Significant Biodiversity Assessment Report

Precinct A, Olson Road, New Beith, Queensland, 4124

Prepared for Frasers Property New Beith Pty Ltd

16 September 2024

Job No. 10941 E

Document control

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Document Issue

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Prepared by

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Executive summary

The project site (Precinct A, Round Mountain, New Beith) is located within the south-east extent of the Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area (PDA), approximately 27.3 kilometres (km) south-east of Ipswich and approximately 14.3 km south-west of Logan Village. Precinct A is a residential precinct of approximately 20.57 ha located in the south-east of a larger development area named 'New Beith Round Mountain' (herein referred to as the 'New Beith Site'), which adjoins the Flagstone City development area and accounts for approximately 246.24 hectares of future residential development. The New Beith Site does not currently adjoin any developed areas, with land beyond Flagstone Creek to the south forming part of Flagstone City and under development. The east of the site is bound by the Brisbane – Sydney Interstate Railway line with mixed density residential developments in the greater landscape. The New Beith Site does not adjoin the Flinders-Karawatha Corridor, with the corridor located approximately 1.5 km to the west, with additional PDA land slated for development to the immediate north and west and currently under assessment.

This Significant Biodiversity Assessment Report (SBAR) for Precinct A is based on a desktop analysis and detailed ecological field surveys. The desktop analysis identified characteristics and potential constraints mapped under various State and Local Government legislative mapping and database search tools. Field investigations focused on identifying significant biodiversity values within the areas mapped as 'Remnant' vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and within non-remnant vegetation and drainage corridors. The intent was to confirm values already identified within the endorsed Natural Environment Site Strategy for Flagstone City. Notably, the project area is currently being assessed under the EPBC Act (ref: EPBC 2019/8398).

Site features and ecological values

The ecological values of the New Beith Site including Precinct A trigger consideration against both Commonwealth and State legislation.

The New Beith Site has been subject to two Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) assessments that were certified by the then Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME) (PMAV 2018/0012365 formally 2010/007185). The majority of the eastern portion of the site is mapped as Category X (non-remnant) that has been subject to selective clearing and varying levels of disturbance and modification.

Category B (remnant) vegetation polygons are located in the eastern and southern portions of Precinct A works area, and these areas have also been subject to degradation from historical logging enterprises. Higher ecological values are associated with the Flagstone Creek corridor and Round Mountain Summit outside of Precinct A within the broader New Beith Site. Precinct A contains one (1) mapped *low risk* waterway for waterway barrier works (WWBW) in association with the unnamed tributary of Abrade Creek under SARA's Development Mapping Assessment System (DAMS). The precinct works area where it extends outside of the precinct's southern boundary encroaches onto the riparian vegetation of another mapped *low risk* waterway for WWBW, the flow path of which does not intersect the precinct (unnamed tributary of Flagstone Creek).

The Category B vegetation reflecting the PMAV consists of composite Of Concern RE12.3.11/12.3.7. While the proposal will result in the removal of vegetation within the Category B (remnant) mapping, it is noted that these have been minimised to the greatest extent possible and clearing works in a PDA are exempt under the *Planning Regulation 2017* and for removal of regulated vegetation where for an urban purpose in an urban area outside of the PDA.

A total of 29 fauna species and 17 flora species listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) are identified as having potential to occur within a 5 km radius of the site. Seven (7) fauna species and one (1) flora species, *Melaleuca irbyana* (Swamp Tea-tree), are listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) as having potential to occur on-site. *Melaleuca irbyana*, which is listed as Endangered under the NCA, is known to occur in the broader Greater Flagstone PDA and has a high potential to occur on-site. A Likelihood of Occurrence Table was compiled for Precinct A, New Beith to determine likelihood of Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) and Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) species and communities occurring on-site based on desktop and field assessment. Detailed field assessments were conducted over the New Beith Site between 6 -15 November 2018, 18, 23 and 24 February, 27 and 29 April, 19, 20 and 24 May and 1 June 2021, and November 2023, which consisted of modified habitat transects (EPBC Act), spotlighting, camera traps, ultrasonic bat surveys, Spot Assessment Technique (SAT) surveys, Greater Glider habitat assessments, targeted bird surveys, watercourse and vegetation assessments.

Three (3) conservation significant species were detected within the New Beith Site during field surveys, including *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala), *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying Fox) and *Melaleuca irbyana*. Indirect evidence of Koala usage was detected during SAT surveys undertaken outside of Precinct A, while Grey-headed Flying-fox was observed foraging during spotlighting surveys approximately 380 m to the west of the Precinct A boundary. A *Melaleuca irbyana* was detected within the New Beith Site along the eastern access track outside of the Precinct A works extent. No other species listed under the EPBC Act or NCA were detected on-site. The site is considered to provide low suitability for *Dasyurus maculatus* (Spotted-tailed Quoll) and *Petauroides volans* (Greater Glider) due to relatively poor quality habitat for these species.

Development proposal

The development proposal is for the Precinct A works area that is part of the broader Round Mountain, New Beith development area within the Greater Flagstone PDA. The New Beith Site including Precinct A is zoned as Urban Living under the *Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area Development Scheme* and the Material Change of Use Development Approval reference DEV2012/209. The endorsed Natural Environment Site Strategy that was completed for Flagstone City indicates Precinct A works area as containing ecological buffer areas of low order remnant vegetation around the unnamed tributaries of Abrade and Flagstone Creeks.

The New Beith Site including Precinct A has been subject to modification in the form of logging, thinning and selective clearing activities. These have mostly occurred in the non-remnant vegetation portion of the New Beith Site ; however, aerial imagery and site survey indicates some modification and extensive logging has occurred through the remnant vegetation in the western portion of the broader site. The proposed development of Precinct A will result in the removal of regulated vegetation mapping present in the eastern and southern portions of the precinct works area, however, will retain vegetation in the form of open space

areas. Within the riparian corridors of unnamed tributary of Abrade and Flagstone Creeks, only selective clearing as necessary for infrastructure is proposed.

Vegetation clearing is required to occur within the mapped Category B (remnant) vegetation. This is required in order to deliver the urban development intent within the Greater Flagstone PDA. Vegetation will be retained within riparian corridors connecting to the vegetation adjoining the New Beith Site along the eastern boundary. Historical modification of the New Beith Site has resulted in a disturbed environment that generally lacks higher ecological value and habitat features. Fauna movement opportunities will be enabled through the proposed retention and rehabilitation of environmental corridors and open space areas. However, as the landscape to the north, west and south of the New Beith Site is earmarked for residential development as part of the PDA, and the Flinders-Karawatha Corridor is located approximately 1.5 km west of the site, it is considered appropriate to focus fauna movement throughout the broader development area rather than Precinct A to provide broader connectivity to the bioregional corridor.

Summary

The proposed Precinct A site reflects the original outcomes outlined in the Material Change of Use approval and reflected in the Greater Flagstone PDA Development Scheme and endorsed NESS. Potential environmental impacts as a result of the development are assessed against the endorsed Natural Environment Site Strategy (NESS), and development impacts will be managed through the measures outlined in the *PDA Guideline No. 14 (Environmental Values and Sustainable Resource Use)* assessment. Given the stage of Federal assessment, impacts on Koala Habitat will ultimately be managed through the conditions of the EPBC Act approval. Therefore, a response to *PDA Guideline No. 17 (Remnant vegetation and Koala habitat obligations in Greater Flagstone and Yarrabilba PDAs)* is not required. The information included herein has been utilised to inform the Development Application.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASL	Above sea level
ASRIS	Australian Soil Resource Information System
DBH	Diameter at Breast High
EVNT	Extinct, Endangered, Vulnerable and/or Near Threatened
FMP	Fauna Management Plan
GBO	General Biosecurity Obligation
ha	hectare
km	kilometres
KPA	Koala Priority Area
m	metres
mm	millimetres
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
OPWM	Operational Policy Wildlife Management
PDA	Priority Development Area
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
RE	Regional Ecosystem
RMP	Rehabilitation Management Plan
RVMM	Regulated Vegetation Management Map
SBAR	Significant Biodiversity Assessment Report
SEQRF	South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Guidelines
SHG	Saunders Havill Group
SRZ	Structural Root Zone
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
VMP	Vegetation Management Plan
WWBW	Waterway Barrier Works

Legislation and Government Departments

DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Qld)
DAMS	Development Assessment Mapping System (administered by SARA)
DES	Department of Science and Environment (Qld)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DILGP	Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (Qld)
ED Act	*Economic Development Act 2012*
EDQ	Economic Development Queensland (Qld)
EPBC	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
LCC	Logan City Council
NCA	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld)

NCWR	Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 (Qld)
PR	Planning Regulation 2017 (Qld)
SARA	State Assessment Referral Agency (part of DLGRMA)
SDAP	State Development Assessment Provisions
SPP	*State Planning Policy 2017* (Qld)
VMA	*Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld)

Reference Documents

ADR	*Acceptable Development Requirements for operational work that is constructing of raising waterway barrier works,* prepared by Queensland Government (dated 1 October 2018)
Development Scheme	*Greater Flagstone Urban Development Area Development Scheme (October 2011), Urban Land Development Authority, The State of Queensland.*
FSRDM	*Fauna Sensitive Road Design Manual: Volume 2- Preferred Practices*, prepared by the Department of Transport and Main Roads (dated June 2010).
IG 14	*PDA Implementation Guideline No. 14 (Environmental values and sustainable resources) (May 2015), Department of Infrastructure Local Government and Planning, The State of Queensland.*
IG 17	*PDA Implementation Guideline No.17 (Remnant Vegetation and Koala Habitat Obligations in Greater Flagstone and Yarrabilba PDAs) (May 2015), Department of Infrastructure Local Government and Planning, The State of Queensland.*
SEQERF	South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Manual, prepared on by Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services on behalf of SEQ Catchments and SEQ Local Governments (dated 2012).

1. Introduction

Saunders Havill Group (SHG) was engaged by Frasers Property New Beith Pty Ltd to prepare a Significant Biodiversity Assessment Report (SBAR) in response to Economic Development Queensland's (EDQ) *PDA Implementation Guideline No. 14 (Environmental values and sustainable resources)* (IG14) and the criteria specified in the EDQ endorsed Flagstone City Natural Environment Site Strategy. This SBAR is required to support proposed development within Lot 4 on SP332712, Olson Road, New Beith. The relevant area addressed within this SBAR is described as 'Precinct A' (hereinafter referred to as 'precinct'), which is a 20.573 ha residential precinct located within the south-east of a larger development area named 'New Beith Round Mountain' (herein referred to as the 'New Beith Site'). The development context plan is provided in **Appendix A** and the key property details are provided in **Table 1**. An overall master plan of the New Beith Site showing the boundary of Precinct A is also provided in **Appendix A.**

The broader New Beith Site is located entirely within the Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area (PDA) and so it is subject to assessment by EDQ as the administrative authority for development in PDAs. This SBAR provides a detailed review of the site's ecological values in accordance with Commonwealth and State Government legislation and is intended to support the submission of a Development Application to EDQ.

