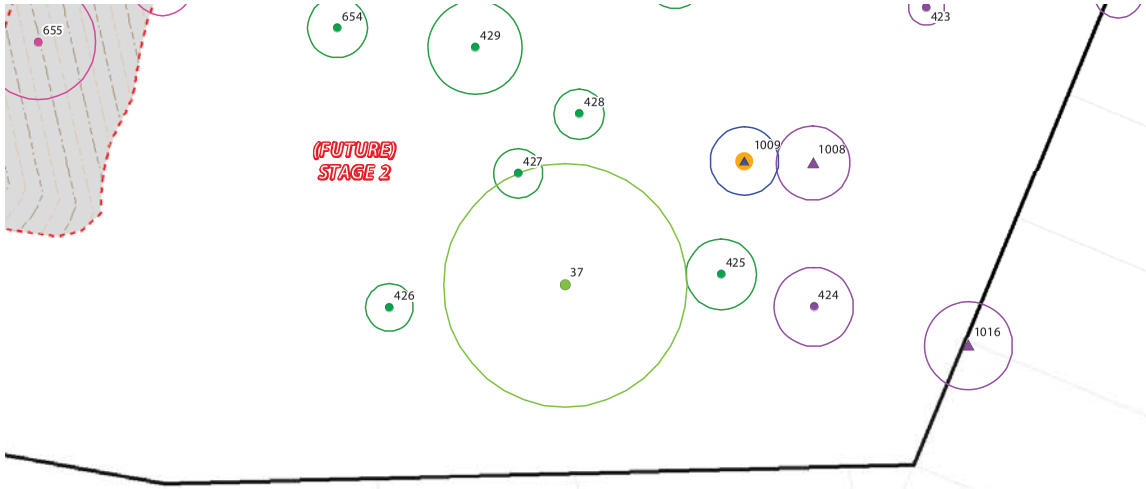

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6. Conclusion

This report was prepared at the request of EDQ and details the ecological attributes of land at 53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road, Oxley. The development proposal is to reconfigure two (2) lots into a master planned community containing residential lots, a childcare centre, a retirement living precinct, a recreational park, open space bushland reserve and an open space boundary buffer over two stages. This report provides a contemporary review of the ecological values across the site in accordance with Commonwealth, State and Local Government legislation.

Overall, this assessment makes the following conclusions:

- Vegetation recorded within the eastern portion of the site is predominantly comprised of established trees including a number of landscaping species and overgrown garden beds. The western portion of the site contains mapped remnant vegetation including both 'least concern' and 'endangered' regional ecosystems. Directly north of the investigation area is the Fort Bushland Reserve, a Brisbane City Council local park for conservation, which is completely vegetated and links through to riparian vegetation associated with the Brisbane River.
- Habitat to support *Ninox strenua* (Powerful Owl) and *Psascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) was recorded within the mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation, however none of these species were observed or indications of any use recorded. The habitat for each of these species is not regarded as critical habitat due to the historical disturbances and existing threats (e.g., introduced flora, adjacent uses).
- *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox) was located on-site in relatively small numbers however, suitable *Eucalyptus sp.* food trees provide foraging habitat for this threatened species throughout the broader landscape and outside the development footprint. The risk of significant adverse impacts to this species is considered very low due to the availability of vegetated areas throughout the broader landscape and the protected Brisbane City Council local park for conservation (Fort Bushland Reserve).
- The site is mapped as containing approximately 4.81 hectares of remnant vegetation, of which 3.41 hectares is mapped as containing 'endangered' regional ecosystem RE12.5.6, and two (2) 'least concern' polygons containing regional ecosystem RE12.5.7 totalling approximately 1.40 hectares. Introduced flora species were observed throughout the mapped remnant vegetation and minor discrepancies in the mapped remnant boundaries were noted.
- A total of one-hundred and fifty-seven (157) flora species were recorded on-site, consisting of eighty-four (84) native species and seventy-three (73) introduced species. This diversity is typical of a disused site where historical garden beds and landscaping remains *in-situ*.
- A total of thirty-eight (38) fauna species were observed on-site, consisting of two (2) amphibians, twenty-eight (28) birds, four (4) mammals and four (4) reptile species. All species recorded are considered common to the area and typically encountered throughout urban areas within the Brisbane City Council area.

- Field surveys conducted by SHG found the extent of the environmental protection area to be accurate and representative of the mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation. As described in **Section 4.2.2** and **Section 4.2.3**, the vegetation beyond the remnant 'endangered' is considered predominantly devoid of unique habitat features and is characterised by a highly disturbed understory that is dominated by introduced species, particularly *Lantana camara* (Lantana) and *Megathyrsus maximus* (Guinea Grass) or altogether lacking an understorey.
- The proposed development is not considered to have a significant impact on any unique ecological values, as the development intends to retain and enhance the mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation located within Precinct 1: Environmental Protection and retain where possible, mature specimens within the significant vegetation interface overlay. The mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation within Precinct 1 provides the only unique habitat features and provisions of linear connectivity and patch habitat on-site. The vegetation allows for north-south connectivity and provides habitat refuge for highly mobile fauna species within the broader Oxley and Brisbane western suburbs region. Through the retention of the mapped 'endangered' remnant vegetation, the site provides habitat refuge and connectivity to adjacent lineal corridors (Brisbane River and Oxley Creek) for threatened fauna species that may be present.
- The proposed development has been strategically designed to retain where possible the mature native specimens within the significant vegetation interface overlay. Currently, the development proposes to retain 65 native specimens within the significant vegetation interface overlay, of which, 13 contain a DBH >500 mm. It should be noted that the final retention of some specimens is to be determined following extensive contaminated soil remediation works. It is anticipated that the majority of mature specimens located within the significant vegetation interface overlay which are affected by contaminated soils can be retained, however this is to be confirmed during remediation works. It is the intent of EDQ to retain these specimens, namely TR-6, TR-48, TR-52, TR-58, TR-59, TR-60, TR-61 and TR-69. Retention of additional specimens between the rear of lot boundary and BLE was explored, however, significant encroachment into the Tree Protection Zone and Structural Root Zone of services and earthworks makes the trees unviable for retention without compromising property and life into the future. It should be noted that the eastern row of *Flindersia austrlis* (Crow's Ash) (TR-12 to TR-16) are proposed to be retained along the entry road, while significant native vegetation which fronts Cliveden Avenue and Blackheath Road are proposed to be retained.

7. Recommendations

7.1. Vegetation clearing and fauna management plans

Vegetation clearing and fauna management plans should form part of the broader management document submitted as part of any future operational works drawings for the development. The plans should cover clearing of all vegetation listed in this report and include details on:

- Clearly show trees to be either removed or retained
- All civil works likely to impact on existing vegetation
- Temporary and permanent exclusion and protection fencing
- Roles and responsibilities for site contractors, proponent and the consultant group
- Stockpiling and site access locations
- A clearing sequence plan showing the commencement of clearing and direction of removal
- Links to weed management and revegetation proposals
- The stock piling and reuse of cleared vegetation
- Specific details on the management of identified potential fauna habitat trees
- Species surveyed as using the site with a focus on those most likely impacted by development works
- A list of relevant State and Commonwealth legislation constraints and controls for the above listed fauna
- A plan showing existing habitat opportunities and locations
- Details of the threats to existing fauna species
- Management and mitigation measures
- Fauna spotter catcher role, contacts and certification
- Management measures to mitigate potential impacts of soil erosion and sedimentation following vegetation clearing

7.2. Rehabilitation management plan

A rehabilitation management plan should form part of the broader management document submitted as part of any future operational works drawings for the development. The plan should be prepared with reference to the SEQ Restoration Framework and at a minimum include:

- Clearly defined rehabilitation area;
- Identification of the pre-existing / pre-clear regional ecosystem to be rehabilitated;
- Site preparation and weed removal techniques;

- Fertilising requirements;
- Weed suppression techniques;
- Species selection in accordance with the reference regional ecosystem for the site and detailed planting densities and stock sizing;
- Details on the location of jute matting where necessary or erosion prone areas are identified;
- Planting stock protection specifications to ensure awareness of restoration activities and deter browsing by herbivores;
- Establishment period specifications; and
- Maintenance schedule.

Economic Development Queensland intend to undertake rehabilitation works in Stage 2 of the development.

8. Appendices

Appendix A

Government legislation, policy and planning search results

Appendix B

Historical aerial imagery

Appendix C

Tree schedule

Appendix D

Concept plan published February 2020 (Place Design Group)

Appendix E

Likelihood of Occurrence Results

Appendix A

Government legislation, policy and planning search results

Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

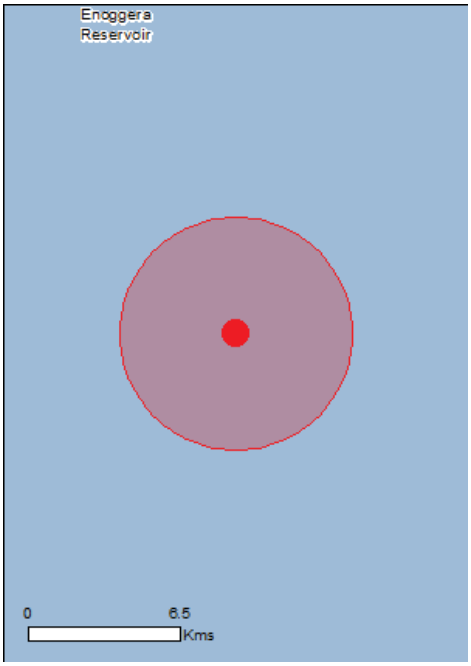
EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

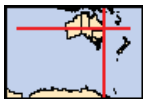
Information is available about Environment Assessments and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 20/12/19 09:46:48



This map may contain data which are ©Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia), ©PSMA 2010

Coordinates
Buffer: 5.0Km



Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance:	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	4
Listed Threatened Species:	60
Listed Migratory Species:	36

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Land:	1
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	43
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	1
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

State and Territory Reserves:	3
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	44
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar) [Resource Information]

Name	Proximity
Moreton bay	10 - 20km upstream

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community may occur within area
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma_coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dasyornis brachypterus Eastern Bristlebird [533]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis_gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Vulnerable	Species or species

Name	Status	Type of Presence
		habitat known to occur within area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche cauta cauta Shy Albatross [82345]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche cauta steadi White-capped Albatross [82344]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis Hooded Plover (eastern) [66726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence within area
Fish		
Epinephelus daemelii Black Rockcod, Black Cod, Saddled Rockcod [68449]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Frogs		
Mixophyes fleayi Fleay's Frog [25960]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Insects		
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Petauroides volans Greater Glider [254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus Long-nosed Potoroo (SE Mainland) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Plants		
Arthraxon hispidus Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Corchorus cunninghamii Native Jute [14659]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cycas ophiolitica [55797]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence
		within area
Gossia gonoclada Angle-stemmed Myrtle [78866]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lepidium peregrinum Wandering Pepper-cress [14035]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macadamia integrifolia Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macadamia tetraphylla Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut [6581]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [81858]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaius australis Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptiles		
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray, Inshore Manta Ray, Prince Alfred's Ray, Resident Manta Ray [84994]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray, Chevron Manta Ray, Pacific Manta Ray, Pelagic Manta Ray, Oceanic Manta Ray [84995]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Land [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Name
Defence - SANANANDA BARRACKS - WACOL

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Breeding known to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [64466]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater [1024]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover [59510]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis Hooded Plover (eastern) [66726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Whales and other Cetaceans [Resource Information]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammals		
Orcaella brevirostris Irrawaddy Dolphin [45]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [Resource Information]

Name	State
Indooroopilly Island	QLD
Pooh Corner	QLD
Wacol Bushlands	QLD

Invasive Species [Resource Information]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resouces Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Acridotheres tristis Common Myna, Indian Myna [387]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anas platyrhynchos Mallard [974]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carduelis carduelis European Goldfinch [403]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lonchura punctulata Nutmeg Mannikin [399]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer domesticus House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Turtle-Dove [780]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Frogs		
Rhinella marina Cane Toad [83218]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammals		
Bos taurus Domestic Cattle [16]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Feral deer Feral deer species in Australia [85733]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepus capensis Brown Hare [127]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus norvegicus Brown Rat, Norway Rat [83]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sus scrofa Pig [6]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Alternanthera philoxeroides Alligator Weed [11620]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anredera cordifolia Madeira Vine, Jalap, Lamb's-tail, Mignonette Vine, Anredera, Gulf Madeiravine, Heartleaf Madeiravine, Potato Vine [2643]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus aethiopicus Asparagus Fern, Ground Asparagus, Basket Fern, Sprengi's Fern, Bushy Asparagus, Emerald Asparagus [62425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus africanus Climbing Asparagus, Climbing Asparagus Fern [66907]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus plumosus Climbing Asparagus-fern [48993]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cabomba caroliniana Cabomba, Fanwort, Carolina Watershield, Fish Grass, Washington Grass, Watershield, Carolina Fanwort, Common Cabomba [5171]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983]		Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Status	Type of Presence
		area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata Bitou Bush [16332]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cryptostegia grandiflora Rubber Vine, Rubbervine, India Rubber Vine, India Rubbervine, Palay Rubbervine, Purple Allamanda [18913]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dolichandra unguis-cati Cat's Claw Vine, Yellow Trumpet Vine, Cat's Claw Creeper, Funnel Creeper [85119]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eichhornia crassipes Water Hyacinth, Water Orchid, Nile Lily [13466]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista monspessulana Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom [20126]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hymenachne amplexicaulis Hymenachne, Olive Hymenachne, Water Stargrass, West Indian Grass, West Indian Marsh Grass [31754]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lantana camara Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large-leaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana, Red-Flowered Sage, White Sage, Wild Sage [10892]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Opuntia spp. Prickly Pears [82753]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parkinsonia aculeata Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean [12301]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parthenium hysterophorus Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed [19566]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sagittaria platyphylla Delta Arrowhead, Arrowhead, Slender Arrowhead [68483]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x calodendron & S.x reichardtii Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow [68497]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salvinia molesta Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed [13665]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Senecio madagascariensis Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel [2624]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Solanum elaeagnifolium Silver Nightshade, Silver-leaved Nightshade, White Horse Nettle, Silver-leaf Nightshade, Tomato Weed, White Nightshade, Bull-nettle, Prairie-berry, Satansbos, Silver-leaf Bitter-apple, Silverleaf-nettle, Trompillo [12323]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Hemidactylus frenatus Asian House Gecko [1708]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ramphotyphlops braminus Flowerpot Blind Snake, Brahminy Blind Snake, Cacing Besi [1258]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, maps are derived using either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc) together with point locations and described habitat; or environmental modelling (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Coordinates

-27.5515 152.9678

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact Us page.