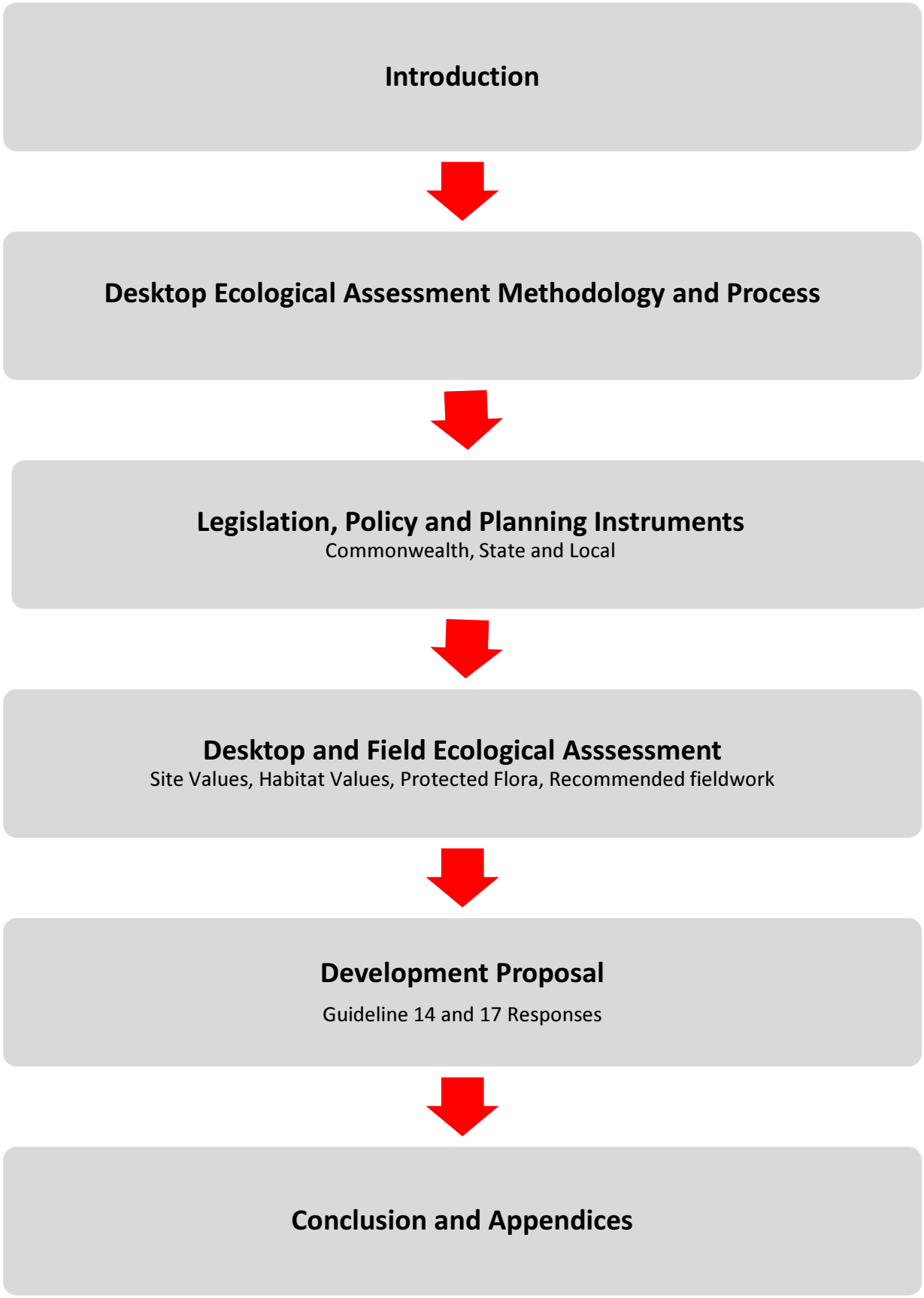
Table 1: Property summary

Address	Precinct A, Olson Road, New Beith, Queensland, 4124
RPD	Lot 4 on SP332712
Protected Plants	Partially within High Risk trigger area
VMA 1999	• PMAV (2018/0012365), formally PMAV (2010/007185) • Category X non-remnant and plantation – Cleared Land • Category B (remnant) Composite Of Concern 12.3.11/ 12.3.7 • Essential Habitat
Fisheries 1994	• *Low risk* (Green) waterway for Queensland Waterway Barrier Works (unnamed tributary of Abrade Creek).
MSES	• Wildlife Habitat (Koala habitat areas -core) • Wildlife habitat (endangered or vulnerable) • Regulated vegetation (Category B)
Koala Habitat	Koala Habitat Area (core) not within Koala Priority Area
PDA	Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area
LGA	Logan City

Planning Scheme / Local Plan	Greater Flagstone Urban Development Area Development Scheme
Zoning	• Zone – Priority Development Area • Natural Values – Waterway, Vegetation • Community Greenspace Network – Biodiversity Corridor, Potential Greenspace
Existing Land Use	Vacant
Proposed Land Use	Urban

1.1. Report Structure

This SBAR adopts the following structure:



1.2. Context and Background

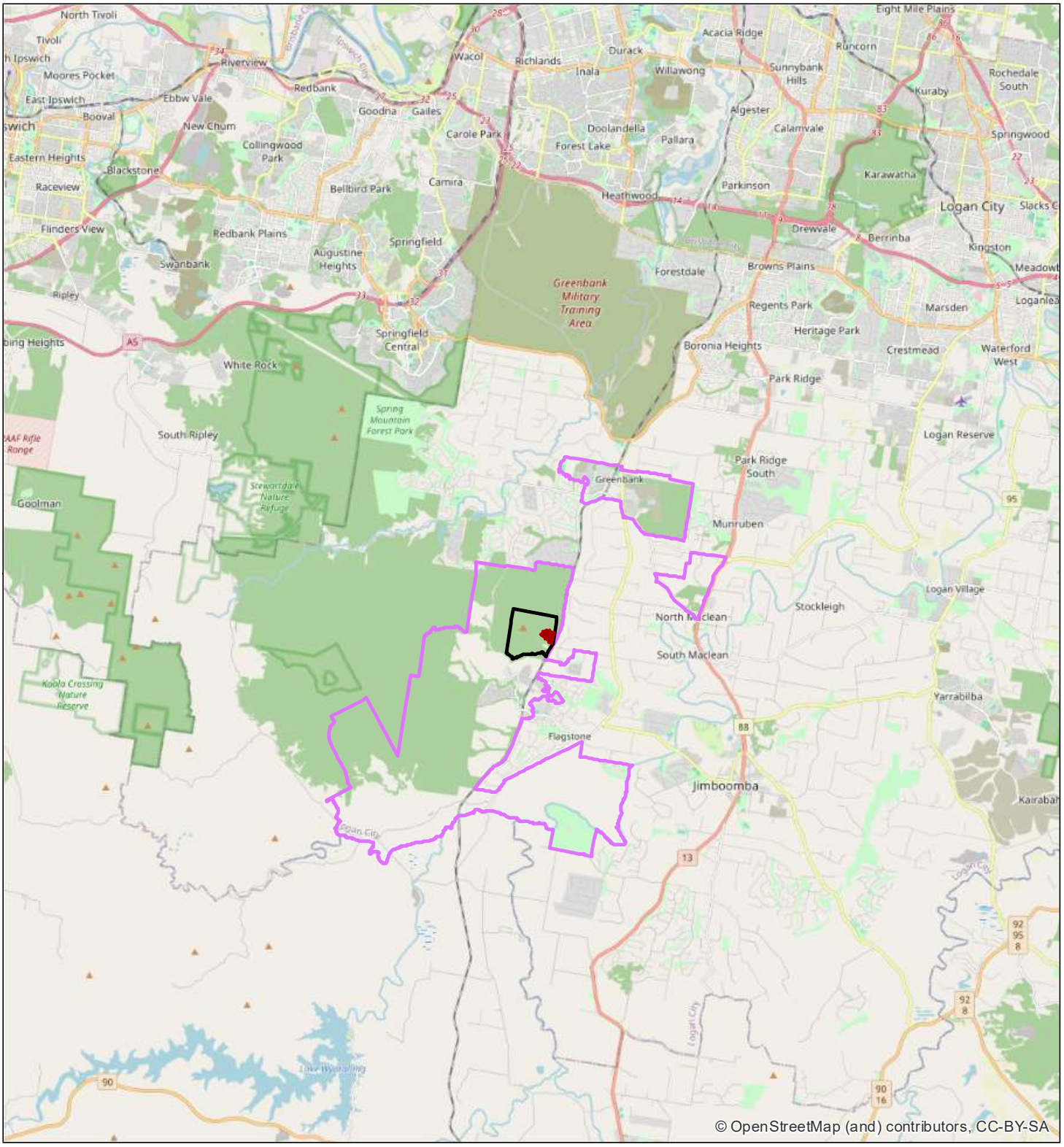
Contextually, the broader New Beith Site is located within the Greater Flagstone PDA, approximately 27.3 kilometres (km) south-east of Ipswich and approximately 14.3 km south-west of Logan Village (refer **Figure 1**). The broader site and precinct are surrounded by bushland to the north, south and west that is earmarked for development with residential developments to the east bound by the Sydney-Brisbane Interstate Railway Line (refer **Figure 2**).

The proposed development includes mixed-density residential dwellings, open space for stormwater management, recreation and conservation, internal road networks and supporting infrastructure. Precinct A comprises approximately 20.57 ha of developable land, 2.1 ha for open space, 5.67 ha for internal road networks and 12.81 ha for residential and management allotments. In the greater area to the east of the site, the landscape is dominated by rural residential allotments with residential development of North and South MacLean to the East of the site.

Precinct A works area encompasses a mix of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation and Category B (remnant) Composite Of Concern RE12.3.11/ 12.3.7 that have been confirmed by PMAV. A mapped low risk waterway traverses the east of the precinct (unnamed tributary of Abrade Creek). Aerial imagery indicates that the precinct is dominated by bushland, with visible access tracks and fire trails located across the broader New Beith Site. The broader site and precinct have undergone selective clearing and modification evident throughout the 1940s and 1970s (refer **Plan 1**).

The proposal (action) is currently being assessed under the EPBC Act (ref: EPBC 0219/8398). It should be noted that impacts on Koala habitat values will not be managed through the measures outlined in Implementation Guideline 17 as the development, management and offset of site Koala Habitat values will be governed through the approval from the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, which is principally interested in achieving the same outcomes for the site. As such, a response to Guideline 17 is not required.