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Queensland Government

Wildlife Online Extract

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: All
Status: Rare and threatened species
Records: Confirmed
Date: Since 1980
Latitude: -27.5510
Longitude: 152.9691
Distance: 5
Email: lauracannon@saundershavill.com
Date submitted: Monday 06 Jan 2020 15:39:41
Date extracted: Monday 06 Jan 2020 15:40:04

The number of records retrieved = 12

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Adelotus brevis*	tusked frog		V		9
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Erythrotriorchis radiatus*	red goshawk		E	V	1
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	6
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Charadrius mongolus*	lesser sand plover		E	E	1
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Lathamus discolor*	swift parrot		E	CE	9
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Ornithoptera richmondia*	Richmond birdwing		V		1
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		V	V	12
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Lilaeopsis brisbanica*			E		6/6
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Gossia gonoclada*			E	E	13/13
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus curtisii*	Plunkett mallee		NT		1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Macadamia integrifolia*	macadamia nut		V	V	1
plants	land plants	Symplocaceae	*Symplocos harroldii*	hairy hazelwood		NT		1/1

CODES

I - Y indicates that the taxon is introduced to Queensland and has naturalised.

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992.* The codes are Extinct in the Wild (PE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (C) or Not Protected ( ).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.* The values of EPBC are Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW) and Vulnerable (V).

Records – The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon for the record option selected (i.e. All, Confirmed or Specimens).
This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. The second number located after the / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.
This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.

BCC Biodiversity Areas Overlay Map

Major B – Biodiversity Overlay Maps extract of maps 34-35

Appendix B

Historical aerial imagery

Sourced from QImagery

1936

1946


BRISBANE CITY 1946
1:15900 approx
RUN 14A
34472-34510
13300' ASL
LENS 254 mm
31/05/1946
Source:
BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL
BCC0003

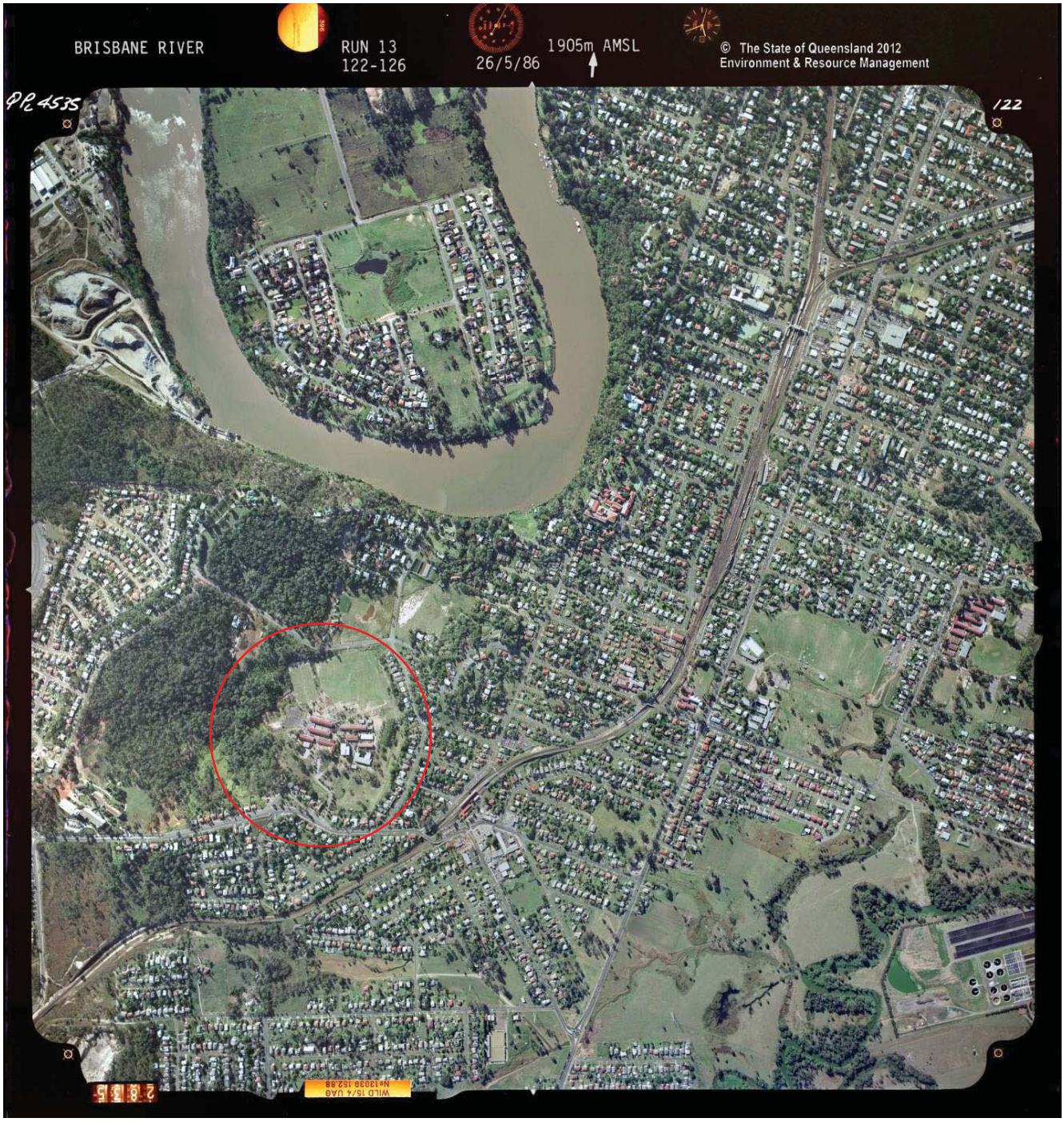
1960


Q1043 - 106
GREATER BRISBANE 1960 RUN 3 9-9-60 MAG 677 LENS 9666 153-54M/M 8,000
© The State of Queensland 2014
Natural Resources and Mines

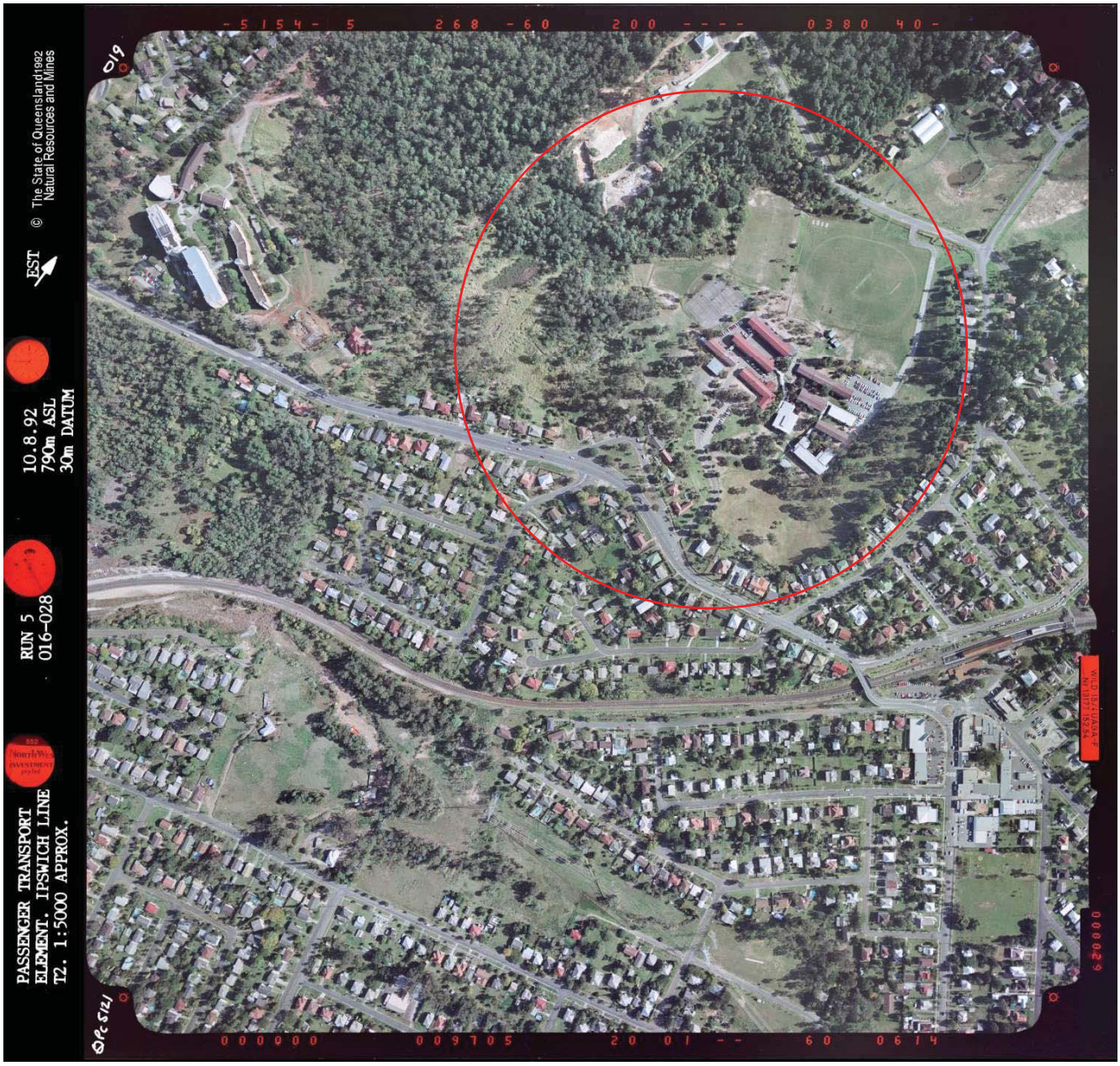
1974


Q2759
1642
BRISBANE FLOODS
1608/1653
RUN 37
30/1/74
3,000' AMSL
© The State of Queensland 2011
Environment & Resource Management

1986


BRISBANE RIVER
RUN 13
122-126
26/5/86
1905m AMSL
© The State of Queensland 2012
Environment & Resource Management
122

1992


© The State of Queensland 1992
Natural Resources and Mines
EST
10.8.92
790m ASL
30m DATUM
RUN 5
016-028
PASSENGER TRANSPORT
ELEMENT. IPSWICH LINE
T2. 1:5000 APPROX.

Appendix C

Tree schedule

saunders havill group

Tree Schedule - 9216
53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road, Oxley (Economic Development Queensland)
25/08/2020

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details						Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	*Botanical Name*	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1	*Ficus macrophylla*	Moreton Bay Fig	580	290, 260	699	12.0	14.0	8.4	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
2	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	730		730	25.0	14.0	8.8	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
3	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	955		955	26.0	10.0	11.5	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	810		810	27.0	14.0	9.7	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	570		570	27.0	12.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	570		570	27.0	11.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
7	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	300		300	11.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
8	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	510		510	12.0	7.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
9	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	295		295	11.0	5.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
10	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	495		495	10.0	16.0	5.9	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
11	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	440		440	15.0	7.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
12	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	590		590	17.0	8.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
13	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	535		535	17.0	7.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
14	*Delonix regia*	Poinciana	400	325	515	9.0	12.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
15	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	430	395, 235	629	17.0	9.0	7.6	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
16	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	630		630	18.0	10.0	7.6	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
17	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	495		495	17.0	9.0	5.9	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
18	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	420		420	18.0	8.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
19	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	170		170	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
20	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	510		510	14.0	8.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
21	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	345		345	15.0	7.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
22	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	350		350	13.0	9.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
23	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	410		410	17.0	9.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
24	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	175		175	9.0	4.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
25	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	500		500	16.0	8.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
26	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	350		350	13.0	7.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
27	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	275		275	12.0	5.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
28	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	210		210	8.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
29	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foambark Tree	200	160, 135	290	9.0	8.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
30	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	265		265	11.0	7.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
31	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	320		320	11.0	6.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
32	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	200		200	8.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
33	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	165		165	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
34	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	185		185	10.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
35	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	260		260	11.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
36	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	245		245	11.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
37	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Grey Gum	1140		1140	34.0	16.0	13.7	3.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
38	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	810		810	33.0	12.0	9.7	3.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
39	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	860		860	27.0	14.0	10.3	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
40	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	690		690	27.0	12.0	8.3	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
41	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	1480		1480	37.0	22.0	15.0	3.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
42	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	540	490	729	23.0	11.0	8.8	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
43	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	750		750	26.0	14.0	9.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove remediation works	
44	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	520		520	21.0	8.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
45	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	505		505	22.0	12.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
46	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	765	265	810	27.0	14.0	9.7	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
47	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	680		680	29.0	12.0	8.2	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove Stage 1	
48	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	1065		1065	34.0	14.0	12.8	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
49	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	525		525	27.0	11.0	6.3	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
50	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	550		550	30.0	8.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
51	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	680		680	34.0	10.0	8.2	2.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
52	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	820		820	36.0	14.0	9.8	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
53	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	380		380	32.0	8.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
54	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	365		365	26.0	9.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
55	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	365		365	26.0	9.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
56	*Corymbia trachyphloia*	Brown Bloodwood	260		260	12.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
57	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	720		720	34.0	14.0	8.6	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
58	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	580		580	30.0	11.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
59	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	700		700	34.0	14.0	8.4	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
60	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	670		670	32.0	12.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
61	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	550		550	32.0	10.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
62	*Eucalyptus grandis*	Flooded Gum	790		790	26.0	12.0	9.5	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
63	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	485		485	25.0	12.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
64	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	580		580	32.0	12.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
65	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	600		600	32.0	9.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
66	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	570		570	32.0	12.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
67	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	485		485	25.0	11.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
68	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	960		960	36.0	16.0	11.5	3.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
69	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	530		530	17.0	12.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
70	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	820	540	982	34.0	12.0	11.8	3.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
71	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	575		575	32.0	12.0	6.9	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
72	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	670		670	29.0	14.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
73	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	530		530	28.0	12.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
74	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	575		575	28.0	12.0	6.9	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
75	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	590		590	16.0	10.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
76	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum Topped Box	240		240	16.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
77	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum Topped Box	670		670	26.0	12.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
78	*Celtis sinensis*	Chinese Elm	165		165	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP (remediation)	
79	*Celtis sinensis*	Chinese Elm	180		180	10.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
80	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	265		265	10.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
81	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	140		140	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
82	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	240		240	11.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
83	*Celtis sinensis*	Chinese Elm	155		155	9.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
84	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	620		620	15.0	8.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
85	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	420		420	16.0	7.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
86	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	445		445	16.0	6.0	5.3	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
87	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	165		165	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
88	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	260		260	16.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
89	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	160		160	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
90	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	150		150	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
91	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	250		250	14.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	One-sided	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
92	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	460		460	22.0	7.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
93	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	465		465	23.0	7.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
94	*Commersonia bartramia*	Brown Kurrajong	220	140, 130, 130	319	11.0	6.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
95	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	165		165	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
96	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	235		235	22.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
97	*Auranticarpa rhombifolia*	Pittosporum	130		130	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
98	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	245		245	18.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
99	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foambark Tree	180		180	11.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
100	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	495		495	23.0	14.0	5.9	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Retain stage 1	
101	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	Cheese Tree	265		265	10.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
102	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foambark Tree	125		125	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
103	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	235		235	10.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
104	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	580	400	705	20.0	14.0	8.5	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
105	*Commersonia bartramia*	Brown Kurrajong	125		125	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
106	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	12.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
107	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	310		310	13.0	4.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
108	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foambark Tree	125		125	9.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
109	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	130		130	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
110	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early Flowering Black Wattle	185		185	9.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
111	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	440		440	23.0	10.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Retain stage 1	
112	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	510		510	24.0	11.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
113	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	270		270	23.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
114	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	365		365	17.0	7.0	4.4	2.2	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
115	*Commersonia bartramia*	Brown Kurrajong	160	165	230	9.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
116	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	150		150	9.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
117	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	500		500	27.0	14.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Retain stage 1	
118	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	240	140	278	17.0	6.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
119	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	465		465	23.0	9.0	5.6	2.4	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
120	***DEAD/STAG***		620	620	877	17.0	7.0	10.5	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
121	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	165		165	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
122	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	165		165	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
123	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	620		620	23.0	14.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
124	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	390		390	17.0	8.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
125	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	480		480	18.0	9.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
126	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	270		270	17.0	8.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
127	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	230		230	16.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
128	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	390		390	12.0	8.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
129	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	Cheese Tree	160	120, 100	224	9.0	5.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
130	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swmap Box	210		210	11.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
131	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	165		165	8.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Major	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
132	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	150		150	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
133	*Flindersia schottiana*	Bumpy Ash	650		650	22.0	11.0	7.8	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
134	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	220		220	12.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
135	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230		230	12.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
136	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	185		185	12.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details						Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
137	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	200		200	11.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
138	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	240		240	13.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Both	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
139	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	240		240	12.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
140	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	185		185	11.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
141	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	165		165	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
142	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	205		205	11.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
143	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	270		270	13.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
144	*Lophostemon confertus*	Swamp Box	760		760	20.0	8.0	9.1	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
145	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foambark Tree	180	140, 125, 140	295	11.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
146	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	210		210	9.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
147	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	210		210	12.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
148	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	200		200	10.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
149	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260		260	12.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
150	*Auranticarpa rhombifolia*	Pittosporum	370	120	389	16.0	7.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
151	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	Broadleaved Pepper Tree	240	120	268	8.0	8.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
152	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	150		150	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
153	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	130		130	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
154	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	330		330	16.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
155	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	640		640	17.0	8.0	7.7	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
156	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early Flowering Black Wattle	125		125	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
157	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	235		235	12.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
158	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	12.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
159	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early Flowering Black Wattle	180		180	11.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
160	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	260		260	14.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
161	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	360		360	15.0	6.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
162	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early Flowering Black Wattle	160		160	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
163	*Stenocarpus sinuatus*	Wheel of Fire	160		160	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
164	*Auranticarpa rhombifolia*	Pittosporum	165	110, 90	218	11.0	5.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
165	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	340		340	12.0	6.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
166	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foambark Tree	230	230	325	13.0	6.0	3.9	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
167	*Mallotus philippensis*	Red Kamala	135		135	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
168	*Auranticarpa rhombifolia*	Pittosporum	200		200	12.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
169	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	570		570	17.0	8.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
170	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	460	120, 140, 130	512	12.0	5.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	Lopped	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
171	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	465		465	17.0	8.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
172	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	450		450	20.0	6.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
173	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	380	150, 100, 130	440	16.0	5.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
174	*Auranticarpa rhombifolia*	Pittosporum	200		200	9.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
175	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early Flowering Black Wattle	195		195	9.0	5.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
176	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	250		250	13.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
177	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220	130	256	13.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
178	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180	160	241	12.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
179	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	155	135, 80	221	11.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
180	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	195		195	12.0	4.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
181	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	210	170, 200	336	11.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
182	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200	180	269	12.0	3.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
183	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230	190, 230, 250	452	12.0	6.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
184	*Auranticarpa rhombifolia*	Pittosporum	160		160	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
185	*Mallotus philippensis*	Red Kamala	130	70	148	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
186	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	165		165	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
187	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	210		210	10.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
188	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	165		165	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
189	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	145		145	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
190	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	130		130	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
191	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	130		130	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
192	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	140		140	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
193	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	160		160	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
194	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	180		180	10.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
195	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	220		220	11.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
196	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	230	230	325	17.0	8.0	3.9	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
197	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	160		160	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
198	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170		170	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
199	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	340		340	15.0	7.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
200	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230		230	12.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
201	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	270		270	12.0	3.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Stage 1	
202	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230	200, 180	354	12.0	5.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
203	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	280		280	11.0	5.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
204	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	145		145	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
205	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	270		270	12.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
206	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	145		145	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
207	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	130		130	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
208	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	150		150	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
209	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	310		310	11.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
210	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Early Flowering Black Wattle	230		230	16.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
211	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
212	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	160		160	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
213	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	160		160	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
214	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	210		210	12.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
215	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140		140	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
216	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	185		185	10.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
217	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230		230	11.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
218	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	290		290	12.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
219	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	230		230	10.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
220	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	130		130	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
221	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	120		120	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
222	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	270		270	12.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
223	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	210		210	12.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
224	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	130		130	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
225	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	135		135	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
226	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	330	280	433	10.0	6.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
227	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	680		680	22.0	9.0	8.2	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
228	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	530		530	17.0	8.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
229	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	620		620	23.0	12.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
230	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	355		355	19.0	10.0	4.3	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Retain stage 1	
231	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	165		165	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
232	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	11.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
233	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	145		145	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
234	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	200		200	11.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
235	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	265		265	13.0	8.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
236	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	145		145	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
237	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	280	180, 200, 160, 130	440	12.0	7.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
238	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	155		155	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
239	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	240		240	10.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
240	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	240		240	13.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
241	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	165		165	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
242	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	260		260	11.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
243	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	145		145	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
244	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	350		350	14.0	8.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
245	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	185		185	10.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
246	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	145		145	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
247	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260		260	10.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
248	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	150		150	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
249	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260		260	11.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	

saunders havill group

Tree Schedule - Job 9216
53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road, Oxley (The Minister for Economic Development Queensland)
25/08/2020