The Precinct will be developed in accordance with the proposed Development Context Plan (refer **Appendix A**). The Development Context Plan refines outcomes of the site in alignment with the Development Scheme and endorsed NESS. An overall master plan of the New Beith Site showing the boundary of Precinct A is also provided in **Appendix A.**



Legend

- Greater Flagstone PDA Boundary
- Site boundary
- Precinct A

Figure 1

Site Context

File ref. 10941 E P-A SBAR Figure 1 Site Context B
Date *4/07/2024*
Project *Olson Road, New Beith*

0 1 2 4 6 8 *km*

N

Scale (A4): 1:200,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

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Layer Source: © State of Queensland 2022

Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Site boundary
- Precinct A boundary
- Precinct A works area

Figure 2

Site Aerial

File ref. 10941 E P-A SBAR Figure 2 Site Aerial B
Date *4/07/2024*
Project *Olson Road, New Beith*

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 *m*

N

Scale (A4): 1:10,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

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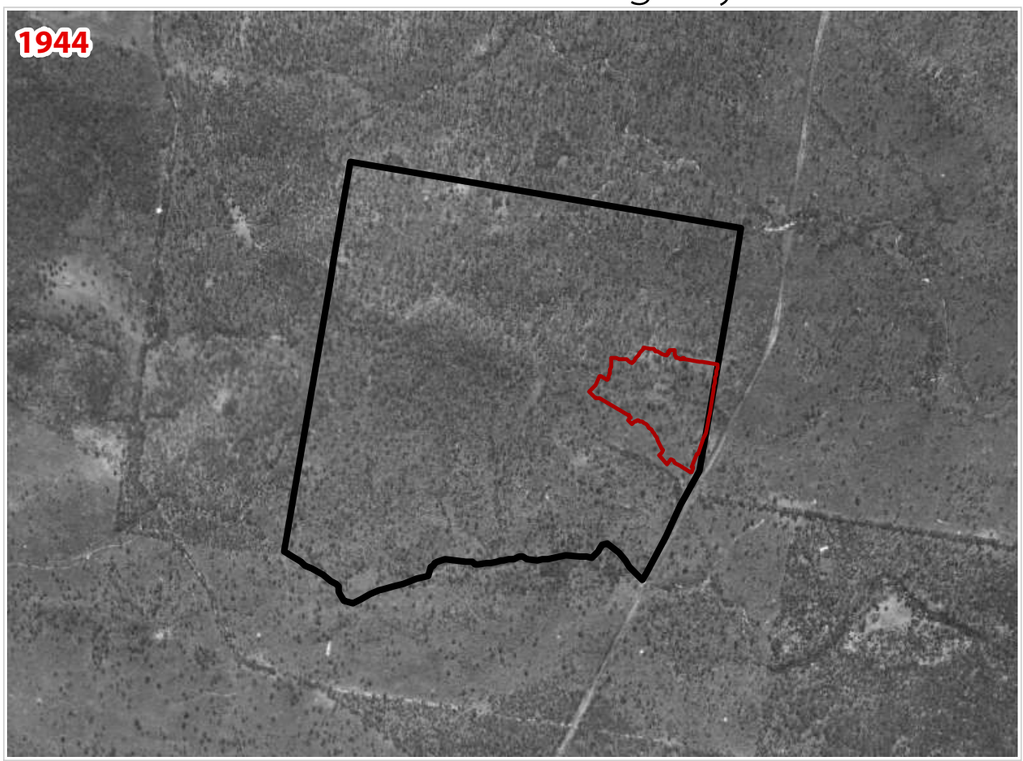
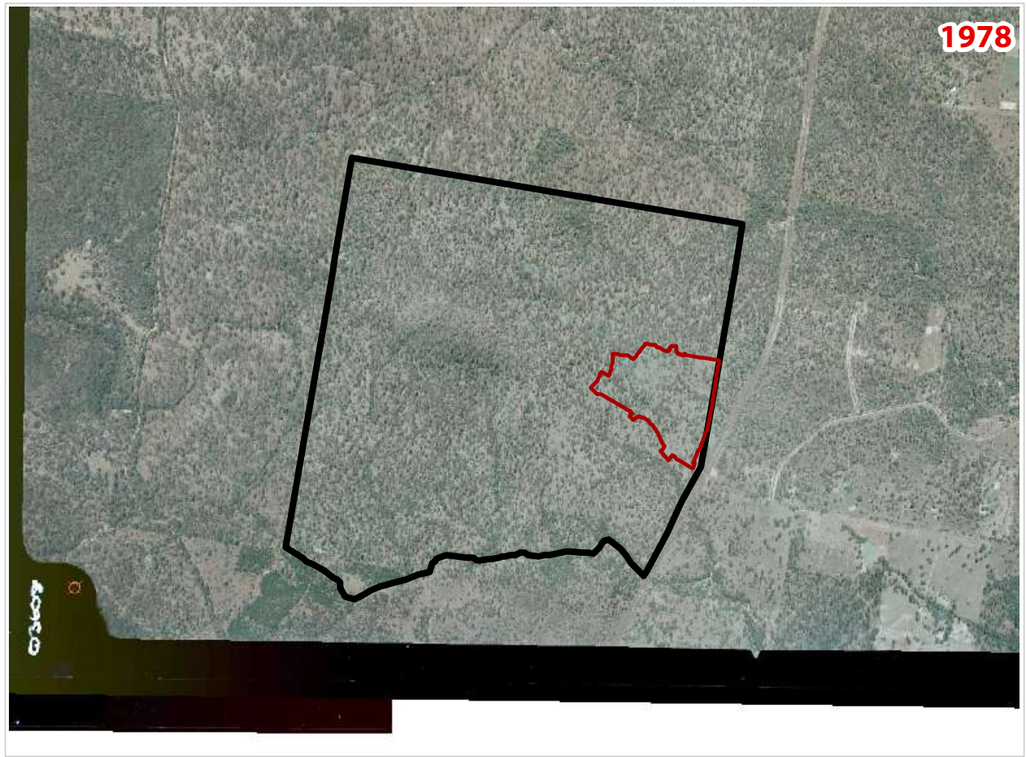
Layer Source: © State of Queensland 2024,Nearmap 2024

1. Historical Aerial Imagery





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

Legend

Site Boundary

Precinct A boundary

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	4/07/2024	Engineering updates	TC	DC

0 200 400 600 800 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 1994 | Zone 56 | 1:25,000 @ A3

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Olson Road, New Beith

Address / RPD: 4SP322172

10941 E 01 P-A SBAR Aerial History B

2. Ecological Assessment Methodology and Process

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

1. Desktop Analysis,
2. Legislation and Policy Review,
3. Field Survey,
4. Impact Assessment and Development Analysis, and
5. Conclusion and Recommendations.

Details of the methodology undertaken for each of the assessment phases is provided in the following sections.

2.1. Desktop Analysis Methodology

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 (MNES) protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) on and around the precinct using the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST);
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) listed threatened species on and around the precinct using the Wildlife Online Database;
- Public Environmental Databases including Atlas of Living Australia;
- State Government Environmental Overlay Mapping including:
    - Regulated Vegetation Maps under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA);
    - Flora Survey Trigger Areas under the NCA;
    - Fish habitat under the *Fisheries Act 1994*;
    - Watercourses under the *Water Act 2000*;
    - Weeds under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*;
    - Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) under the State Planning Policy (SPP) (i.e. wetland protection areas, koala habitat etc.);
- PDA Planning Scheme documents and maps; and
- Logan City Council (LCC) Planning Scheme documents and maps.

A review of aerial photography history was undertaken to assist with the broad delineation of vegetation communities and to determine historical patterns to local vegetation communities (refer **Plan 1**).

2.2. Field survey methodology

Ecological field surveys were conducted on the New Beith Site in 6-15 November 2018 and more recent surveys in 2021 including the 18, 23 and 24 February, 27, 29 April, 19, 20 and 24 May and the 1 June 2021. Field surveys were completed in the attempt to confirm presence or absence of potential matters of ecological significance (MNES and MSES). Fauna survey techniques were conducted under the following permits held by Saunders Havill Group:

- Scientific Purposes Permit **WA0022007** granted under Section 12(f) of Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2017
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) Ethics clearance **CA 2020/02/1355**
- Scientific User Registration **SUR000451**

Specific methodology employed is described in the following sections.

2.2.1 Assessment Units

The New Beith Site was separated into five (5) assessment units (AU) based on the vegetation communities, waterway drainage corridors and land zone characteristics. These were:

- Assessment Unit 1 – RE 12.3.11/12.3.7
- Assessment Unit 2 – RE 12.9-10.2
- Assessment Unit 4 – RE 12.9-10.7
- Assessment Unit 5 – RE 12.9-10.3
- Assessment Unit 6 – Non-remnant vegetation

Precinct A works area includes portions of AU 1 and 6. Refer Plan 2 for assessment units.

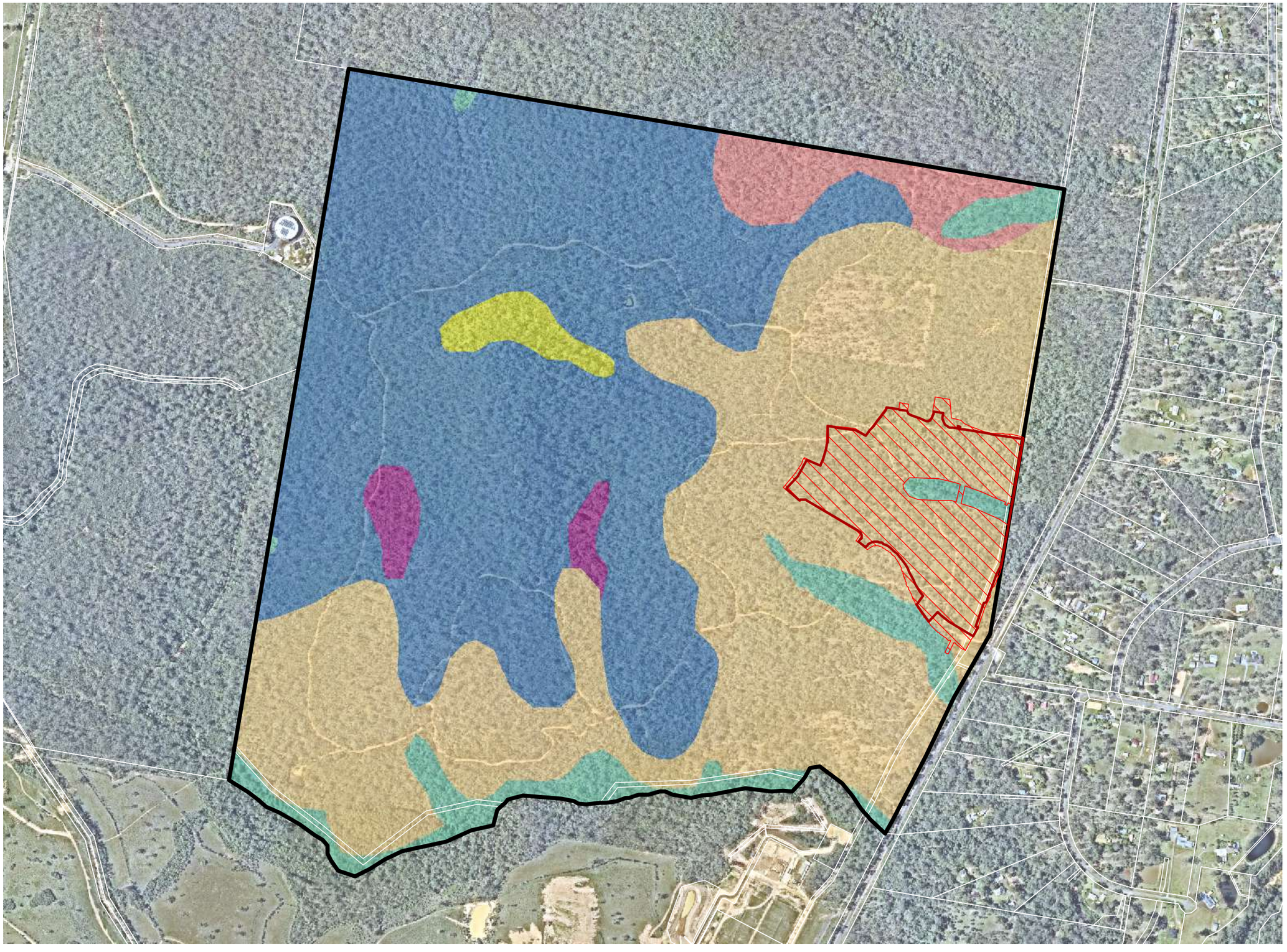
2.2.2 Observational survey for significant flora and fauna, habitat trees and biodiversity values

Each Ecological Assessment Area and all drainage lines were walked to ensure the potential for ideal habitat for threatened species was identified. Specific micro-assemblages, which may support these threatened species, were also recorded when observed. This included observations of vertebrate fauna present within or proximal to the study area, including faunal lists and status of species significance under the Commonwealth's EPBC Act (using JAMBA, CAMBA, ROKAMBA and the Bonn Convention) and Queensland's NC Act.