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
250	*Melaleuca bracteata*	Black Tea Tree	340		340	107	9.0	6.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
251	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	340		340	107	6.0	4.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
252	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	230	200	305	96	12.0	4.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
253	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	400		400	126	22.0	12.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
254	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Northern Grey Gum	340	320	467	147	24.0	10.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
255	*Melaleuca leucadendra*	Weeping Paperbark	350		350	110	10.0	7.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
256	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaf Paperbark	420	400, 280	644	202	16.0	8.0	7.7	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
257	*Eucalyptus saligna*	Sydney Blue Gum	340		340	107	20.0	8.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
258	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	380		380	119	20.0	12.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
259	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Northern Grey Gum	400		400	126	22.0	10.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
260	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	330		330	104	16.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
261	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	500		500	157	22.0	12.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
262	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Northern Grey Gum	520		520	163	24.0	12.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
263	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	820		820	258	22.0	14.0	9.8	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
264	*Melaleuca viminalis*	Weeping Bottlebrush	240	190	306	96	8.0	4.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
265	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	160		160	50	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
266	*Melaleuca linariifolia*	Snow In Summer	220	130, 110	278	87	4.0	3.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
267	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	Illawara Flame Tree	180		180	57	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
268	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
269	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	Illawara Flame Tree	200		200	63	6.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
270	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	320		320	101	8.0	5.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
271	*Euodia elleryana*	Corkwood	160		160	50	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
272	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	540		540	170	26.0	14.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
273	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	180		180	57	6.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
274	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	490		490	154	24.0	12.0	5.9	2.5	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
275	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	170		170	53	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
276	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	130		130	41	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
277	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	350		350	110	6.0	4.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
278	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	170		170	53	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
279	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	160		160	50	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
280	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	180		180	57	12.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
281	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	200		200	63	10.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
282	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	220		220	69	14.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
283	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
284	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	150		150	47	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
285	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	430	300, 240, 150	596	187	22.0	12.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
286	*Mallotus philippensis*	Red Kamala	100		100	31	5.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
287	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	180		180	57	12.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
288	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	280	130	309	97	14.0	8.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
289	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	140		140	44	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
290	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	130		130	41	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
291	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	10.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
292	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
293	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	8.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
294	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	200		200	63	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
295	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	140		140	44	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
296	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	390		390	123	24.0	14.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
297	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	300		300	94	10.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
298	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	120		120	38	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
299	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	69	12.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
300	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	120		120	38	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
301	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140		140	44	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
302	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	120		120	38	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
303	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
304	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	290		290	91	20.0	8.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
305	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	14.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
306	*Cryptocarya glaucescens*	Jackwood	130		130	41	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
307	*Cryptocarya glaucescens*	Jackwood	120		120	38	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
308	*Mallotus philippensis*	Red Kamala	120	70	139	44	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
309	*Mallotus philippensis*	Red Kamala	110	110	156	49	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
310	*Cryptocarya glaucescens*	Jackwood	100		100	31	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
311	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	480		480	151	28.0	17.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
312	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	69	12.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
313	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	420	140	443	139	26.0	14.0	5.3	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
314	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	170		170	53	16.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
315	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230		230	72	12.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
316	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	200		200	63	8.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
317	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	180		180	57	12.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
318	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	370		370	116	22.0	8.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
319	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foam Bark	120	90, 80	170	53	8.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
320	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	6.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
321	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foam Bark	250	130	282	89	8.0	5.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
322	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	280	190	338	106	24.0	8.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
323	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	130		130	41	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
324	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	130	130	184	58	14.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
325	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	210		210	66	16.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
326	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	380		380	119	20.0	12.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
327	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	300		300	94	12.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
328	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	170		170	53	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
329	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	170		170	53	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP (remediation)	
330	*Cryptocarya glaucescens*	Jackwood	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
331	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140		140	44	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
332	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	18.0	5.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
333	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	140		140	44	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Both	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
334	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	150		150	47	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
335	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	120		120	38	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
336	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	370		370	116	22.0	10.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
337	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	230		230	72	20.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
338	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	380	330, 260	566	178	22.0	12.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
339	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
340	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	390		390	123	24.0	12.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
341	*Polyscias elegans*	Celerywood	170		170	53	12.0	7.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
342	*Syzygium australe*	Brush Cherry	480		480	151	14.0	8.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
343	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
344	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	200		200	63	12.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
345	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	150	120, 120	226	71	8.0	5.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
346	*Commersonia bartramia*	Brown Kurrajong	110	110	156	49	8.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
347	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	250		250	79	6.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	One-sided	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
348	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	170	130	214	67	8.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
349	*Mallotus philippensis*	Red Kamala	140	120, 120	220	69	8.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
350	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	370		370	116	18.0	8.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
351	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	190		190	60	12.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
352	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
353	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
354	*Eucalyptus cloeziana*	Gympie Messmate	190		190	60	12.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
355	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
356	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foam Bark	110	80	136	43	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
357	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	250		250	79	12.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
358	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	270		270	85	24.0	10.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
359	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	180		180	57	14.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
360	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	110		110	35	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
361	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220		220	69	22.0	8.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
362	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
363	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	340		340	107	20.0	10.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
364	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	400		400	126	28.0	12.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
365	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	120		120	38	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
366	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	120		120	38	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
367	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
368	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	330	300	446	140	24.0	12.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
369	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160	100	189	59	10.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
370	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	290		290	91	22.0	8.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
371	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	280		280	88	24.0	10.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
372	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	210		210	66	8.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
373	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	320		320	101	20.0	8.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
374	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	250		250	79	20.0	8.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
375	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	440	430	615	193	22.0	16.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
376	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	120		120	38	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
377	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	240	150	283	89	18.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
378	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	200		200	63	20.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
379	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	230		230	72	20.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
380	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	170		170	53	22.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
381	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	290		290	91	24.0	12.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
382	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	160		160	50	16.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
383	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	260		260	82	16.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
384	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	150	150, 110	239	75	8.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
385	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	180		180	57	16.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
386	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	240		240	75	4.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
387	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	370	300	476	150	24.0	12.0	5.7	2.4	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
388	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	270		270	85	18.0	8.0	3.2	1.9	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
389	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	160	150	219	69	8.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
390	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	230	140	269	85	8.0	4.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
391	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
392	Pongamia pinnata	long petiole round leaf	160	160	226	71	8.0	6.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
393	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	550		550	173	22.0	8.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
394	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	520		520	163	24.0	14.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
395	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	340		340	107	22.0	8.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
396	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	320	270	419	132	24.0	8.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
397	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	440	230	496	156	24.0	12.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
398	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	540		540	170	24.0	14.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
399	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	220		220	69	10.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
400	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	350		350	110	14.0	4.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
401	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	110		110	35	8.0		2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
402	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	150		150	47	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
403	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	180		180	57	10.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
404	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	69	7.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
405	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
406	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	24.0	10.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
407	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	400		400	126	24.0	12.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
408	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
409	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	24.0	8.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
410	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	14.0	7.0	2.0	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
411	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	24.0	10.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
412	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200	200	283	89	10.0	8.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
413	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
414	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	14.0	6.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
415	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	24.0	8.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
416	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
417	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	14.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
418	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	530		530	167	26.0	14.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
419	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	22.0	8.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
420	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210		210	66	10.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
421	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	450		450	141	24.0	14.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
422	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	340		340	107	18.0	8.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
423	*Leptospermum petersonii*	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	110	100	149	47	4.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
424	*Araucaria bidwillii*	Bunya Pine	370		370	116	14.0	6.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
425	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	12.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
426	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	180	130	222	70	5.0	3.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
427	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	230		230	72	16.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
428	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	180	150	234	74	5.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
429	*Eucalyptus grandis*	Flooded Gum	440		440	138	20.0	8.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
430	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	22.0	10.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
431	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	250		250	79	18.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
432	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	200		200	63	10.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
433	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
434	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	380		380	119	28.0	14.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
435	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Northern Grey Gum	200		200	63	14.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
436	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	490		490	154	26.0	14.0	5.9	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
437	*Eucalyptus robusta*	Swamp Mahogany	200		200	63	8.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
438	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	190		190	60	10.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
439	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	470		470	148	22.0	10.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
440	*Eucalyptus eugenioides*	Thin-leaved Stringybark	280		280	88	20.0	8.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
441	*Eucalyptus eugenioides*	Thin-leaved Stringybark	360		360	113	22.0	10.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
442	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
443	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	120		120	38	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
444	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	440	330	550	173	24.0	14.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
445	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	120		120	38	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
446	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	370		370	116	24.0	12.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
447	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	530		530	167	24.0	12.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
448	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	350	250	430	135	14.0	8.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
449	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
450	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	7.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
451	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
452	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	200		200	63	14.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
453	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Tuckeroo	140	130	191	60	5.0	3.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
454	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	260		260	82	20.0	8.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
455	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	300		300	94	22.0	10.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
456	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	250		250	79	12.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove remediation works	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
457	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	140		140	44	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
458	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	110		110	35	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
459	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	130		130	41	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
460	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	69	12.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
461	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	6.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
462	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	520		520	163	26.0	14.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
463	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	200		200	63	18.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
464	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	320		320	101	18.0	8.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
465	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	120		120	38	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
466	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120	120	170	53	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
467	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
468	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	69	12.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
469	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	370		370	116	12.0	7.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
470	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	150		150	47	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Major	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
471	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	330		330	104	26.0	14.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
472	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350	260	436	137	26.0	16.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
473	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	280	260	382	120	24.0	12.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
474	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180	180	255	80	8.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
475	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	16.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
476	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	140		140	44	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
477	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
478	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	110	110, 100	185	58	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
479	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	190		190	60	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
480	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	8.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
481	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	260	220	341	107	10.0	6.0	4.1	2.1	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
482	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
483	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	12.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
484	*Melaleuca linariifolia*	Snow In Summer	500		500	157	8.0	6.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
485	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	300		300	94	10.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
486	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	330		330	104	12.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
487	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	390		390	123	12.0	5.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
488	*Archontophoenix cunninghamii*	Bangalow Palm	230		230	72	10.0	2.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
489	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	260		260	82	12.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
490	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	180		180	57	11.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
491	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	310		310	97	11.0	5.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
492	*Castanospermum australe*	Black Bean	210		210	66	8.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
493	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	280		280	88	10.0	4.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
494	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	440		440	138	25.0	14.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
495	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	830		830	261	25.0	16.0	10.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
496	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	380		380	119	23.0	8.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
497	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	680		680	214	21.0	17.0	8.2	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
498	*Melaleuca bracteata*	Black Tea Tree	240	210, 210, 210, 190	475	149	7.0	8.0	5.7	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
499	*Melaleuca viminalis*	Weeping Bottlebrush	250		250	79	9.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
500	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
501	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	260		260	82	8.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
502	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260	230	347	109	12.0	5.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
503	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foam Bark	130		130	41	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
504	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	510		510	160	25.0	10.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
505	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	450		450	141	22.0	10.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
506	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	180		180	57	6.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
507	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120		120	38	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
508	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	100		100	31	5.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
509	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	110		110	35	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
510	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	110		110	35	5.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
511	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	170		170	53	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
512	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	210		210	66	15.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
513	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	250		250	79	15.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
514	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	210		210	66	13.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
515	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
516	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	200	140, 140	281	88	11.0	4.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
517	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	220	150	266	84	9.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
518	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	180		180	57	10.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
519	*Castanospermum australe*	Black Bean	180		180	57	11.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
520	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foam Bark	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
521	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	200	190, 180	329	103	12.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
522	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	170	160, 100, 90	269	85	14.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
523	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	350		350	110	14.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
524	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	180		180	57	12.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
525	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	140	90	166	52	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
526	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	150	150, 80	227	71	11.0	4.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
527	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	190		190	60	11.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
528	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	330		330	104	22.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
529	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	180		180	57	10.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
530	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	300		300	94	24.0	10.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
531	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	530		530	167	26.0	10.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
532	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
533	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	460	410	616	194	28.0	15.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
534	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	290		290	91	17.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
535	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	350		350	110	19.0	8.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
536	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foam Bark	170		170	53	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
537	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	300		300	94	18.0	8.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
538	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foam Bark	100		100	31	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
539	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	330		330	104	24.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
540	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	200		200	63	15.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
541	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	390		390	123	24.0	10.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
542	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	280		280	88	15.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
543	*Commersonia bartramia*	Brown Kurrajong	150	100	180	57	5.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
544	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	170		170	53	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
545	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	210		210	66	16.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
546	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	200		200	63	16.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
547	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	180		180	57	14.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
548	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	14.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
549	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	180		180	57	14.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
550	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	160		160	50	15.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
551	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	190		190	60	14.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
552	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	270	230	355	111	15.0	16.0	4.3	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
553	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	220		220	69	17.0	8.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
554	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	390		390	123	26.0	13.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	Termite nest	-	Retain stage 1	
555	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	290		290	91	16.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
556	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	130	110	170	53	10.0	7.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
557	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170		170	53	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
558	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	150	120	192	60	14.0	6.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
559	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	230		230	72	16.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
560	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	240		240	75	15.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
561	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	120		120	38	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
562	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	290		290	91	15.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
563	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	440		440	138	15.0	6.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
564	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	1030		1030	324	26.0	14.0	12.4	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
565	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	230		230	72	16.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
566	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	330		330	104	16.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
567	*Commersonia bartramia*	Brown Kurrajong	230		230	72	9.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
568	*Cryptocarya glaucescens*	Jackwood	150	150	212	67	9.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
569	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	150		150	47	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
570	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foam Bark	130	50	139	44	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
571	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	590		590	185	23.0	15.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
572	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Tuckeroo	190		190	60	6.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
573	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	110		110	35	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
574	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	120		120	38	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
575	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	110		110	35	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
576	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	150		150	47	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
577	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	140		140	44	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
578	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	13.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
579	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	230		230	72	15.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
580	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	140		140	44	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
581	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	190		190	60	15.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
582	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
583	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	330		330	104	15.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
584	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	180		180	57	16.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
585	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	330		330	104	12.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
586	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
587	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	280	230	362	114	17.0	7.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
588	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	260		260	82	16.0	8.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
589	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	240		240	75	16.0	10.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
590	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
591	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	350		350	110	19.0	12.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
592	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	340		340	107	16.0	12.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
593	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	370		370	116	17.0	10.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
594	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	380		380	119	16.0	8.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
595	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	320		320	101	12.0	12.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
596	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	210		210	66	13.0	8.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
597	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	540		540	170	16.0	14.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
598	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	500	390	634	199	22.0	15.0	7.6	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
599	*Eucalyptus fibrosa*	Broad-leaved Red Ironbark	360		360	113	22.0	6.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
600	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	250		250	79	18.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
601	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	150		150	47	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
602	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	210		210	66	18.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
603	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	190		190	60	18.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
604	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	340	120	361	113	19.0	10.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
605	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	200		200	63	16.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
606	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	280		280	88	20.0	8.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
607	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	260		260	82	16.0	8.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
608	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	470	240	528	166	26.0	12.0	6.3	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
609	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	370		370	116	25.0	14.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
610	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	590		590	185	26.0	13.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
611	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
612	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	420	350, 250	601	189	14.0	10.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
613	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	310	259	404	127	13.0	8.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
614	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	430		430	135	20.0	14.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
615	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	390	360, 330	625	196	18.0	15.0	7.5	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
616	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	610		610	192	24.0	13.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
617	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	660		660	207	19.0	12.0	7.9	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
618	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	420	270	499	157	19.0	12.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
619	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	300		300	94	10.0	12.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
620	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260	210	334	105	12.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
621	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	150		150	47	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
622	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	210		210	66	14.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
623	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	210		210	66	16.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
624	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	180		180	57	14.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
625	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	220		220	69	16.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
626	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaf Paperbark	330		330	104	13.0	6.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
627	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	180		180	57	16.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
628	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260	150	300	94	14.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
629	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	15.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
630	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	210	150	258	81	8.0	8.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
631	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	17.0	6.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
632	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	390		390	123	19.0	6.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
633	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	250		250	79	14.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
634	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
635	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120		120	38	4.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
636	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	300		300	94	14.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
637	*Araucaria cunninghamii*	Hoop Pine	330		330	104	15.0	6.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
638	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	260		260	82	17.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
639	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	14.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
640	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	15.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
641	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	16.0	8.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
642	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	250		250	79	16.0	2.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
643	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	470		470	148	21.0	8.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
644	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	24.0	8.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
645	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	200		200	63	10.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
646	*Eucalyptus eugenioides*	Thin-leaved Stringybark	330		330	104	16.0	6.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
647	*Eucalyptus eugenioides*	Thin-leaved Stringybark	430		430	135	15.0	10.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
648	*Eucalyptus eugenioides*	Thin-leaved Stringybark	250	160	297	93	15.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
649	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190	140	236	74	9.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
650	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	24.0	8.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
651	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	15.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
652	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	14.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
653	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	390		390	123	25.0	10.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
654	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	280		280	88	15.0	8.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
655	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	540		540	170	25.0	14.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
656	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Northern Grey Gum	450	270	525	165	18.0	10.0	6.3	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	New	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
657	*Ficus obliqua*	Small Leaf Fig	350		350	110	12.0	18.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
658	*Eucalyptus melanophloia*	Silver-leaved Ironbark	400		400	126	14.0	7.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
659	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Northern Grey Gum	240		240	75	15.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
660	*Ficus benjamina*	Weeping Fig	400		400	126	14.0	18.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
661	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200	170	262	82	14.0	8.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
662	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180	150	234	74	12.0	8.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
663	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	120		120	38	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
664	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	310		310	97	19.0	9.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
665	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	230		230	72	17.0	8.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
666	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	190		190	60	15.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
667	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	140		140	44	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
668	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	130		130	41	6.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
669	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	130	100, 100, 100	217	68	14.0	7.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
670	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180	100, 100, 80, 80	255	80	14.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
671	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230		230	72	15.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
672	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	100		100	31	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
673	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120		120	38	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
674	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140		140	44	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
675	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	250		250	79	15.0	8.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
676	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	160	90	184	58	14.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
677	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140		140	44	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
678	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	490		490	154	20.0	14.0	5.9	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
679	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	340		340	107	21.0	6.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
680	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	18.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
681	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	16.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
682	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	100		100	31	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
683	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120		120	38	4.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
684	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	250		250	79	18.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
685	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	250		250	79	15.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
686	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	18.0	10.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
687	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	16.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
688	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
689	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	190		190	60	10.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
690	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	24.0	12.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
691	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	190		190	60	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
692	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Grey Ironbark	250	240	347	109	14.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
693	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	180		180	57	7.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
694	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	420	270	499	157	22.0	8.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
695	*Citharexylum sponosum*	Fiddlewood	180	100	206	65	11.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
696	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	jacaranda	150	140	205	64	10.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
697	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	270		270	85	23.0	10.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
698	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
699	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	130		130	41	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
700	*Citharexylum sponosum*	Fiddlewood	140	130, 130	231	73	9.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
701	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Northern Grey Gum	460		460	145	24.0	9.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
702	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	410		410	129	14.0	9.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
703	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	180		180	57	13.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
704	*Eucalyptus carnea*	Broad-leaved White Mahogany	280		280	88	18.0	8.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
705	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	130	100	164	52	5.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
706	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	200		200	63	15.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
707	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	280		280	88	19.0	11.0	3.4	1.9	Irregular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
708	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	240		240	75	17.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
709	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	180		180	57	10.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
710	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	270		270	85	20.0	9.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
711	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	18.0	11.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
712	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	140		140	44	5.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
713	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	160		160	50	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
714	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240		240	75	19.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	One-sided	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
715	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	20.0	12.0	3.6	2.0	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
716	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	240		240	75	15.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
717	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	100		100	31	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
718	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	330		330	104	22.0	11.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
719	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
720	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	28.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
721	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	100		100	31	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
722	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	17.0	8.0	3.0	1.8	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
723	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	140	130	191	60	11.0	5.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
724	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	100	100	141	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
725	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	130		130	41	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
726	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	470		470	148	34.0	17.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
727	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	120	100, 100, 100	211	66	7.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
728	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	120	110	163	51	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
729	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	230		230	72	15.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
730	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	110		110	35	10.0	6.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
731	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	190		190	60	12.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
732	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120		120	38	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
733	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	180		180	57	13.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
734	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	140		140	44	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
735	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	100		100	31	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
736	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	100		100	31	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
737	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	140		140	44	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
738	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	470		470	148	33.0	18.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
739	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	10.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
740	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
741	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	150		150	47	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
742	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	280	200	344	108	7.0	9.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
743	*Erythrina crista-galli*	Cockspur Coral Tree	310	230, 210, 160	468	147	4.0	6.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
744	*Erythrina crista-galli*	Cockspur Coral Tree	150	150, 130	249	78	4.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
745	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	380		380	119	18.0	10.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
746	*Delonix regia*	Poinciana	260		260	82	10.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
747	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	480		480	151	27.0	10.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
748	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	110		110	35	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
749	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	240	190	306	96	13.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
750	**DEAD/STAG**		360		360	113	23.0	8.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
751	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	160	150	219	69	12.0	6.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
752	*Melia azedarach*	White Cedar	270		270	85	14.0	7.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
753	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	230	240	332	104	12.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
754	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	250	230, 240, 230, 240	532	167	15.0	9.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	old cubby in tree
755	*Schefflera actinophylla*	Umbrella Tree	170	130, 120	245	77			2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
756	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Camphor Laurel	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
757	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	130		130	41	13.0	6.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
758	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	260		260	82	10.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
759	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	190		190	60	15.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
760	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	440		440	138	23.0	12.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
761	*Eucalyptus fibrosa*	Broad-leaved Red Ironbark	370		370	116	22.0	11.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
762	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
763	*Eucalyptus fibrosa*	Broad-leaved Red Ironbark	370		370	116	30.0	15.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
764	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140	140	198	62	8.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
765	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240		240	75	13.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
766	*Corymbia trachyphloia*	Brown Bloodwood	210		210	66	14.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
767	*Eucalyptus fibrosa*	Broad-leaved Red Ironbark	140		140	44	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
768	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
769	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	380		380	119	22.0	10.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
770	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	200	180	269	85	12.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
771	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	380	250	455	143	11.0	8.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
772	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	350		350	110	22.0	12.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
773	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	280		280	88	23.0	10.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
774	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	330		330	104	29.0	11.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
775	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	290		290	91	23.0	12.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
776	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	340		340	107	28.0	13.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
777	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	340		340	107	19.0	11.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
778	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	290		290	91	13.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	Major	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
779	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	270		270	85	15.0	7.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
780	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	190		190	60	14.0	8.0	2.3	1.6	One-sided	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
781	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	330		330	104	27.0	13.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
782	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
783	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	350		350	110	22.0	10.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
784	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
785	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	340		340	107	19.0	12.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
786	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170		170	53	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
787	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	150	130, 140	243	76	11.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
788	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	190		190	60	12.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
789	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	240	350, 300	520	163	20.0	8.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
790	*Melaleuca leucadendra*	Weeping Paperbark	700		700	220	22.0	14.0	8.4	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
791	*Melaleuca leucadendra*	Weeping Paperbark	650	700	955	300	14.0	12.0	11.5	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
792	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaf Paperbark	200		200	63	12.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
793	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	320	240	400	126	14.0	6.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
794	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	460	370	590	185	15.0	10.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
795	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	390	380	545	171	25.0	12.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
796	*Ficus rubiginosa*	Port Jackson Fig	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
797	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	390		390	123	10.0	8.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
798	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	180		180	57	12.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
799	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp Oak	200		200	63	14.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
800	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp Oak	390		390	123	14.0	4.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
801	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp Oak	290		290	91	16.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
802	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	400		400	126	26.0	10.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
803	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	630		630	198	25.0	8.0	7.6	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
804	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	160		160	50	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
805	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	360		360	113	16.0	6.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
806	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	300		300	94	16.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
807	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	150		150	47	14.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
808	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	330		330	104	12.0	6.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
809	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
810	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	250	200	320	101	16.0	5.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
811	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	240		240	75	15.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
812	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	260		260	82	14.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
813	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	280		280	88	14.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
814	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170		170	53	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
815	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	130		130	41	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
816	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	390		390	123	24.0	8.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
817	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
818	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	16.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
819	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
820	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	12.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
821	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	14.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
822	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
823	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
824	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
825	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Grey Ironbark	300		300	94	22.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
826	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	18.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
827	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Grey Ironbark	120		120	38	15.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
828	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Grey Ironbark	150		150	47	15.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
829	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Grey Ironbark	130		130	41	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
830	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
831	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	200		200	63	12.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
832	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Grey Ironbark	110		110	35	12.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
833	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	14.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
834	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	120		120	38	14.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
835	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	15.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
836	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
837	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	380		380	119	12.0	6.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
838	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	550		550	173	14.0	8.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
839	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	16.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
840	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	14.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
841	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	150		150	47	15.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
842	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	100		100	31	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
843	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Northern Grey Gum	280		280	88	18.0	3.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
844	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	300		300	94	15.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
845	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	210		210	66	18.0	8.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
846	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	15.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
847	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
848	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260		260	82	14.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
849	*Native spp*		220		220	69	14.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
850	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
851	*Citharexylum sponosum*	Fiddlewood	150		150	47	14.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
852	*Citharexylum sponosum*	Fiddlewood	150		150	47	12.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
853	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	18.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
854	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	650		650	204	28.0	15.0	7.8	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
855	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	370		370	116	25.0	10.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
856	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	15.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
857	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
858	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	15.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
859	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	120	200	63	15.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
860	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	16.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
861	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	18.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
862	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
863	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Grey Ironbark	220		220	69	15.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
864	*Citharexylum sponosum*	Fiddlewood	200		200	63	12.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
865	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Grey Ironbark	260		260	82	16.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
866	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
867	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	260		260	82	20.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
868	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Northern Grey Gum	330		330	104	22.0	6.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
869	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Northern Grey Gum	200		200	63	15.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
870	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	350		350	110	15.0	5.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
871	*Flindersia australis*	Crows Ash	250	210, 300, 250	509	160	16.0	8.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
872	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	10.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
873	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Grey Ironbark	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
874	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	180		180	57	12.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
875	*Eucalyptus carnea*	Broad-leaved White Mahogany	270		270	85	16.0	8.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
876	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	180		180	57	12.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
877	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood	420		420	132	24.0	12.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
878	*Eucalyptus carnea*	Broad-leaved White Mahogany	200		200	63	10.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
879	*Libidibia ferrea*	Leopard Tree	270		270	85	12.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
880	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	330		330	104	18.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
881	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	300		300	94	14.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
882	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	16.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
883	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290	150, 120	348	109	25.0	8.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
884	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	580		580	182	30.0	14.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
885	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
886	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	700		700	220	33.0	15.0	8.4	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Small	-	-	Remove stage 1	
887	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290		290	91	18.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
888	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	15.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
889	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	220		220	69	12.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
890	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	15.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
891	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	120		120	38	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
892	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	140		140	44	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
893	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	15.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
894	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	540		540	170	30.0	14.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
895	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	380	190, 110	439	138	22.0	12.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
896	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	360		360	113	25.0	6.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
897	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	650		650	204	28.0	16.0	7.8	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
898	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	280		280	88	18.0	5.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
899	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	250		250	79	12.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
900	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	18.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
901	*Eucalyptus carnea*	Broad-leaved White Mahogany	370		370	116	20.0	6.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
902	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	310		310	97	15.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
903	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	420		420	132	25.0	12.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
904	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	150		150	47	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
905	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	430		430	135	30.0	12.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
906	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	250		250	79	12.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
907	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	360	250, 100	450	141	18.0	6.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
908	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	800		800	251	34.0	15.0	9.6	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
909	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	280		280	88	15.0	5.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
910	*Eucalyptus carnea*	Broad-leaved White Mahogany	260		260	82	15.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
911	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	210		210	66	12.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
912	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	240		240	75	14.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
913	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	460		460	145	28.0	12.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
914	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	200		200	63	8.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
915	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	900		900	283	32.0	15.0	10.8	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
916	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	10.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
917	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140		140	44	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
918	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140		140	44	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
919	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	160		160	50	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
920	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	160		160	50	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
921	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	390	380	545	171	14.0	10.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
922	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	280		280	88	12.0	4.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
923	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	200		200	63	10.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
924	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	220		220	69	12.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
925	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
926	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	120		120	38	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
927	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Grey Ironbark	260		260	82	22.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
928	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	210		210	66	10.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
929	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	320		320	101	22.0	6.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
930	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	370		370	116	25.0	6.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
931	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	150		150	47	14.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
932	*Araucaria cunninghamii*	Hoop Pine	200		200	63	15.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
933	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	400	200	447	140	14.0	6.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
934	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	300		300	94	16.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
935	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	280		280	88	16.0	8.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
936	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	300		300	94	15.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
937	*Corymbia trachyphloia*	Brown Bloodwood	280		280	88	15.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
938	*Ficus rubiginosa*	Port Jackson Fig	520		520	163	20.0	14.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
939	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	160		160	50	14.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
940	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	550		550	173	32.0	15.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
941	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	400		400	126	25.0	12.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
942	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	400		400	126	28.0	12.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
943	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	340		340	107	26.0	10.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
944	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	500		500	157	25.0	15.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
945	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	510		510	160	26.0	14.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
946	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	470		470	148	25.0	10.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
947	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	250		250	79	16.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
948	*Corymbia trachyphloia*	Brown Bloodwood	200		200	63	15.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
949	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	890		890	280	26.0	14.0	10.7	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
950	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	110		110	35	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
951	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
952	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	22.0	6.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
953	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	130	100	164	52	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
954	*Corymbia trachyphloia*	Brown Bloodwood	240		240	75	15.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
955	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	460		460	145	32.0	14.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
956	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
957	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	260		260	82	25.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
958	*Corymbia trachyphloia*	Brown Bloodwood	190		190	60	14.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
959	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	420		420	132	28.0	14.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
960	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	190		190	60	10.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
961	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	340		340	107	18.0	5.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
962	*Corymbia trachyphloia*	Brown Bloodwood	240		240	75	14.0	2.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
963	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	420		420	132	30.0	14.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
964	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	150		150	47	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
965	*Eucalyptus carnea*	Broad-leaved White Mahogany	460		460	145	24.0	12.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
966	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	12.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
967	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	290		290	91	14.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
968	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Grey Ironbark	120		120	38	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
969	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	250		250	79	15.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
970	*Melaleuca leucadendra*	Weeping Paperbark	380	370	530	167	14.0	8.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
971	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaf Paperbark	710		710	223	15.0	11.0	8.5	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
972	*Melaleuca viminalis*	Weeping Bottlebrush	240		240	75	11.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
973	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	250		250	79	10.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain stage 1	
974	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	210		210	66	7.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
975	*Eucalyptus melanophloia*	Silver-leaved Ironbark	290		290	91	14.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain subject to remediation	
976	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	8.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
977	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	600		600	188	21.0	12.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
978	*Eucalyptus carnea*	Broad-leaved White Mahogany	270	170	319	100	10.0	6.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
979	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	160		160	50	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
980	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	200	200	283	89	11.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
981	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	24.0	10.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
982	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	160		160	50	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
983	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
984	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	240		240	75	8.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
985	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	21.0	9.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
986	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150	130	198	62	8.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
987	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	18.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
988	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	17.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
989	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	160	130, 130	244	77	8.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
990	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	20.0	8.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
991	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
992	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	110		110	35	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
993	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	120		120	38	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
994	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
995	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210	170	270	85	19.0	7.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
996	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	100	100, 100	173	54	5.0	4.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
997	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
998	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	17.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
999	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	18.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
1000	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	250	200, 200, 180	418	131	19.0	8.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
1001	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	300		300	94	11.0	7.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	
1002	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	290		290	91	13.0	8.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1003	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	280	250	375	118	13.0	8.0	4.5	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove stage 1	