Observational assessment included identification of ecological features and values such as broad vegetation communities, fauna habitats, and areas ideal for inclusion within proposed ecological corridors.

The observational survey included identification of ecological features and values such as broad vegetation communities, fauna habitats, and ecological corridors. Recording fauna habitat features within the application area included identification of habitat trees present.

2. Assessment Units



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Layer Sources

Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Site boundary
- Precinct A boundary
- Precinct A works area

Assessment Units

- **AU-1** [14.27 ha] RE 12.3.11/12.3.7
- **AU-2** [110.08 ha] RE 12.9-10.2
- **AU-3** [3.37 ha] RE 12.9-10.7
- **AU-4** [3.51 ha] RE 12.9-10.3
- **AU-5** [8.06 ha] RE 12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7
- **AU-6** [106.95 ha] Non-remnant vegetation

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	4/07/2024	Engineering updates	TC	DC

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56 | 1:8,500 @ A3

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Address / RPD: 4SP322172

4/07/2024 | 10941 E 02 P-A SBAR Assessment Units B

2.2.3 Ground-truthing of vegetation communities

Vegetation was ground-truthed and assessed against current and pre-clear VMA Regional Ecosystem (RE) mapping and the PMAV. This included reviewing the accuracy and extent of mapped RE types in addition to the broad vegetation condition. Particular attention was paid to identifying whether or not threatened ecological communities (TECs) identified as having the potential to occur on or proximal to the New Beith Site were present during field survey.

2.2.4 Property Map of Assessable Vegetation

Each Regional Ecosystem community has been accurately surveyed, including producing detailed floristic lists, and checks for any threatened species, or habitat that may support these species. The PMAV process produced accurate data on projected foliage cover and age structure of each vegetation community. Detailed data sheets and GPS markings were recorded within each site using the QLD Herbarium Map Assessment Request forms.

2.2.5 Waterway Assessment

Data recording sheets were completed at regular intervals along the State mapped watercourses where the following information was collected:

- general description;
- channel shape and modifications;
- in-stream habitat;
- vegetation quality and cover (embankments, channel and overall corridor);
- bed, bank and bar conditions (erosion, scouring, sediment); and
- weed cover.

One waterway assessment was conducted across the precinct to describe the presence and absence of waterway features within the mapped watercourses/drainage features and the potential that they may provide habitat. Noteworthy habitat within the waterways was largely restricted to Flagstone Creek and portions of the tributaries immediately adjoining it, which is located outside of the Precinct A boundary. Semi-permanent pools, bank overhangs and woody debris form habitat features for a variety of small aquatic fauna and associated vegetation provides habitat for terrestrial species. A detailed review of the onsite drainage line (unnamed tributary of Abrade Creek) is provided in **Section 6.8**.

2.2.6 Spot Assessment Technique (SAT) koala surveys

Surveys to investigate Koala activity were undertaken across the New Beith Site in accordance with the methodology developed by the Australian Koala Foundation[1] and specified in the former *EPBC Act Referral Guidelines for the Vulnerable Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)* (hereby referred to as 'the Koala referral guideline') following Phillips & Callaghan 2011. SAT surveys were conducted in areas with potential Koala food trees across the site. These focused on the remnant

[1] Phillips, S & Callaghan, J 2011, "The *Spot Assessment Technique*: a tools for determining localised levels of habitat use by Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*", *Australian Zoologist*, 35:3.

REs and included parts of non-remnant vegetation containing significant remnant trees. The aim was to assess Koala use of different areas in relation to optimising future corridor placement.

SAT surveys involve a single ecologist combing the ground under koala food plant trees (or non-food plant trees if necessary) for a 1-metre radius around the trunk searching for scats. Each tree searched must be greater or equal to 100 mm diameter at breast height (DBH) and search of each tree continues for up to 2 minutes. The search can cease prior to the 2-minute limit if scats are detected. Thirty (30) trees meeting the specifications are analysed during each SAT survey.

Fifteen (15) Koala SAT surveys were conducted across the New Beith Site (including Precinct A) in November 2018 in a grid setting and another sixteen (16) were undertaken in May 2021 associated with Federal habitat quality assessment transects.

2.2.7 Camera sites

Camera trapping involves setting up a fixed digital camera to capture images or video of animals that pass in front of a camera with an infrared trigger. It is a non-invasive technique designed to detect medium to large sized animals as they pass, although it is possible to detect smaller animals depending on the set-up. This method identifies fauna activity beyond the scope of direct observational studies and with the absence of potential observer impacts.

Infrared sensing cameras with an infrared flash that use motion to trigger were deployed. Six (6) cameras were installed across the New Beith Site between 6 - 15 November 2018. Another five (5) cameras were installed between 27 April and 1 June 2021. Cameras were located in watercourses, on the summit of Round Mountain and at two of the on-site dams. Cameras were attached to a tree 30-50 cm from the ground and directed towards an area likely to be used by fauna. The cameras were left to record for as long as possible within the survey period, recording a total of 35 nights between 2018 and 2021, exceeding the survey guidelines for Australia's threatened mammals recommended 14 nights. The cameras were baited to detect native fauna and also target evidence of wild dogs and other potential threats to MNES in the Greater Flagstone PDA area.

For inventory surveys, cameras were placed in the vicinity of an assumed animal trail. Heavy vegetation was avoided as this can cause false triggering, and the camera was aimed to avoid sun shining directly onto the lens. The camera position was directed towards an area away from other frequent survey activity.

2.2.8 Ultrasonic Bat Detection

Active ultrasonic monitoring of potential ultrasonic batt flyways was conducted utilising the Wildlife Acoustics 'Echo Meter Touch' on an iOS platform which readily allows for the identification of ultrasonic bat species. Notably, *Chalinolobus dwyeri* emits a characteristic frequency between 21.5 and 25.5 kHz and is curved with up sweeping, down sweeping or no tail. It can easily be distinguished from other species by the combination of the low frequencies and distinct pattern of alternation present in search phase calls (refer Pennay et al. 2004).

2.2.9 Nocturnal Searches, Spotlight and Roost Searches

This non-intrusive 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).

2.2.10 Flying-fox Roost Searches

This search was conducted via walking transects during the day within the survey area, watching for flying bats and listening for their distinctive calls. This search is not only for flying fox camps, but the presence of food plants to assess the potential importance of the survey area to the species. At night, spotlighting whilst walking transects surveyed for individuals using the site for foraging.

2.2.11 Diurnal Active Searches

Active searching primarily focusses on detecting reptiles and amphibians yet 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 (when observed) where they could confidently be attributed to species (e.g. tracks, scats, nests and feeding signs). During searches, habitat was reinstated, such as re-rolling logs and rocks back into place and avoiding the removal of whole sheets of exfoliating bark.

2.2.12 Targeted Bird Surveys

This technique is a non-intrusive active area search that provides a direct census of bird species occurrence and abundance. Inclement weather was avoided as this greatly reduces the detection of bird species. Particular attention was paid to the detection of EPBC Act listed Critically Endangered species, *Anthochaera phrygia* (Regent Honeyeater) and *Lathamus discolor* (Swift Parrot) as they were identified by the Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment as having a moderate potential to occur. Although *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* (Red Goshawk), was not identified as having a moderate potential to occur within the Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment, targeted bird surveys in combination with diurnal observation surveys would be appropriate in the detection of this species.

Diurnal bird surveys were conducted as per relevant guidelines early morning and late afternoon at specified locations across the New Beith Site in November 2018 and between April and May 2021. All bird species observed during the assessment period were recorded. Birds were also opportunistically surveyed across the New Beith Site for the duration of the entire survey period including additional survey works conducted in February and June 2021. A total of 179 person hours of survey works were completed over the New Beith Site including Precinct A. Birds were identified from either direct observation or by their calls.

2.2.13 Modified Habitat Quality Assessment

The New Beith Site was separated into assessment units (AU) for Modified Habitat Quality Assessments (MHQA) supporting the EPBC Act assessment. Vegetation was categorised according to status, remnant and non-remnant. Within each of these categories each regional ecosystem (remnant or pre-clear) is a separate AU. The New Beith Site was separated into AUs to ensure each habitat type was assessed to provide results that are representative of the entire subject area.

The subject area consists of six (6) AUs, five (5) within remnant vegetation and one (1) within non-remnant vegetation (refer **Table A7**). AU-1 is one of the remnant AUs that encompasses the remnant vegetation mapped within Precinct A. The remaining non-remnant vegetation within Precinct A is included in AU-6. In order to determine the quantum and quality of the habitat suitable for Koala within the New Beith Site, vegetation/habitat quality was derived from the MHQA tool. This assessment approach utilises the Queensland BioCondition Assessment method combined with site context and species stocking rate assessments to determine the habitat quality of the New Beith Site.

The MHQA methodology was utilised to assess the New Beith Site condition, site context and species stocking rate.

Site Condition (30%)

Assessing site condition is an integral step in determining specific quantification of impacts, while also determining whether an offset site is suitable to establish a desired capacity to support the prescribed environmental matters being offset. The New Beith Site condition is a key element of habitat quality and has a direct influence on the biodiversity it supports. Site condition is assessed using a suite of attributes to describe the structure and function of the vegetation community, and is benchmarked against the expected range for a relatively undisturbed community.

The New Beith Site condition assessment under the MHQA is assessed using fifteen (15) condition characteristics being:

- recruitment of woody perennial species in EDL;
- native plant species richness – trees;
- native plant species richness – shrubs;
- native plant species richness – grasses;
- native plant species richness – forbs;
- tree canopy height;
- Sub-canopy cover;
- tree canopy cover;
- native grass cover;
- organic litter;
- large trees;
- coarse woody debris;
- non-native plant cover;
- quality and availability of food and foraging habitat; and
- quality and availability of shelters.

Assessment methodology of the above condition characteristics do not differ from the traditional habitat quality assessment. In developing the MHQA to better incorporate MNES, two (2) species habitat index

characteristics, being quality and availability of food and foraging habitat and also quality and availability of shelters have been added to the New Beith Site condition indicator.

The New Beith Site Condition characteristics have been given a 40% score weighting as the proposed residential development is considered to impact on critical habitat of the Koala, rather than species itself.

Site Context (30%)

The New Beith Site context assessment deals with the site area including Precinct A works area and its adjacent surroundings. Site context is measured using a suite of attributes to describe the location of the habitat within the surrounding landscape and the influence of its associated threats. This assessment also considers the influence of adjacent vegetated areas and ecological corridors. Under the MHQA, site context is measured using the following seven (7) characteristics:

- size of patch;
- connectedness;
- context;
- ecological corridors;
- role of site location to species overall population in the state;
- threats to the species; and
- species mobility capacity.

Unlike the traditional habitat quality assessment methodology where site connectedness is assessed against the surrounding remnant vegetation only, the MHQA site connectedness is assessed against the surrounding MNES habitat, in this instance, Koala habitat. Whilst remnant eucalypt forest vegetation is critical habitat for Koala, equally Koalas can utilise areas of non-remnant vegetation that does not yet achieve remnant status. Therefore, site context under the MHQA accounts for surrounding Koala habitat rather than remnant vegetation.

In developing the MHQA, three (3) species habitat index characteristics were nominated—role of site location to overall species population in the state, threats to the species and species mobility capacity.

Species Stocking Rate (40%)

The MHQA incorporates species stocking rate as an attribute not discussed under the traditional terrestrial habitat assessment methodology. Species stocking rates are estimates of the Koala carrying capacity of the subject area at the time of undertaking the survey. Given the discreet nature of the Koala and limited to no published literature on habitat carrying capacity of the species, the species stocking rate scoring methodology has been derived through the collation of site specific surveys and surrounding contextual habitat analysis.

The habitat quality scores for each assessment unit, combining Site Condition, Site Context and Species Stocking Rate are reported in Section 4.4. The scores for Site Condition are derived directly from the MHQA tool data. These scores are then used to determine the scores for Quality and Availability of Food and Foraging Habitat, and Quality and Availability of Shelter.

3. Legislation, Policy and Planning Instruments

3.1. *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation is the EPBC Act. 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.

A search using the Commonwealth's PMST was conducted for the New Beith Site. The search provides a list of wetlands of international significance, threatened ecological communities (TECs) and threatened species which have the potential to be temporarily or permanently located within a 5 km radius from the central point of the precinct. **Table 2** lists a summary of these results relevant to the site. The complete results of this search are included in **Appendix B**.

Table 2: EPBC Act PMST Search Results

Threatened Ecological Communities		
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland – Endangered (community may occur within area) **Coastal Swamp Oak Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community** – Endangered (community likely occur within area) **Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia** –Endangered (community likely to occur within area) **Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia** – Critically Endangered (community may occur within area) **Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains** – Endangered (community may occur within area) **Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions** – Endangered (community likely occur within area) **Swamp Tea-tree (Melaleuca irbyana) Forest of South East Queensland** – 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 likely to occur within area)		
Threatened Species		
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Status**
Birds		
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	Endangered
Callidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Vulnerable
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Vulnerable

Threatened Species		
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Status**
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover	Vulnerable
Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	Vulnerable
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen's Fig-Parrot	Critically Endangered
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	Endangered
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	Vulnerable
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	Vulnerable
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	Critically Endangered
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	Vulnerable
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	Endangered
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button-quail	Endangered
Fish		
Maccullochella mariensis	Mary River Cod	Endangered
Insects		
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans	Australian Fritillary	Critically Endangered
Mammals		
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	Vulnerable
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Endangered
Macroderma gigas	Ghost Bat	Vulnerable
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider	Vulnerable
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	Vulnerable
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Vulnerable
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Vulnerable
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo	Vulnerable
Pseudomys novaehollandiae	New Holland Mouse	Vulnerable
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable
Plants		
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint Grass	Vulnerable

Threatened Species		
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Status**
Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved Bosistoa	Vulnerable
Cole**us **habrophyllus	-	Endangered
Cryptostylis hunteriana	Leafless Tongue-orchid	Vulnerable
Cupaniopsis shirleyana	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	Vulnerable
Cupaniopsis tomentella	Boonah Tuckeroo	Vulnerable
Dichanthium setosum	Bluegrass	Vulnerable
Fontainea venosa	-	Vulnerable
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut	Vulnerable
Macadamia tetraphylla	Rough-shelled Bush Nut	Vulnerable
Notelaea ipsviciensis	Cooneana Olive	Critically Endangered
Notelaea lloydii	Lloyd's Olive	Vulnerable
Picris evae	Hawkweed	Vulnerable
Planchonella eerwah	Shiny-leaved Condoo	Endangered
Rhaponticum australe	Austral Cornflower	Vulnerable
Rhodamnia rubescens	Scrub Turpentine	Critically Endangered
Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Native Guava	Critically Endangered
Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	Vulnerable
Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax	Vulnerable
Reptiles		
Coeranoscincus reticulatus	Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	Vulnerable
Delma torquata	Adorned Delma	Vulnerable
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake	Endangered

As mentioned earlier, the project is being assessed under the EPBC Act. Specifically, for the purpose of mitigating impacts to Koala habitat, the proponent is currently required to propose an offset.

3.2. Nature Conservation Act 1992

The NCA classifies and protects significant areas (Protected Areas) and protects threatened plant and animal species. The *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* (NCAR) and *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020* (NCPR) 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 km radius from the precinct. Species listed under the NCAR and NCPR with the potential to occur around the New Beith Site are shown in **Table 3**. Refer to **Appendix C** for full search results.

Table 3: NCA Wildlife Online Search Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	Glossy Black-cockatoo	Vulnerable
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable
Ninox strenua	Powerful Owl	Vulnerable
Petauroides volans volans	Southern Greater Glider	Endangered
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-Bellied Glider (Southern Subspecies)	Vulnerable
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Vulnerable
Melaleuca irbyana	Swamp Tea-tree	Endangered

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 of the NCPR and Least Concern wildlife, not listed by name but identified as a plant indigenous to Australia in Schedule 6.

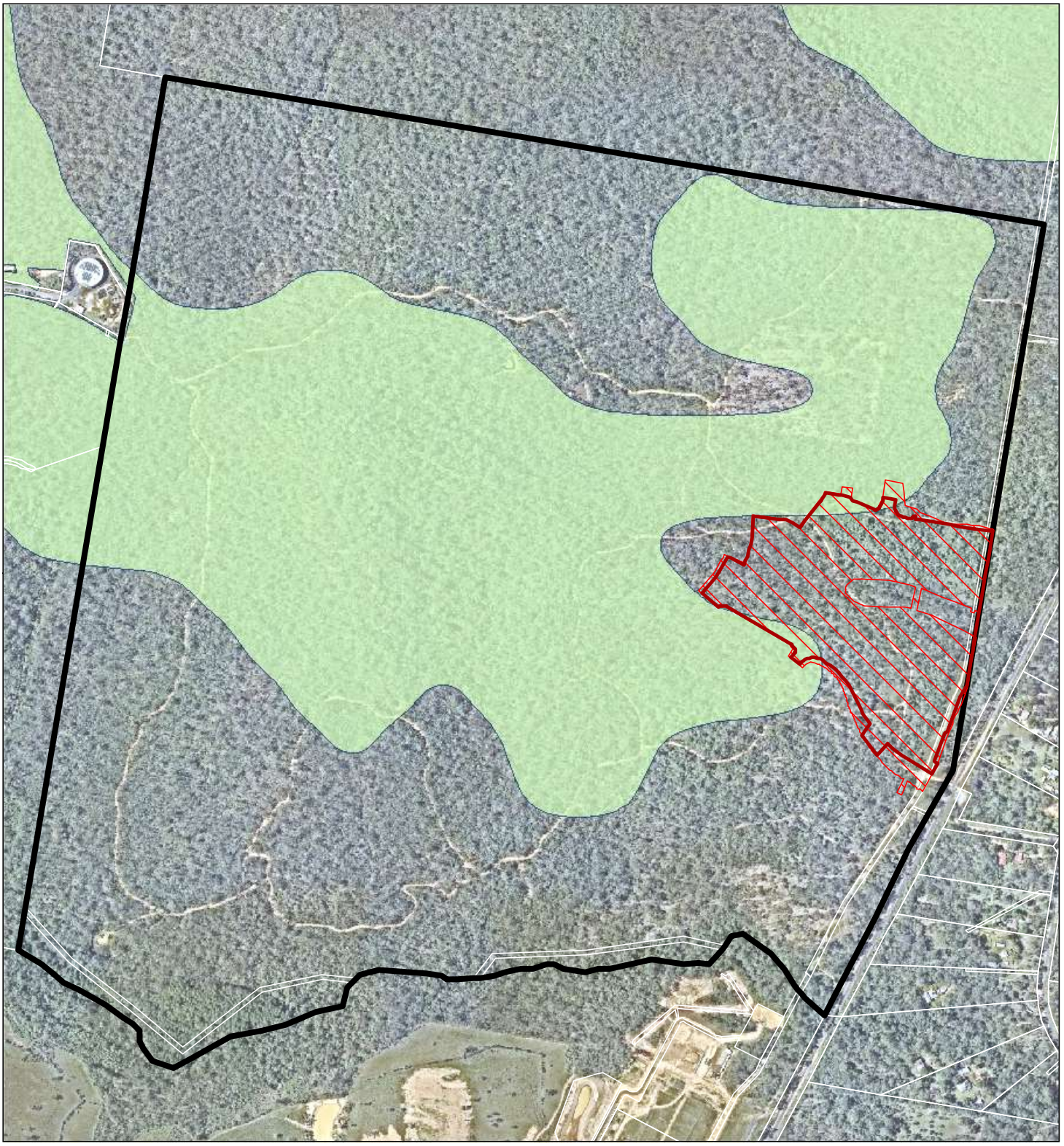
Under the amended NCA, a Protected Plant that is *in the wild* must not be 'taken', which includes being cleared, unless taking is under:

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

Under the NCA, a listed native plant is considered to be a protected plant if it is *in the wild*, defined in the NCA as 'in an independent state of natural liberty', with further explanation under Department of Environment and Heritage Protections Operational Policy Wildlife Management (OPWM). An authority or permission is not considered to be required for the taking of a native plant if it is not considered to fall within the definition of being *in the wild*. The OPWM identifies a number of factors that may contribute to determining whether a protected plant is *in the wild*, as follows:

- the process by which the plant has become established, *i.e.*, either initiated through human intervention or naturally occurring;
- the natural range of the plant species; and/or
- the ecological situation in which the plant is found.