saunders havill group

Tree Schedule - Job 9216
53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road, Oxley (The Minister for Economic Development Queensland)
03/07/2020

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1004	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipuana	240		240	75	13.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
1005	*Spathodea companulata*	African Tulip	310		310	97	12.0	4.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
1006	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	300	130	327	103	14.0	4.0	3.9	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
1007	*Spathodea companulata*	African Tulip	680		680	214	16.0	7.0	8.2	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
1008	*Ficus lyrata*	Fiddle Leaf Fig	190	200, 210	347	109	6.0	5.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
1009	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	Broad-leaf Pepper	320		320	101	5.0	6.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP (remediation)	

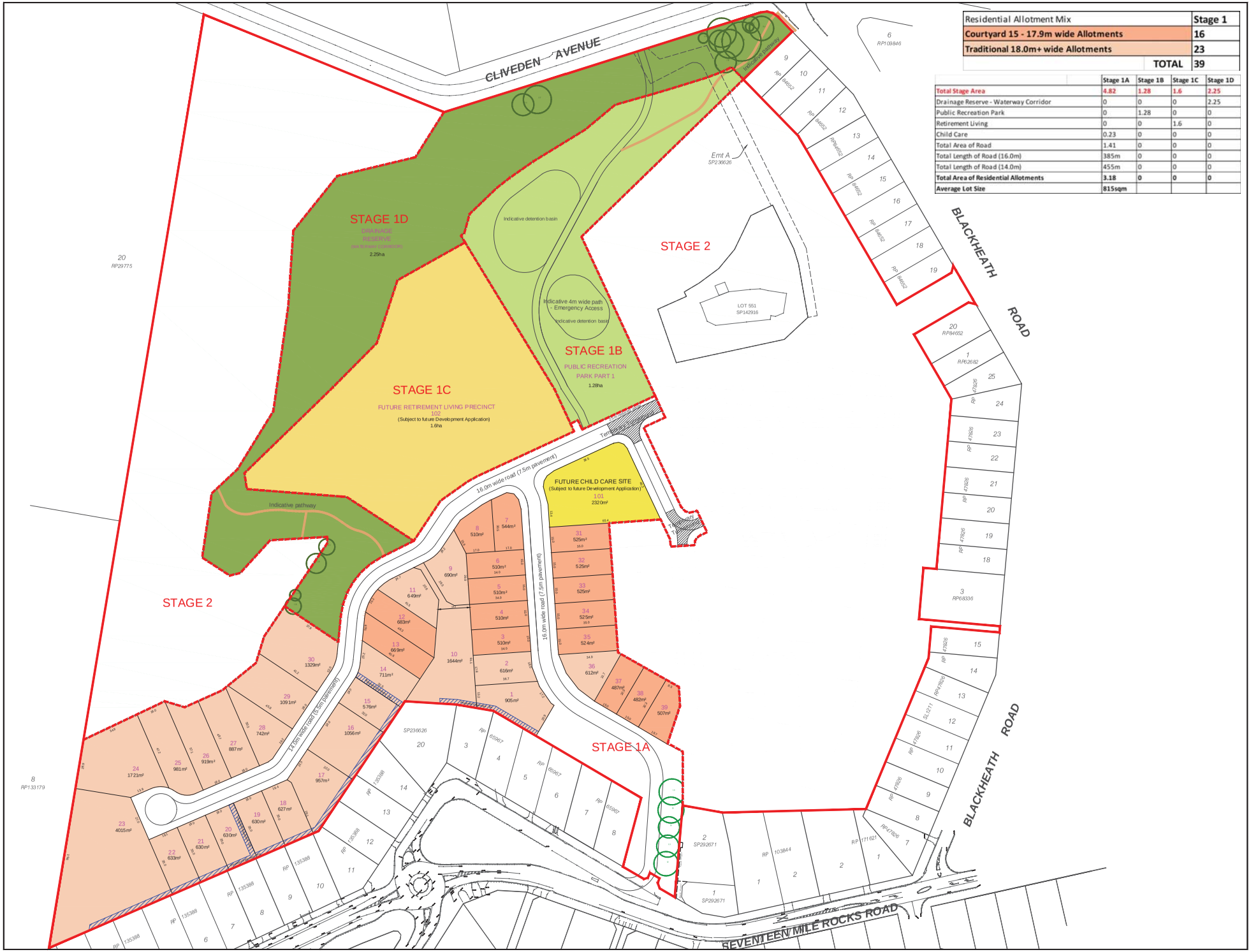
saunders havill group

Tree Schedule - Job 9216
53 Seventeen Mile Rocks Road, Oxley (The Minister for Economic Development Queensland)
11/08/2020

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1010	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	350		350	110	26.0	10.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
1011	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	380		380	119	27.0	11.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weed tree - refer RMP	
1012	*Macadamia integrifola*	Macadamia Nut	170	130, 100	236	74	10.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
1013	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	350		350	110	21.0	9.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
1014	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	210	180, 180, 150, 150	392	123	10.0	7.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
1015	*Harpullia pendula*	Tulipwood	230		230	72	9.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	
1016	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Chinese elm	250	220, 220, 100	411	129	7.0	5.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove remediation works	

Appendix D

Concept plan published **August** 2020 (Place Design Group)



Residential Allotment Mix	Stage 1
Courtyard 15 - 17.9m wide Allotments	16
Traditional 18.0m+ wide Allotments	23
TOTAL	39

	Stage 1A	Stage 1B	Stage 1C	Stage 1D
Total Stage Area	4.82	1.28	1.6	2.25
Drainage Reserve - Waterway Corridor	0	0	0	2.25
Public Recreation Park	0	1.28	0	0
Retirement Living	0	0	1.6	0
Child Care	0.23	0	0	0
Total Area of Road	1.41	0	0	0
Total Length of Road (16.0m)	385m	0	0	0
Total Length of Road (14.0m)	455m	0	0	0
Total Area of Residential Allotments	**3.18**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Average Lot Size	**815sqm**			

place design group.

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PROJECT

Oxley Priority Development Area

CLIENT

EDQ

KEY PLAN / NOTES

- SUBJECT SITE
- STAGING BOUNDARIES
- FUTURE RETIREMENT LIVING SITE
- FUTURE CHILD CARE SITE
- STORMWATER & ACCESS EASEMENT
- PUBLIC RECREATION PARK
- DRAINAGE RESERVE (WATERWAY CORRIDOR)
- INDICATIVE PATHWAY
- EXISTING VEGETATION TO BE RETAINED WITHIN ROAD RESERVE (SUBJECT TO ENGINEERING DESIGN)
- EXISTING VEGETATION TO BE RETAINED WITHIN OPEN SPACE

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DRAWING TITLE

RECONFIGURATION OF A LOT
STAGE ONE

DESIGN	:	CK
DOCUMENT	:	JB
PROJECT	:	1018015
SCALE	:	1:1000@A1
DATE	:	17.08.2020

NORTH

SHEET NUMBER
1018015_34

REVISION
Rev C

Appendix E

Likelihood of Occurrence Results

Likelihood of occurrence assessment for nationally threatened species and ecological communities

Name	Status	Type of presence	Description of the community/preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In Queensland, this ecological community coincides with two regional ecosystem communities including Of Concern RE12.1.1 (*Casuarina glauca* +/- mangroves woodland) as well as areas where the canopy is dominated by *Casuarina glauca* within 12.3.20 (*Melaleuca quinquenervia, Casuarina glauca +/- Eucalyptus tereticornis, Eucalyptus siderophloia* open forest on low coastal alluvial plains).	Desktop analysis and detailed field surveys confirmed that regional ecosystem 12.1.1 and 12.3.20 do not occur on-site.	Unlikely
Lowland rainforest of subtropical Australia	Critically endangered	Community may occur within area	This TEC occurs mainly on basalt and alluvial soils and is characteristic of a low abundance of *Eucalyptus, Melaleuca* and *Casuarina* species. Specimens with buttress roots and a diversity of vines are common throughout this TEC. This community is usually associated Regional Ecosystems 12.3.1, 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.8.13, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1, and 12.12.1.	Desktop analysis and detailed field surveys confirmed that regional ecosystem 12.3.1, 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.8.13, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1, and 12.12.1 do not occur on-site.	Unlikely
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	This TEC is characterised by a species-rich understorey of native tussock grasses, herbs and scattered shrubs and the dominance of White Box, Yellow Box, or Blakely's Red gum trees. This community can be associated with Regional Ecosystem 12.8.16. Grasses representative of the native grassland include *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass) and *Poa sieberiana* (Snow Grass).	No Characteristics or species representing this community were observed on or within the immediate vicinity of this site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
Birds						
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	Critically endangered	82338	This species is most commonly associated with box-ironbark eucalypt woodland and dry sclerophyll forest, particularly mugga ironbark *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*, white box *E. albens*, yellow box *E. melliodora*. Other habitat includes swamp mahogany *E. robusta,* or spotted gum *Corymbia maculata* and also inhabits riparian vegetation of River Sheoak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*) where it feeds on needle-leaved mistletoe and sometimes breeds.	Some suitable habitat occurs on-site, however due to the lack of sightings within the surrounding locality, it's unlikely that this species would utilise the site.	Unlikely
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	Endangered	1001	The Australasian Bittern occurs in terrestrial wetlands and, rarely, estuarine habitats, mainly in the temperate south-east and south-west. It favours wetlands with tall dense vegetation, where it forages in still, shallow water up to 0.3 m deep, often at the edges of pools or waterways, or from platforms or mats of vegetation over deep water. It favours permanent and seasonal freshwater habitats, particularly those dominated by sedges, rushes and / or reeds or cutting grass growing over muddy or peaty substrate. The Australasian Bittern occurs in the far south-east of Queensland; it has been reported North to Baralaba and West to Wyandra, although in most years it is probably confined to a few coastal swamps. It is rarely recorded in Queensland, and possibly survives only in protected areas such as the Cooloola and Fraser regions.	While two waterways are mapped on site they best represent ephemeral overland flow. Consequently, no appropriate habitat is considered to exist on site.	Unlikely
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically endangered	856	Curlew Sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in salt works	While two waterways are mapped on site they best represent ephemeral overland flow. Consequently, no appropriate habitat is considered to exist on site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
				and sewage farms. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand. They occur in both fresh and brackish waters. Occasionally they are recorded around floodwaters.		
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen's Fig-parrot	Endangered	59714	Coxen's Fig-parrot occurs in rainforest habitats including subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral and developing littoral rainforest, and vine forest. Due to loss of habitat, populations are concentrated into fragmented remnants of dry rainforest and cool subtropical rainforest that are drier and more hilly than the habitats that were previously occupied. The species is likely to favour alluvial areas that support figs and other trees with fleshy fruits, particularly those with a high diversity of fig species.	No suitable foraging or breeding habitat occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Dasyornis brachypterus	Eastern Bristlebird	Endangered	533	In Queensland most sightings have been within localised pockets of relatively open eucalypt forest in close proximity to denser vegetation along creek lines and rainforest.	Some suitable habitat on site, however no records of the species have been recorded within 5km of the site. Bird surveys on site did not record the species. Using the precautionary principle, the species may occur on site.	May
Diomedea antipodensis	Antipodean Albatross	Vulnerable	64458	The Antipodean Albatross is marine, pelagic and aerial. It rarely enters the belt of icebergs region of Antarctica, but in late summer, it may approach the edge of pack-ice. It sleeps and rests on ocean waters when not breeding. The Antipodean Albatross nests in open patchy vegetation, such as among tussock grassland or shrubs on ridges, slopes and plateaus. On Antipodes Island, they nest in relatively uniform densities, but avoid areas of tall vegetation on steep coastal slopes,	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
				or amongst the tall ferns on poorly drained parts of the peaks near the island's centre.		
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni	Gibson's Albatross	Vulnerable	82270	Gibson's Albatross is marine, pelagic and aerial. In the Antarctic, it occurs in open water, and rarely enters the belt of icebergs region. In late summer, it may approach the edge of the pack-ice. Gibson's Albatross flies within 15 m of the sea surface, using the updraft from wave fronts for lift. It circles over breeding islands to heights of at least 1500 m. On breeding islands, the Gibson's Albatross nests on coastal or inland ridges, slopes, plateaux and plains, often on marshy ground. Nests of the Gibson's Albatross are sited on moss terraces, in dense tussocks, and often in loose aggregations on the west (windward) side of islands. It prefers open or patchy vegetation (tussocks, ferns or shrubs), and it requires nesting areas that are near exposed ridges or hillocks so that it can take off.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Diomedea exulans	Wandering Albatross	Vulnerable	89223	Wandering albatross are found right across the Southern Ocean, including Antarctic, subantarctic and subtropical waters. Wandering albatross breed on subantarctic and Antarctic islands between 46° and 56°S such as Iles Kerguelen, South Georgia and Macquarie Island. Young birds will remain at sea for five to ten years before returning to their natal island to breed.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	Vulnerable	942	A wide ranging and highly mobile species generally observed over eucalypt habitats. This species prefers forest and woodland with a mosaic of vegetation types, large prey populations (birds) and permanent water. The vegetation types include eucalypt woodland, open forest, tall open forest, gallery	Suitable habitat occurs on-site, however due to the lack of sightings within the surrounding locality, it's unlikely that this species would utilise the site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
				rainforest, swamp sclerophyll forest and rainforest margins. Habitat has to be open enough for fast attack and manoeuvring in flight, but provide cover for ambushing of prey.		
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable	470	The Painted Honeyeater is found in dry open forests and woodlands, and is strongly associated with mistletoe. It may also be found along rivers, on plains with scattered trees and on farmland with remnant vegetation. It has been seen in urban parks and gardens where large eucalypts are available.	Some suitable habitat located on site. However, no species recorded within 5km of the site. Using the precautionary principle, it is considered possible that the species may occur on site. Of note, the species was not identified during bird surveys on site.	May
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable	682	The White-throated needle tail is almost exclusively aerial. This species has been recorded roosting in trees in forests and woodlands, both among dense foliage in the canopy or in hollows. The species breeds in wooded lowlands and sparsely vegetated hills, as well as mountains covered with coniferous forests.	Some suitable habitat occurs on site. However, however due to the lack of sightings within the surrounding locality, it's unlikely that this species would utilise the site	Unlikely
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	Critically endangered	744	The Swift Parrot breeds in Tasmania during spring to early summer. During autumn and winter the species migrates to the mainland where it follows a nomadic existence linked to the availability and timing of flowering of trees in various locations.	Given the lack of sightings surrounding the site, it's considered unlikely that this species would utilise the site.	Unlikely
Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant Petrel	Endangered	1060	The Southern Giant-petrels range widely throughout the southern oceans. In summer they occur predominantly below 60° S in sub-Antarctic to Antarctic waters. At this time they can be found in Australian waters on and around Heard and Macquarie Islands.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Macronectes halli	Northern Giant Petrel	Vulnerable	1061	The Northern Giant-Petrel is marine and oceanic. It mainly occurs in sub-Antarctic waters, but regularly occurs in Antarctic waters of the south-western Indian	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
				Ocean, the Drake Passage and west of the Antarctic Peninsula. The range of the Northern Giant-Petrel extends into subtropical waters mainly between winter and spring. It frequents both oceanic and inshore waters near breeding islands and in the non-breeding range.		
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew	Critically endangered	847	The Eastern Curlew is most commonly associated with sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass. Occasionally, the species occurs on ocean beaches (often near estuaries), and coral reefs, rock platforms, or rocky islets. The birds are often recorded among saltmarsh and on mudflats fringed by mangroves, and sometimes use the mangroves. The birds are also found in saltworks and sewage farms.	No suitable foraging or breeding habitat occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica	Fairy Prion	Vulnerable	64445	This marine species apparently occurs mainly offshore, but may move inshore during stormy weather.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted-snipe	Endangered	77037	The Australian Painted Snipe is usually found in shallow inland wetlands, either freshwater or brackish, that are either permanently or temporarily filled. The species has a scattered distribution throughout many parts of Australia, with a single record from Tasmania.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Sternula nereis nereis	Australian Fairy Tern	Vulnerable	82950	Within Australia, the Fairy Tern occurs along the coasts of Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia; occurring as far north as the Dampier Archipelago near Karratha. The subspecies has been known from New South Wales (NSW) in the past, but it is unknown if it persists there. The Australian Fairy Tern nests on sheltered sandy beaches, spits and banks	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
				above the high tide line and below vegetation. The subspecies has been found in embayments of a variety of habitats including offshore, estuarine or lacustrine (lake) islands, wetlands and mainland coastline. The bird roosts on beaches at night.		
Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	Vulnerable	82345	The Shy Albatross is the only albatross to breed in Australian waters and breed only within the Australasian region. Wanders from subtropical to sub-Antarctic oceans, often visiting shallower waters on the shelf and around waters. Comes close inshore, entering bays and harbours extending offshore beyond the shelf edge; is scarce further out over pelagic depths.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Thalassarche cauta steadi	White-capped Albatross	Vulnerable	82344	The White-capped Albatross is a marine species and occurs in subantarctic and subtropical waters. This species breeds on the islands off New Zealand.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Thalassarche eremita	Chatlam Albatross	Endangered	64457	Breeding for the Chatham Albatross is restricted Pyramid Rock, Chatham Islands, off the coast of New Zealand. This is a marine species with principle foraging range for this species is in coastal waters off eastern and southern New Zealand and Tasmania.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Thalassarche impavida	Campbell Albatross	Vulnerable	64459	The Campbell Albatross is a non-breeding visitor to Australian waters. Non-breeding birds are most commonly seen foraging over the oceanic continental slopes off Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales. This species is a marine sea bird inhabiting sub-Antarctic and subtropical waters from pelagic to shelf-break water habitats. The Campbell Albatross breed on Campbell Island. They make their nests on tussock-covered ledges and terraces of cliffs, slopes and hills,	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
				overlooking the sea or valleys, and on the summits of rocky islets.		
Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Vulnerable	66472	This species uses wide range of marine habitats from inshore shallows, bays and channels to the edge of the continental shelf and beyond to pelagic ocean environs.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Thalassarche salvini	Salvin's Albatross	Vulnerable	64463	Salvin's Albatross is a marine species occurring in subantarctic and subtropical waters, reaching the tropics in the cool Humboldt Current, off South America. Birds have been noted in shelf-waters around breeding islands and over adjacent rises. During the non-breeding season, the species occurs over continental shelves around continents. It occurs both inshore and offshore and enters harbours and bays. Salvin's Albatross nest's on level or gently sloping ledges, summits, slopes and caves of rocky islets and stacks, usually in broken terrain with little soil and vegetation.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button Quail	Vulnerable	923	This species is restricted to rainforests and forests, mostly in areas with 770-1200mm rainfall per annum. They prefer drier low closed forests, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vin forest, araucarian microphyll vine forest and araucarian notophyll vine forest. They are also been found in low, dense Acacia thickets and in littoral area, in vegetation behind sand dunes.	This species has not been identified within the local area in South East Queensland for a considerable length of time. No platelets were identified throughout the survey.	Unlikely
Fish						
Epinephelus daemelii	Black Rockcod	Vulnerable	68449	Juveniles have a distinct black 'saddle' shaped spot just in front of the tail, plus five irregular grey or black stripes. These markings tend to fade as the fish grows	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
				and may be only faintly visible in adults. Some fish also have small black spots or occasional whitish markings on the body and/or fins. The Black Rockcod is found in warm temperate and subtropical parts of the south-western Pacific.		
Frogs						
Mixophyes fleayi	Fleay's Frog	Endangered	25960	Fleay's Frog is associated with montane rainforest and open forest communities adjoining rainforest. The species occurs along stream habitats from first to third order streams (i.e. small streams close to their origin through to permanent streams with grades of 1 in 50) and is not found in ponds or ephemeral pools.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Insects						
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans	Australian Fritillary	Critically endangered	88056	Most specimens have been collected from river estuaries or swampy coastal areas at or near sea level. The Australian fritillary butterfly is restricted to open, swampy, coastal areas where the larval food plant, Viola betonicifolia, grows as a small, insignificant ground herb in association with *Lomandra longifolia* (Long Leaved Matrush) and grasses, especially the grass *Imperata cylindrica* (Bladey Grass). This habitat is called Melaleuca wetlands, although the larval food plant does not occur in all sub-types of this plant community.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Mammals						
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	Vulnerable	183	The Large-eared Pied Bat roosts on sandstone cliffs and fertile woodland valley habitat within close proximity of each other. However in South East Queensland	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
				habitat includes rainforest and moist eucalypt forest habitats at high elevations.		
Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern Quoll	Endangered	331	The Northern Quoll occupies a diversity of habitats across its range which includes rocky areas, eucalypt forests and woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grassland and desert. Northern Quoll habitat generally encompasses some form of rocky area for denning purposes with surrounding vegetated habitats used for foraging and dispersal. Eucalypt forest or woodland habitats usually have a high structural diversity containing large diameter trees, termite mounds or hollow logs for denning purposes. Dens are made in rock crevices, tree holes or occasionally termite mounds. Surveys in Queensland suggest that Northern Quolls are more likely to be present in high relief areas that have shallower soils, greater cover of boulders, less fire impact and were closer to permanent water.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Dasyurus malculatus maculatus	Spot-tailed Quoll	Endangered	75184	The Spot-tailed Quoll has a preference for mature wet forest habitat. Unlogged forest or forest that has been less disturbed by timber harvesting is also preferable. This predominantly nocturnal species rests during the day in dens. Habitat requirements include suitable den sites such as hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves. Individuals require an abundance of food such as birds and small mammals, and large areas of relatively intact vegetation through which to forage.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider	Vulnerable	254	The Greater Glider prefers tall eucalypt forests and woodlands. It is found in highest abundance typically in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests, with relatively old trees and abundant hollows.	Due to two records within 5km of the site of this species, this species is considered to have potential to occur on site.	May