A search of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map identified that part of the New Beith Site is located within a High Risk Area for Protected Plants (refer **Figure 3**).



Legend

- Qld DCDB
- High risk area - flora survey trigger
- Site boundary
- Precinct A boundary
- Precinct A works area

Figure 3

NCA - Protected Plants
Flora Survey Trigger

File ref. 10941 E P-A SBAR Figure 3 NCA B
Date *4/07/2024*
Project *Olson Road, New Beith*

0 50 100 200 300 400 *m*

N

Scale (A4): 1:10,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

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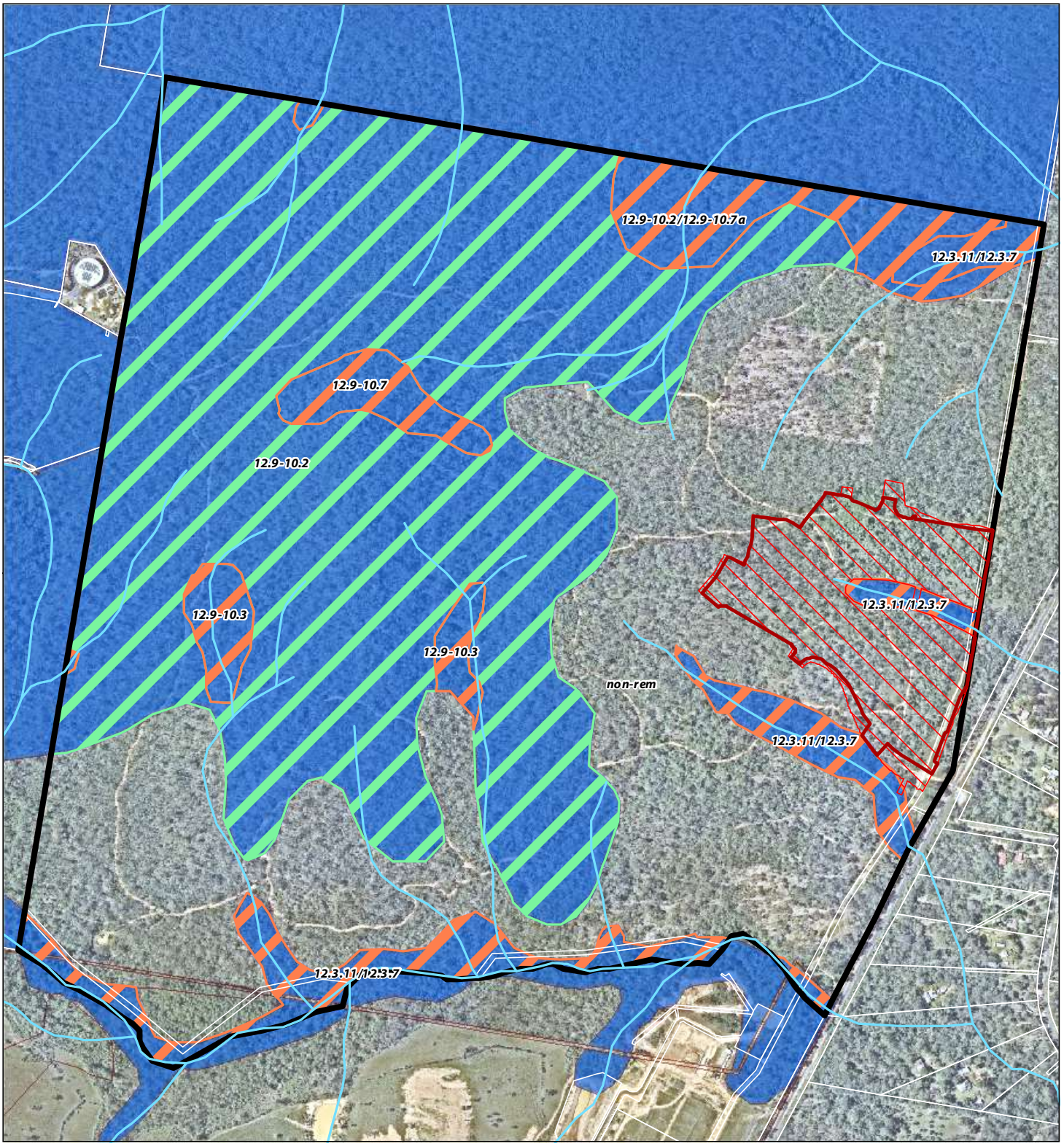
3.3. Vegetation Management Act 1999

The 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 REs, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat, is provided with the Regulated Vegetation Management Map. Outside of a PDA, 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). PDAs are exempt from the provisions of the VMA under the Planning Regulation.

Two Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) assessments have been conducted over the New Beith Site (PMAV 2018/001365, formally PMAV 2010/007185). Under the VMA 1999, the majority of the Precinct A works area is mapped predominately as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation, encompassing approximately 14.38 ha. A smaller portion of Category B (remnant) composite Of Concern RE 12.3.11/ 12.3.7 is mapped at the eastern end of the works area and encompasses approximately 0.01 ha (refer **Figure 4**). Another patch of composite Of Concern RE 12.3.11/ 12.3.7 is mapped outside of and adjoining the southern boundary of Precinct A. Approximately 0.03 ha of this composite RE falls within the Precinct A works area outside of the precinct boundary. The remnant habitat on-site is recognised as essential habitat for *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala), *Dasyurus maculatus maculatus* (Spotted-tailed Quoll) and *Ninox strenua* (Powerful Owl). While the provisions of the VMA do not apply within a PDA, the mapping provides guidance with respect to areas of potential significance. Of note, there is a sewer connection extending beyond the southern boundary of Precinct A through this remnant vegetation that will be addressed as part of the Precinct B report.

GIS scale State mapped watercourses are also presented in **Figure 4** for reference. These drainage lines within the New Beith Site were subject to detailed site assessment of relative waterway value and rectified on-ground (refer **Section 2.2.5** and **Section 6.8**). Notably, other than Flagstone Creek, all site flow paths have been designated as drainage features and not watercourses for the purposes of the Water Act 2000 as recognised by definition under the VMA.



Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Site boundary
- Precinct A boundary
- Precinct A works area
- VM Watercourses

Site Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem

PMAV Category

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

Figure 4

Property Map of Assessable Vegetation

File ref. 10941 E P-A SBAR Figure 4 PMAV Vegetation B
Date *4/07/2024*
Project *Olson Road, New Beith*

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 *m*

N

Scale (A4): 1:10,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

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Layer Source: © State of Queensland 2024,Nearmap 2024

3.4. Biosecurity Act 2014

The *Biosecurity Act 2014*, which commenced on 1 July 2016, establishes a framework to regulate and control invasive plants and animals. Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, 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 is known as the general biosecurity obligation (GBO).

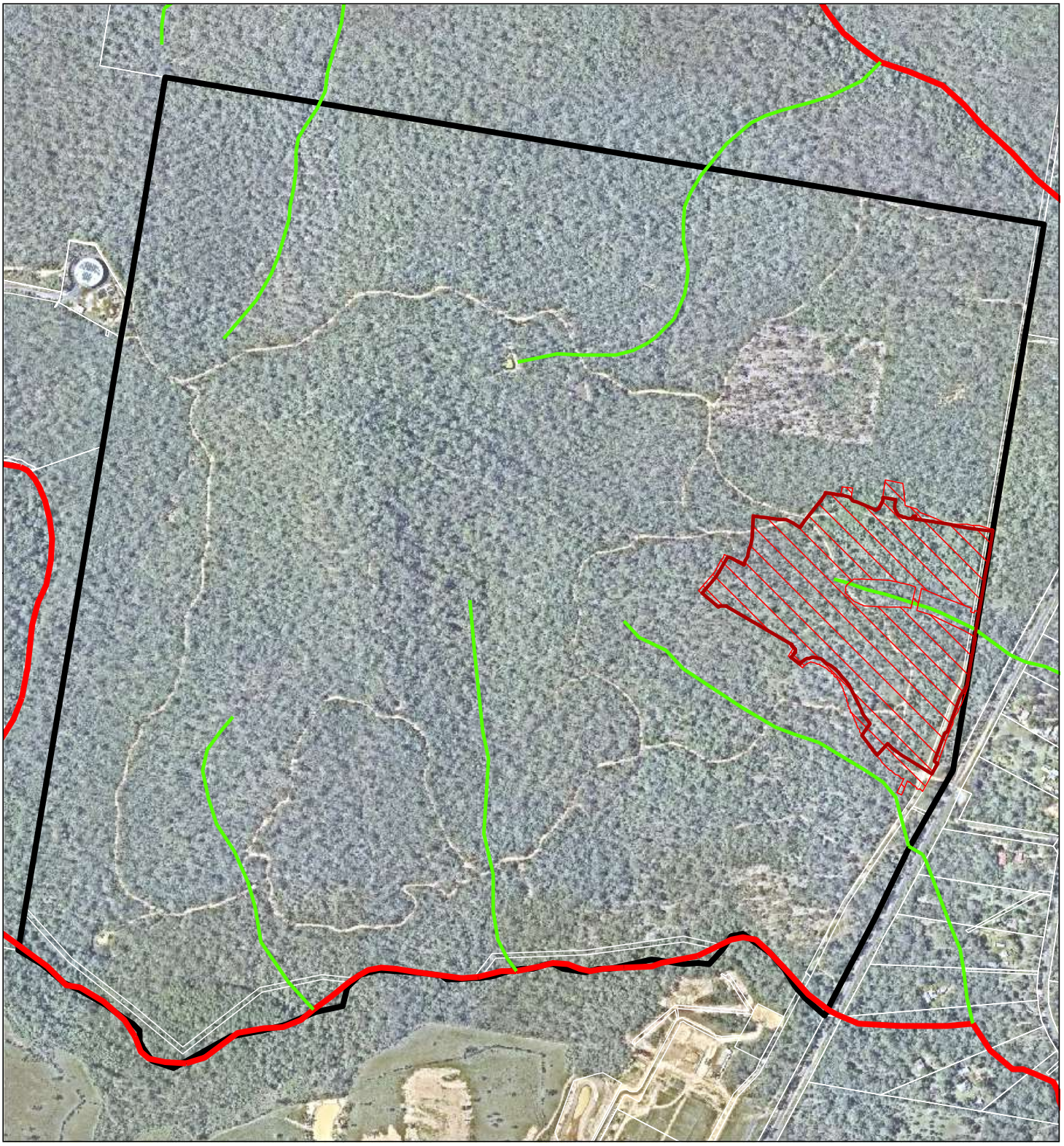
The *Biosecurity Act 2014* categorises restricted matter (restricted plants and animals) into the following:

- 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).

3.5. Fisheries Act 1994

The *Fisheries Act 1994* deals with the use, conservation and improvement of Queensland's fisheries resources and fish habitats. The legislation deals with the impact from coastal development on marine fish habitat, including protected marine plants, and declared fish habitat areas. Development proposals that modify, or have a temporary or permanent loss of fish habitat are assessed by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF).