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Vulnerable	85104	The Koala is found in a range of habitats, from coastal islands and tall eucalypt forests to low woodlands inland.	Known Koala food trees are present on-site, with connectivity into the broader landscape retained due to remnant endangered vegetation at the western extent of the site. However, no direct or indirect evidence of the koala was recorded on site. A specimen was recorded twenty-five (25) years ago further south-west of the site towards Darra, however with residential development and further isolation of remaining vegetation throughout the broader landscape, it is high unlikely that this species will occur within the immediate landscape. Further, with the risks associated with predation from both feral dogs and domestic dogs, as well as vehicle hits, it is also considered that any koala use of this site would be transient in nature.	May
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo	Vulnerable	66645	The Long-nosed Potoroo inhabits coastal heaths and dry and wet sclerophyll forests. Dense understorey with occasional open areas is an essential part of habitat, and may consist of grass-trees, sedges, ferns or heath, or of low shrub of tea-trees or melaleucas. A sandy loam soil is also a common feature.	No suitable habitat on site, nor are any sightings of the species recorded within 5km of the site.	Unlikely
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable	186	Species generally roosts in camps in trees adjacent to larger permanent watercourse. The Grey-headed flying fox requires foraging resources and roosting sites. It is a canopy-feeding frugivore and nectarivore, which utilises vegetation communities including rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, Melaleuca swamps and Banksia woodlands. It also feeds on commercial fruit crops. The primary food source is blossom from Eucalyptus and related genera.	Species was recorded utilising the site during field survey in low populations.	Known

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
Plants						
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint Grass	Vulnerable	9338	Hairy-joint grass is found in or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps, as well as woodland.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site nor has the species been recorded within 5km of the site.	Unlikely
Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved Bosistoa	Vulnerable	16091	The Three-leaved Bosistoa is conserved within Mt Warning National Park, Numbinbah Nature Reserve, Limpinwood Nature Reserve and Whian Whian State Forest. While population information is unavailable, it is thought to be common in its range. It generally grows in wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up to 3oo metres in altitude. It is commonly associated with *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum, Syzygium hodgkinsoniae, Endiandra pubens, Dendrocnide photinophylla, Acmena ingens, Diploglottis australis and Diospyros mabacea.*	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Corchorus cunninghamii	Native Jute	Endangered	14659	Native Jute occurs in the ecotone of wet sclerophyll forest and dry to dry-subtropical rainforest (e.g. araucarian microphyll vine forest), and in Hoop Pine (Araucaria cunninghamii) plantations. It often occurs on hill crests, exposed slopes, ridges or upper slopes of hilly terrain on south or south-east aspect. It also occurs on sheltered slopes, gullies and on lower slopes, depending on the topographic position of the sclerophyll-rainforest margin Common canopy species in the open forest rainforest ecotones are Grey Gum (Eucalyptus propinqua), Northern Grey Ironbark (E. siderophloia), Tallow-wood (E. microcorys) and Brush Box (Lophostemon confertus). Typical canopy species on the rainforest side of ecotones include Hoop Pine, Crows Ash (Flindersia australis), Native Elm (Aphananthe philippinensis), Ribbonwood (Euroschinus falcata), Grey Ebony (Diospyros pentamera), Lacebark	No rainforest occurs on site, nor do exposed slopes, ridges, gullies or other hilly terrain. Some common associated species are located on site. However, due to lack of rainforest ecotone and no recordings of the species within 5km of the site., the species is considered unlikely to occur on site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
				(Brachychiton discolor) and Moreton Bay Fig (Ficus macrophylla).		
Cycas ophiolitica		Endangered	55797	Cycas ophiolitica grows on hills and slopes in sparse, grassy open forest at altitude ranges from 80-400m above sea level. The species is more frequently found on shallow, stony, infertile soils, which are developed on sandstone and serpentinite and is associated with species such as *Corymbia dallachiana, Corymbia erythrophloia, Corymbia xanthope* and *Eucalyptus fibrosa*.	Unlikely to occur due to lack of associated species and prevailing conditions on-site. No records within 5km of the site.	Unlikely
Dichanthium setosum	Bluegrass	Vulnerable	14159	In Queensland, bluegrass has been reported from the Leichhardt, Morton, North Kennedy and Port Curtis regions. *Dichanthium setosum* is associated with heavy basaltic black soils and stony red-brown hardsetting loam with clay. It can be found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants, grazed land and highly disturbed pasture. The extent to which this species tolerates disturbance is unknown.	There are no records of the species within 5km of the site. The soil type required by this species does not appear to occur on site, ie. heavy soils (predominantly cracking clays or alluvium). This species is unlikely to occur on-site due to lack of suitable conditions.	Unlikely
Fontainea venosa		Vulnerable	24040	The total population of this species is 200 plants across five stable populations. This species occurs in Araucarian microphyll vine forest on alluvial soil along creeks. Associated species includee Backhousia citriodora, Actephila lindleyi and Bosistoa medicinalis.	No vine forest occurs on site. A reivew of Atlas of Living Australia did not identify any records of the species within 5km of the site. Unlikely to occur on site.	Unlikely
Gossia gonoclada	Angle-stemmed Myrtle	Endangered	78866	Gossia gonoclada is found in lowland riparian rainforest and notophyll vine forest, along permanent watercourses subject to tidal influence. It usually grows below the peak flood level, on steep slopes and at low elevations of 5-50m. It occurs on moderately well drained clay soils, sandy loams and alluvial soils	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Lepidium peregrinum	Wandering Pepper-cress	Endangered	14035	Previously thought to be extinct. Has been found within riparian forest In NSW.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Bush	Vulnerable	7326	The Macadamia Nut grows in remnant rainforest. It prefers to grow in mild frost-free areas with reasonably	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
				high rainfall. Vegetation communities range from notophyll mixed forest, extremely tall closed forest, simple notophyll mixed very tall closed forest to simple microphyll-notophyll mixed mid-high closed forest with Araucaria and Argyrodendron emergents.		
Macadamia tetraphylla	Rough-shelled Bush Nut	Vulnerable	6581	Rough-shelled Bush Nut is a rare species that generally occurs in subtropical rainforest and complex notophyll vineforest, at the margins of these forests and in mixed sclerophyll forest. It occurs in restricted habitat, growing on moderate to steep hillslopes on alluvial soils at well-drained sites.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Notelaea ipsvidiensis	Cooneana Olive	Critically Endangered	81858	The Cooneana Olive survives as an understorey plant in degraded, eucalypt dominated dry sclerophyll vegetation communities. Soils in the area are of low fertility, depauperate and sandstone-based. This species prefers open woodland communities with open canopies. The known population is adjacent to subdivided, modified and developed land.	No records of the species within 5km of the site. The site is not located near to the three known clusters of the species. Unlikely to occur on site.	Unlikely
Phaius australis	Lesser Swamp-orchid	Endangered	5872	The Lesser Swamp-orchid is commonly associated with coastal wet heath/sedge land wetlands, swampy grassland or swampy forest and often where Broad-leaved Paperbark or Swamp Mahogany are found. Typically, the Lesser Swamp-orchid is restricted to the swamp-forest margins, where it occurs in swamp sclerophyll forest (Broad-leaved Paperbark/Swamp Mahogany/Swamp Box (*Lophostemon suaveolens*), swampy rainforest (often with sclerophyll emergent), or fringing open forest. It is often associated with rainforest elements such as Bangalow Palm (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*) or Cabbage Tree Palm (*Livistona australis*).	No coastal wet heath/wetlands on site. Some associated species occur on site. No records within 5km of the site. Unlikely to occur on site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	Vulnerable	29708	Quassia commonly occurs in lowland rainforest or on rainforest margins, but it can also be found in other forest types, such as open forest and woodland. Quassia is commonly found in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses in locations up to 510 m altitude. The species occurs on lithosols, skeletal soils, loam soils, sands, silts and sands with clay subsoils.	Open forest and woodland does not occur on site. No records of the species within 5km of the site. Unlikely to occur on site.	Unlikely
Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax	Vulnerable	15202	Austral Toadflax is semi-parasitic on roots of a range of grass, notably Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*). It occurs in subtropical, temperate and subalpine climates over a wide range of altitudes. It occurs on soils derived from sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic geology on a range of soils including black clay loams to yellow podzolics and peaty loams. It occurs in shrubland, grassland or woodland, often on damp sites. Vegetation types include open grassy heath dominated by Swamp Myrtle (*Leptospermum myrtifolium*), Small-fruit Hakea (*Hakea microcarpa*), Alpine Bottlebrush (*Callistemon sieberi*), Woolly Grevillea (*Grevillea lanigera*), Coral Heath (*Epacris microphylla*) and *Poa* spp; Kangaroo Grass grassland surrounded by *Eucalyptus* woodland; and grassland dominated by Barbed-wire Grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*). At a NSW coastal site, associated plants included Coastal Wattle (*Acacia sophorae*), Coast Banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*), *Zieria prostrata* and Bitou Bush (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*).	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Reptiles						

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Turtle	Endangered	1763	The Loggerhead Turtle occurs in the waters of coral and rocky reefs, seagrass beds and muddy bays throughout eastern, northern and western Australia. Low density and sporadic nesting occasionally occurs along the Sunshine coast beaches and on the northern ends of Fraser, Moreton and north Stradbroke Islands however is concentrated between Shark Bay and Western Australia.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle	Vulnerable	1765	The Green Turtle are found in tropical and subtropical waters throughout the world. This species spends the first 5 to 10 years drifting in ocean currents. After this they settle in shallow benthic foraging habitats such as tropical tidal and sub-tidal coral and rocky reef habitat or inshore seagrass beds.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Delma torquata	Collared Delma	Vulnerable	1656	In general, the species occurs on rocky hillsides on basalt and lateritic soils supporting open eucalypt and Acacia woodland with a sparse understorey of shrubs and tussocks or semi-evergreen vine thicket.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Turtle	Endangered	1768	The Leatherback Turtle is a pelagic feeder found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters throughout the world. No major nesting has been recorded within Australia although scattered isolated nesting has been recorded in Queensland. This species is highly pelagic, venturing close to shore mainly during the nesting season. This species requires sandy beaches to nest.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill Turtle	Vulnerable	1766	Hawksbill Turtles spend their first 5 to 10 years drifting in ocean currents. Post this they settle and forage in tropical tidal and sub-tidal coral and rocky reef habitat.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable	59254	Dunmall's Snake has been found in a broad range of habitats, including forests and woodlands on black	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	Status	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
				alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by Brigalow other Wattles, native Cypress or Bull-oak, and various Blue Spotted Gum, Ironbark, White Cypress Pine and Bull oak open forest and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils. Dunmall's Snake occurs primarily in the Brigalow Belt region in the south-eastern interior of Queensland. Records indicate sites at elevations between 200–500 m above sea level. The snake is very rare or secretive with limited records existing. It has been recorded at Archokoora, Oakey, Miles, Glenmorgan, Wallaville, Gladstone, Lake Broadwater, Mount Archer, Exhibition Range National Park, roadside reserves between Inglewood and Texas, Rosedale, Yeppoon and Lake Broadwater Conservation Park.		
Lepidochelys olivacea	Olive Ridley Turtle	Endangered	1767	No concentrated nesting occurs within Australia, although low density nesting occurs along the Arnhem Land coast of the Northern Territory. A substantial part of the immature and adult population forage over shallow benthic habitats.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Natator depressus	Flatback Turtle	Vulnerable	59257	Adult Flatback Turtles inhabit soft bottom habitat over the continental shelf of Northern Australia.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely

Listed migratory species

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
Migratory marine birds					

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	678	This species is almost exclusively aerial and mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas.	No records of the species within 5km of the site.	Unlikely
Diomedea antipodensis	Antipodean Albatross	64458	This species spends much of their life flying landing only to breed and feed off some islands and coastlines.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Diomedea exulans	Wandering Albatross	89223	This species spends much of their life flying landing only to breed and feed off some islands and coastlines.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant Petrol	1060	Feeds along the coastline of Australia much of the year. Rarely observed inland.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Macronectes halii	Northern Giant Petrol	1061	The Northern Giant Petrel breeds in the sub-Antarctic, and visits areas off the Australian mainland mainly during the winter months (May-October). Immature and some adult birds are commonly seen during this period in offshore and inshore waters from around Frenamtle (WA) to around Sydney.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Thalassarche cauta	Shy Albatross	89224	In Australian waters, the Shy Albatross occurs along the east coast from Stradbroke Island in Queensland along the entire south coast of the continent to Carnarvon in Western Australia. Species spends the majority of the time at sea, Occasionally the species occurs in continental shelf waters, in bays and harbours.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Thalassarche eremita	Chathom Albatross	64457	The species has been noted in shelf-waters around breeding islands, over continental shelves during the non-breeding season, and occurs inshore and offshore. It enters harbours and bays and is scarce in pelagic waters.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Thalassarche impavida	Campbell Albatross	64459	In breeding and non-breeding seasons, the Campbell Albatross are specialised shelf feeders, concentrating around breeding islands or over adjacent submarine banks. In winter, they are commonly found in the coastal waters of continents, over up-wellings or boundaries of currents	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	66472	The Black-browed Albatross is a marine species that inhabits Antarctic, subantarctic and temperate waters and occasionally enters the tropics It forages around the breaks of continental	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
			and island shelves and across nearby underwater banks but also frequents other marine habitats, such as oceanic waters In the non-breeding season it follows cold water currents north to the continental shelves of Australia, South America and Africa where it can occur in coastal and inshore waters and sometimes enter fjords and channels The species is rarely sighted over land away from its breeding islands.		
Thalassarche salvini	Salvin's Albatross	64463	Salvin's Albatross is a marine species occurring in subantarctic and subtropical waters. Birds have been noted in shelf-waters around breeding islands and over adjacent rises. During the non-breeding season, the species occurs over continental shelves around continents. It occurs both inshore and offshore and enters harbours and bays.Salvin's Albatross nest's on level or gently sloping ledges, summits, slopes and caves of rocky islets and stacks, usually in broken terrain with little soil and vegetation .	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Thalassarche steadi	White-capped Albatross	64462	The White-capped Albatross is a marine species and occurs in subantarctic and subtropical waters. The White-capped Albatross has been noted in shelf-waters around breeding islands and over adjacent rises. During the non-breeding season, birds have been observed over continental shelves around continents. The species occurs both inshore and offshore and enters harbours.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Migratory terrestrial species					
Cuculus optatus	Oriental Cuckoo	86651	Non-breeding habitat only: monsoonal rainforest, vine thickets, wet sclerophyll forest or open Casuarina, Acacia or Eucalyptus woodlands. Frequently at edges or ecotones between habitat types	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	682	The White-throated needle tail is almost exclusively aerial. This species has been recorded roosting in trees in forests and woodlands, both among dense foliage in the canopy or in hollows. The species breeds in wooded lowlands and sparsely	Some suitable habitat occurs on site. However, however due to the lack of sightings within the surrounding locality, it's unlikely that this species would utilise the site	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
			vegetated hills, as well as mountains covered with coniferous forests.		
Monarcha melanopsis	Black-faced Monarch	609	The Black-faced Monarch mainly occurs in rainforest ecosystems, including semi-deciduous vine thickets, complex notophyll vine forests, tropical (mesophyll) rainforest, subtropical (notophyll) rainforest, mesophyll (broadleaf) thicket/shrubland, warm temperate rainforest, dry (monsoon) rainforest and occasionally cool temperate rainforest.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Monarcha trivirgatus	Spectacled Monarch	610	The Spectacled Monarchs natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests, subtropical or tropical mangrove forests, and subtropical or tropical moist montane forests. Its preference is for thick understorey areas.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Myiagra cyanoleuca	Satin Flycatcher	612	Satin Flycatchers inhabit heavily vegetated gullies in eucalypt dominated forests and taller woodlands, and on migration occur in coastal forests, woodlands, mangroves and drier woodlands and open forests.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Rhipidura rufifrons	Rufous Fantail	592	The Rufous fantail mainly inhabits wet sclerophyll forests, often in gullies dominated by Eucalypts such as *Eucalyptus microcorys*, *Eucalyptus pilularis*, *Eucalyptus resiniferia* and a number of other Eucalyptus species.	Habitat for the species exists on the site, and a number of records within 5km of the site exist for the species. Species likely to occur on site.	Likely
Migratory wetland species					
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	59309	The Common Sandpiper utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, including estuaries and deltas of streams, banks farther upstream; around lakes, pools, billabongs, reservoirs, dams and clay pans, and occasionally piers and jetties. They are mostly found in shallow water, around muddy margins or rocky shores and sometimes in muddy areas littered with rocks or snags. The species	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
			commonly utilises mangroves for foraging and roosting but is rarely seen on mudflats.		
Calidris acuminate	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	874	In Australia, the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh, and beach cast algae / seaweed or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline salt lakes inland. They also occur in salt works and sewage farms. They use flooded paddocks, sedgelands and other ephemeral wetlands, but leave when they dry. They use intertidal mudflats in sheltered bays, inlets, estuaries or seashores, and also swamps and creeks lined with mangroves.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	856	Curlew Sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in salt works and sewage farms. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand. They occur in both fresh and brackish waters. Occasionally they are recorded around floodwaters.	While two waterways are mapped on site they best represent ephemeral overland flow. Consequently, no appropriate habitat is considered to exist on site.	Unlikely
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	858	In Australasia, the Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. The species is usually found in coastal or near coastal habitat but occasionally found further inland. It prefers wetlands that have open fringing mudflats and low, emergent or fringing vegetation, such as grass or samphire. The species	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC code	Description of preferred habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)
			has also been recorded in swamp overgrown with lignum. They forage in shallow water or soft mud at the edge of wetlands		
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	863	Latham's Snipe occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands. They usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew	847	The Eastern Curlew is most commonly associated with sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass. Occasionally, the species occurs on ocean beaches (often near estuaries), and coral reefs, rock platforms, or rocky islets. The birds are often recorded among saltmarsh and on mudflats fringed by mangroves, and sometimes use the mangroves. The birds are also found in saltworks and sewage farms.	No suitable foraging or breeding habitat occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	952	Eastern Ospreys occur in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands. They are mostly found in coastal areas but occasionally travel inland along major rivers.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	832	The Common Greenshank is found in a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity. The species is known to forage at the edges of wetlands in soft mud or mudflats.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely

Likelihood of Occurrence of NC Act species listed as locally significant species under BCC

Scientific name	Common name	Status	Description of Preferred Habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of Occurrence
Adelotus brevis	Tusked Frog	Vulnerable	Tusked frogs are found through a broad range of habitats covering open grasslands, large swamps, low woodlands, dry and wet sclerophyl forests and rainforest and appear none too concerned about whether the site is natural or artificial or whether it is pristine or highly disturbed	Some habitat may occur ephemerally on site. A number of records for the species exist within 5km of the site. The species may occur on site.	May
Erythrotriochis radiatus	Red Goshawk	Endangered	A wide ranging and highly mobile species generally observed over eucalypt habitats. This species prefers forest and woodland with a mosaic of vegetation types, large prey populations (birds) and permanent water. The vegetation types include eucalypt woodland, open forest, tall open forest, gallery rainforest, swamp sclerophyll forest and rainforest margins. Habitat has to be open enough for fast attack and manoeuvring in flight, but provide cover for ambushing of prey.	Suitable habitat occurs on-site, however due to the lack of sightings within the surrounding locality, it's unlikely that this species would utilise the site.	Unlikely
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable	The White-throated needle tail is almost exclusively aerial. This species has been recorded roosting in trees in forests and woodlands, both among dense foliage in the canopy or in hollows. The species breeds in wooded lowlands and sparsely vegetated hills, as well as mountains covered with coniferous forests.	Some suitable habitat occurs on site. However, however due to the lack of sightings within the surrounding locality, it's unlikely that this species would utilise the site	Unlikely
Charadrius mongolus	Lesser Sand Plover	Endangered	In non-breeding grounds in Australia, this species usually occurs in coastal littoral and estuarine environments. It inhabits large intertidal sandflats or mudflats in sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries, and occasionally sandy ocean beaches, coral reefs, wave-cut rock platforms and rocky outcrops. It also sometime occurs in short saltmarsh or among mangroves. The species also inhabits saltworks and near-coastal saltpans, brackish swamps and sandy or silt islands in river beds. The species is seldom recorded away from the coast, at margins of	No suitable habitat on site.	Unlikely

			lakes, soaks and swamps associated with artesian bores.		
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	Endangered	The Swift Parrot breeds in Tasmania during spring to early summer. During autumn and winter the species migrates to the mainland where it follows a nomadic existence linked to the availability and timing of flowering of trees in various locations.	Given the lack of sightings surrounding the site, it's considered unlikely that this species would utilise the site.	Unlikely
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Vulnerable	The Koala is found in a range of habitats, from coastal islands and tall eucalypt forests to low woodlands inland.	Known Koala food trees are present on-site, with connectivity into the broader landscape retained due to remnant endangered vegetation at the western extent of the site. However, no direct or indirect evidence of the koala was recorded on site. A specimen was recorded twenty-five (25) years ago further south-west of the site towards Darra, however with residential development and further isolation of remaining vegetation throughout the broader landscape, it is high unlikely that this species will occur within the immediate landscape. Further, with the risks associated with predation from both feral dogs and domestic dogs, as well as vehicle hits, it is also considered that any koala use of this site would be transient in nature.	May
Lilaeopsis brisbanica	-	Endangered	Lilaeopsis brisbanica grows along tidal riverbanks in grey saline mud, in association with mangrove trees. Although occurring naturally in areas near saline waters, fresh water is satisfactory for the growth of Lilaeopsis brisbanica.	No habitat on site	Unlikely
Eucalyptus curtisii	Plunkett Mallee	Near Threatened	Eucalyptus curtisii has two growth forms that occur in different habitats. The shorter mallee form is more likely to occur as the only eucalypt	Some habitat present on site, species may occur on site	May

			species on poorly drained lowland sites in shrubland dominated by banksia, with an understorey of heath plants, and sometimes E. conglomerata may also be present. The larger growth form occurs as scattered individuals on better drained soils in the more open areas of mixed eucalypt forests. Commonly associated species include Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata, C. trachyphloia and Callitris endlicheri, less commonly associated with E. fibrosa, E. planchoniana and E. acmenoides.		
Gossia gonoclada	-	Endangered	Gossia gonoclada is found in lowland riparian rainforest and notophyll vine forest, along permanent watercourses subject to tidal influence. It usually grows below the peak flood level, on steep slopes and at low elevations of 5-50m. It occurs on moderately well drained clay soils, sandy loams and alluvial soils	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut	Vulnerable	The Macadamia Nut grows in remnant rainforest. It prefers to grow in mild frost-free areas with reasonably high rainfall. Vegetation communities range from notophyll mixed forest, extremely tall closed forest, simple notophyll mixed very tall closed forest to simple microphyll-notophyll mixed mid-high closed forest with Araucaria and Argyrodendron emergents.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely
Symplocos harroldii	Hairy Hazelwood	Near Threatened	Found in sub-tropical and dry rainforest, confined to the area between Beenleigh & Maryborough in Qld., and found in Enoggera catchment.	No rainforest occurs on site.	Unlikely

Likelihood of Occurrence of additional locally significant species under BCC

Species	Common Name	Description of Preferred Habitat	Analysis	Likelihood of Occurrence
Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked Echidna	Australian Museum lists forests and woodlands, heath, grasslands and arid environments as potential habitat, feeding on ant and termite nests.	This species is known to occur within the local area.	Likely to occur
Petaurus breviceps	Sugar Glider	Australian Museum lists forests and woodlands as preferred habitat. This species occurs in both wet and dry woodlands usually those with Acacia species present. It depends on hollows for shelters and thrives in remnant patches. Sugar gliders usually have a home range of about 0.5-7.1 hectares and have a population density of between 0.01-6.1 individuals per hectare.	This species is known to occur within the local area.	Likely to occur
Ninox strenua	Powerful Owl	The Powerful Owl is found in open forests and woodlands, as well as along sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understoreys, especially along watercourses.	This species is known to occur within the local area. Recorded within the adjacent conservation area along the embankments of the Brisbane River. No evidence recorded on site however potential to be used as foraging habitat.	Likely to occur however not identified at the time of the assessment.
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stone-curlew	The favoured habitat is open plains and woodlands, where they stalk slowly at night in search of invertebrates such as insects. This species has a broad habitat range but is rarely seen at rainforest or arid desert.	This species is known to occur within the local area.	Likely to occur
Merops ornatus	Rainbow Bee-eater	The Rainbow Bee-eater occurs mainly in open forests and woodlands, shrublands, and in various cleared or semi-cleared habitats, including farmland and areas of human habitation. IS a common species	Recorded on site and is common within the local area.	Recorded

Podargus ocellatus plumiferus	Plumed Frogmouth	The Plumed Frogmouth prefers subtropical rainforest, particularly in deep, wet, sheltered gullies along creeklines and often containing stands of Bangalow Palms or ferns.	Potential to occur within the adjacent conservation reserve. Not recorded on site.	Potential to occur and foraging habitat.
Pteropus alecto	Black Flying Fox	The Black Flying-fox prefers tropical and subtropical forests and woodlands. Usually form camps in mangrove islands in river estuaries, paperbark forests, eucalypt forests and rainforests.	No roosts identified on site however potential foraging habitat when canopy species in flower.	Potential to occur and foraging habitat.
Pteropus scapulatus	Little Red Flying Fox	Species often shares camps with other flying fox species feeding on nectar and pollen of eucalypt blossoms.	No roosts identified on site however potential foraging habitat when canopy species in flower.	Potential to occur and foraging habitat.
Petaurus norfolcensis	Squirrel Glider	The Australian Museum lists wet and dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands as preferred habitat. The most common vegetation areas where they can be found are usually characterised by one or more species of iron-barked eucalypts.	This species is known to occur within the local area.	Likely to occur.
Macropus dorsalis	Black-striped Wallaby	The Black-striped Wallaby habitat is characterised by dense woody or shrubby vegetation within three meters of the ground. This dense vegetation must occur near a more open, grassy area to provide suitable feeding habitat.	This species is known to occur within the local area.	Potential to occur.