Precinct A is mapped as containing one (1) mapped *low risk* waterway for waterway barrier works (WWBW) under SARA's Development Mapping Assessment System (DAMS) (refer **Figure 5**). This area (unnamed tributary of Abrade Creek) is proposed to be retained as a Vegetation Retention Zone or Open space area. Should any works be undertaken within the mapped waterways that does not meet Accepted Development Requirements, a response to State Code 18: Waterway Barrier Works and referral may be required.



Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Site boundary
- Precinct A boundary
- Precinct A works area

Waterways

- 1 - Low
- 2 - Moderate
- 3 - High
- 4 - Major

Figure 5

Fisheries - Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works

File ref. 10941 E P-A SBAR Figure 5 Fisheries Waterways B
Date *4/07/2024*
Project *Olson Road, New Beith*

0 50 100 200 300 400 *m*

Scale (A4): 1:10,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

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Layer Source: © State of Queensland 2024, Nearmap 2024.

3.6. Other Queensland Environmental Legislation

Other Queensland environmental legislation has been reviewed in the context of the proposed development. **Table 4** lists other relevant Queensland legislation that is not triggered by the proposed development, the purpose of the legislation, and its relevance to the proposed development site.

Table 4: Site Relevant to Other Queensland Environmental Legislation

Legislation	Purpose	Relevance to development site
Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995	The *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* seeks to protect the coastal resources of the coastal zone.	The New Beith Site does not contain any coastal areas.
State Planning Policy 2017	Provides interim development assessment requirements which ensures that state interests are considered by local government when assessing development applications where the local government planning scheme does not yet integrate the State interests in the SPP. MSES include Biodiversity, Coastal Environment, and Water Quality.	The precinct is mapped as containing Biodiversity MSES for Wildlife Habitat (Koala habitat areas – core, and endangered or vulnerable), and Regulated Vegetation (category B). This mapping does not trigger any specific requirements for development due to the location of the New Beith Site within the Greater Flagstone PDA, but can provide guidance on matters that may occur.
Planning Regulation 2017 – Schedule 11	Schedule 11 of the *Planning Regulation 2017* (PR) details specific assessment benchmarks where development is proposed within mapped Koala habitat and/or Koala priority areas. It regulates the clearing of mapped Koala habitat through stipulating how it must be cleared (e.g. staging, presence of a Koala spotter, etc.) when a development approval is sought for a material change of use, operational work, or reconfiguring a lot to create an additional lot. Schedule 10 Part 10 Division 2 of the PR outlines what is and is not prohibited development interfering with Koala habitat in a Koala priority area and Koala habitat area. This legislation was enforced in February 2020.	The precinct is not within a Koala priority area (KPA) but contains mapped Koala habitat areas (core) aligned with regional ecosystem mapping. Clearing of mapped Koala Habitat Area is exempt from assessment under the Koala framework in a PDA. Koala Habitat mapping does trigger requirements under IG17, specifically in relation to offsets, however, this site being assessed under the EPBC Act relating to Koala habitat matters and offsets.

3.7. Australian Soil Resource Information System

The Australian Soil Resource Information System (ASRIS) collates and maintains the best available, nationally consistent soil and land resource information for Australia. It provides a scientific information infrastructure for assessing and monitoring the condition of Australia's soil and land resources and contains a set of spatial and temporal databases that maintain national soil and land information in a consistent and usable format. The ASRIS soil classification maps the site as containing chromosols and kurosols (refer **Figure 6**). Descriptions of these soils are provided in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Soil Description

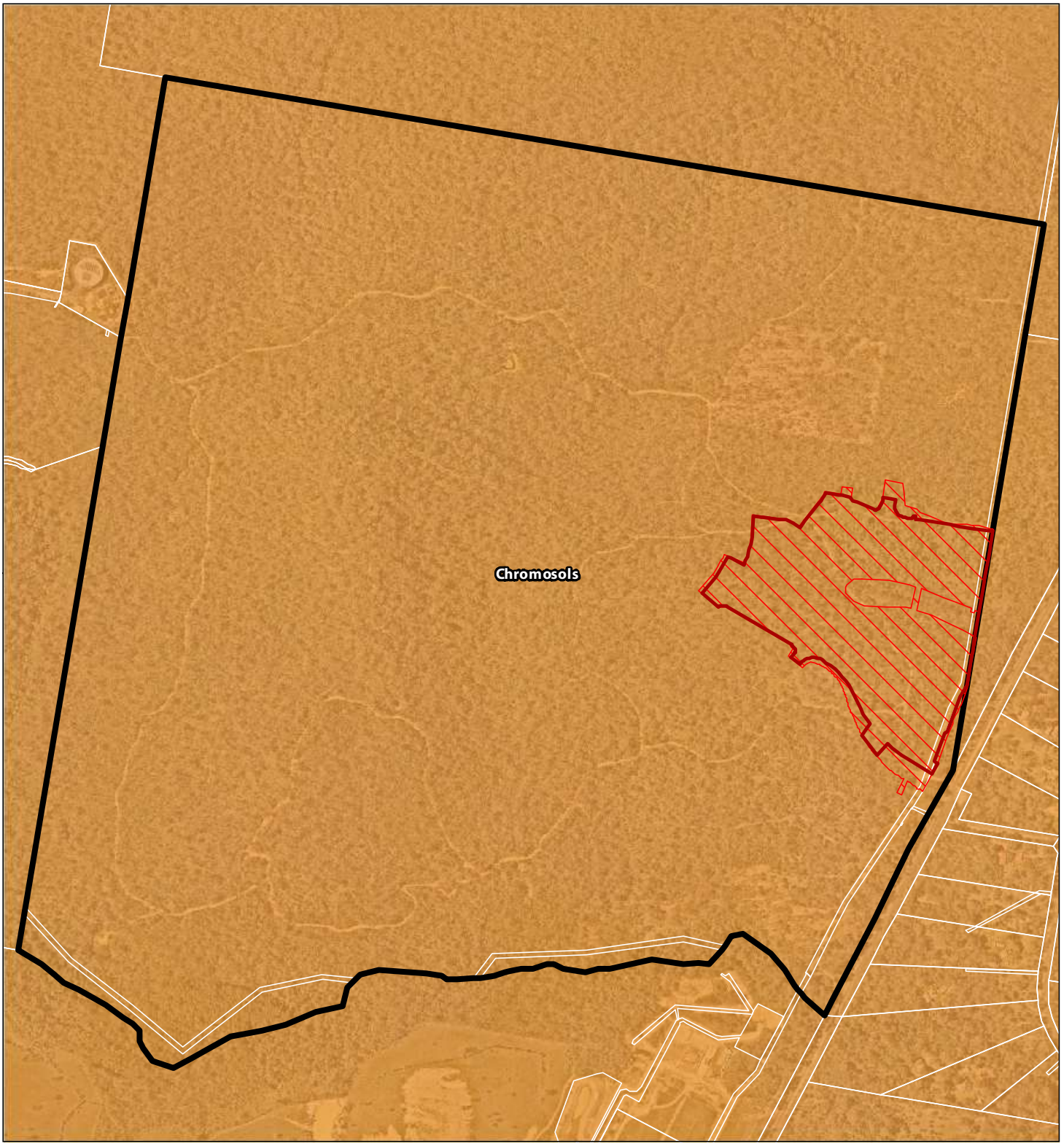
Soil Classification	Soil Description
Chromosol	Chromosols have a strong contrasting texture. They are not strongly acidic or sodic in the upper B horizon. The parent material of Chromosols ranges from highly siliceous, siliceous to intermediate in composition. These soils are found in imperfectly drained sites (yellow and grey chromosol) where rainfall is between 250 mm and 900 mm. They are also found in well-drained sites (brown and red chromosol) with rainfall between 350 mm and 1400 mm. These soils have moderate agricultural potential with moderate chemical fertility and water-holding capacity. They can be susceptible to soil acidification and soil structure decline.

3.8. Town Planning Instruments

The development proposal occurs within the Greater Flagstone PDA, declared at the time under the *Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007,* now replaced by the *Economic Development Act 2012* (ED Act). This legislation supersedes the requirements of Local Government planning provisions (in this case, the Logan Planning Scheme) and selective other state legislation (e.g. *Planning Act 2017*, VMA, and others).

On 8 October 2011, the Development Scheme for Greater Flagstone PDA was approved by the State Government. The Development Scheme is the primary planning instrument which regulates development within the Greater Flagstone PDA. The Development Scheme zones the New Beith Site as *urban living* (refer **Figure 7**).

Development applications referred to EDQ for assessment against the Development Scheme will be assessed against the EDQ's Implementation Guidelines. Specifically, IG 14 and in this case, criteria as specified in the endorsed Natural Environment Site Strategy (refer **Section 4**).



Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Site boundary
- Precinct A boundary
- Precinct A works area

Australian Soil Classification

- Chromosols

Figure 6

ASRIS Soil Classification

File ref. 10941 E P-A SBAR Figure 6 ASRIS Soils B
Date *4/07/2024*
Project *Olson Road, New Beith*

0 50 100 200 300 400 *m*

Scale (A4): *1:10,000* *[GDA 2020 MGA Z56]*

N

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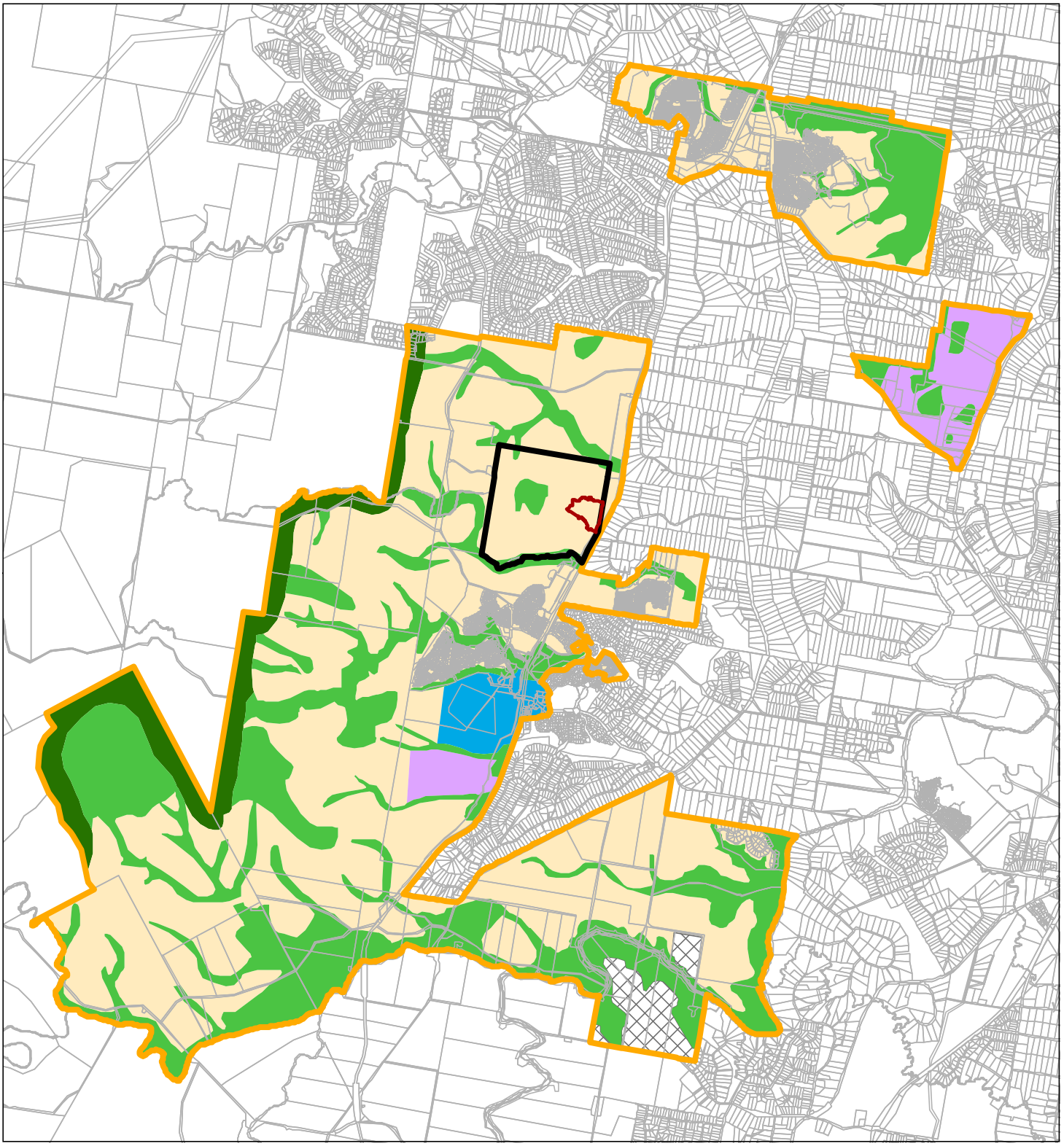

Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Site boundary
- Precinct A boundary
- Greater Flagstone PDA
- Conservation
- Greenspace
- Industry & Business
- Major Centre
- Urban Living
- Utilities

Figure 7

EDQ Zoning and Community Greenspace Network

File ref. 10941 E P-A SBAR Figure 7 EDQ Zoning B
Date *4/07/2024*
Project *Olson Road, New Beith*

0 0.5 1 2 3 *km*

Scale (A4): 1:80,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

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Layer Source: © State of Queensland 2024, Nearmap 2024.

4. Natural Environment Strategy (NESS)

4.1. NESS Site Strategies

The EDQ endorsed Natural Environment Site Strategy (NESS) was prepared for Frasers Property New Beith Pty Ltd by SHG in 2015 in accordance with PDA Guidelines 14 and 17. The remnant vegetation located within Precinct A is mapped as 'Low Order Remnant Vegetation (Development Areas) (refer **Figure 8**), with supporting descriptive text in the NESS as follows:

'Areas mapped as 'Of Concern' and 'Least Concern' remnant vegetation proposed for development. Areas currently occur outside of Context Plan 1 and will require substantial ecological assessments to determine the final footprint and development form.'

The above designation triggers the requirement for this detailed assessment and report.

The NESS criteria below are used to assess the New Beith Precinct A application:

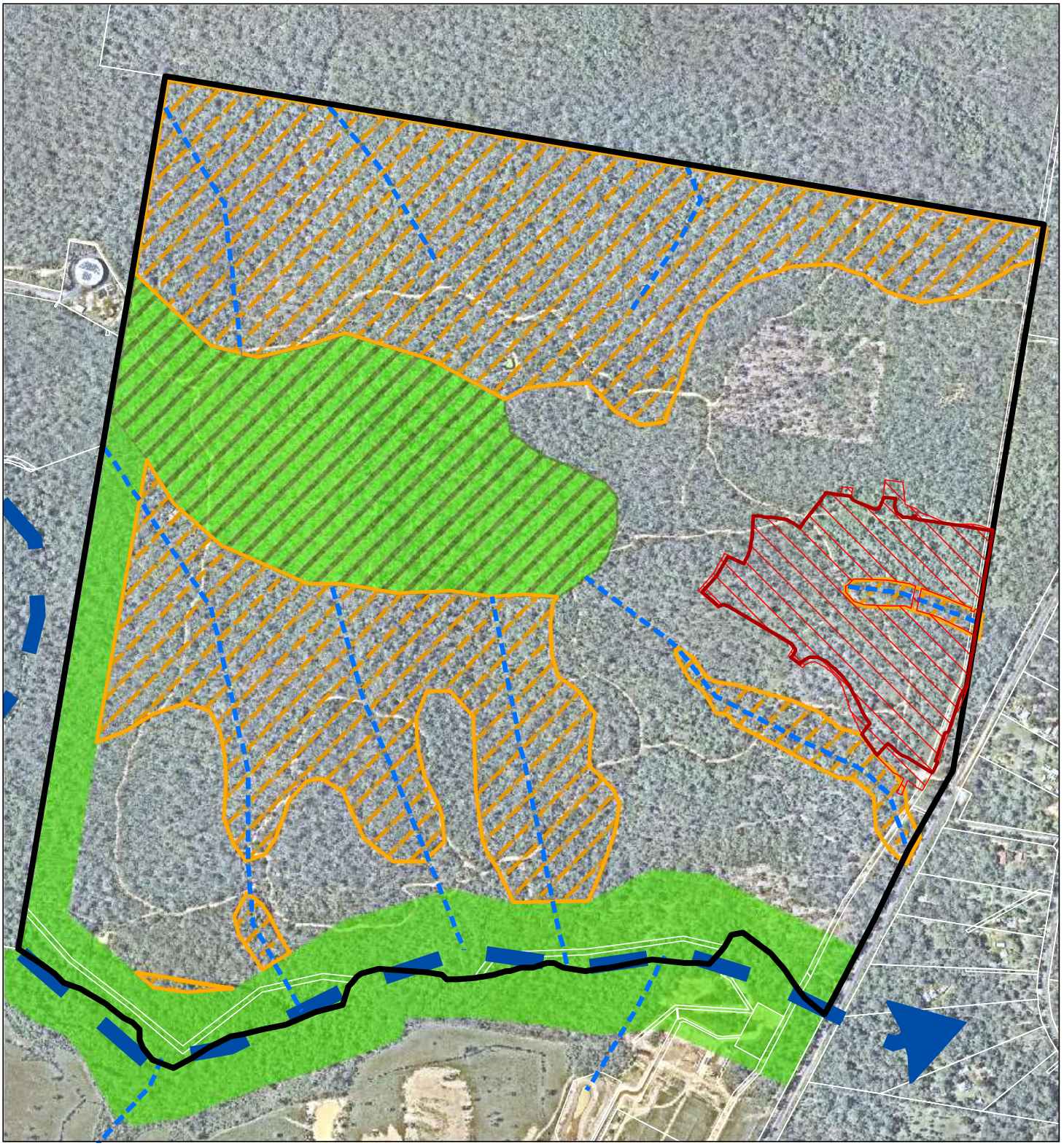
- Measures to conserve and enhance the site's biodiversity values (areas of ecological significance, waterways and vegetation management)
- Strategies for the protection of remnant endangered vegetation containing endangered regional ecosystems where proven by ground truthing to be viable
- Management plans to be provided to address the clearing of non-viable remnant vegetation containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Rehabilitation strategies for any corridors of native vegetation to improve habitat extent and wildlife movement
- Buffer to areas of environmental significance and which have associated conservation, biodiversity, habitat or scenic amenity values
- Strategies:
    - to prevent land degradation;
    - to rehabilitative major drainage lines;
    - for bushfire management;
    - for pest and weed management;
    - for management of regrowth that is mapped as Category X;
    - for clearing of vegetation in existing road reserve (New Beith Road and Everdell Road and "Berry Park";
    - for maximising opportunities for innovation; and
    - for monitoring vegetation rehabilitation.

- Koala and fauna movement

4.2. Natural Environmental Features

General environmental values over the New Beith Site which are required to be described include:

- Primary site corridors
- Unconnected supporting habitat areas
- Ecological buffer areas
- Low order remnant vegetation development zones
- Scenic amenity / ridgeline (Round Mountain)



Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Site boundary
- Precinct A boundary
- Precinct A works area
- Primary Site Fauna Corridor
- Unconnected Supporting Habitat Area
- Ecological Buffer Area
- Low Order Remnant Vegetation (Development Areas)
- Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain

Figure 8

NESS Constraints

File ref. 10941 E P-A SBAR Figure 8 NESS B
Date *4/07/2024*
Project *Olson Road, New Beith*

0 50 100 200 300 400 *m*

Scale (A4): 1:10,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

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Layer Source: © State of Queensland 2024, Nearmap 2024.

5. Desktop Analysis

A detailed review of desktop environmental values has been conducted over the New Beith Site. The following sections present results from the desktop analysis with a focus on potential MNES and MSES. Guidance for the field scope is also provided based on the findings of the desktop analysis.

5.1. PMAV Regional Ecosystems

The New Beith Site has been subject to two Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) assessments which have been certified by the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME) (PMAV 2018/001365, formally PMAV 2010/007185).

The following Regional Ecosystem categories have been rectified on-ground:

- Category B (Of Concern)
- Category X (non-remnant)

The majority of Precinct A is mapped as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation. Two small portions of remnant vegetation within the works extent is mapped as Of Concern Category B vegetation as discussed in **Section 3.3**. The Category B vegetation as rectified by PMAV consists of composite Of Concern RE12.3.11/12.3.7.

As per Schedule 21, Part 2 (e) of the Planning Regulation 2017 (PR), the clearing of regulated vegetation on freehold land that is PDA-related development is exempt. Further, without this provision (*i.e.,* in the absence of a PDA), the clearing of Least Concern and Of Concern regulated vegetation is exempt for an urban purpose in an urban area (refer PR Schedule 21, Part 2 [g]). Potential remnant vegetation State interests are therefore not considered strictly relevant to the New Beith Site .

The Regional Ecosystems are summarised in the below table:

Table 6: Mapped Regional Ecosystem Descriptions

Regional Ecosystem	Structure Category	Description
Of Concern RE12.3.11	Mid-dense	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* +/- *E. siderophloia* and *Corymbia intermedia* open forest to woodland. *Corymbia tessellaris, Lophostemon suaveolens* and *Melaleuca quinquenervia* frequently occur and often form a low tree layer. Other species present in scattered patches or low densities include *Angophora leiocarpa, E. exserta, E. grandis, C. trachyphloia, C. citriodora* subsp. *variegata, E. latisinensis, E. tindaliae, E. racemosa* and *Melaleuca sieberi. E. seeana* may be present south of Landsborough and *Livistona decora* may occur in scattered patches or low densities in the Glenbar SF and Wongi SF areas. Occurs on Quaternary

Regional Ecosystem	Structure Category	Description
		alluvial plains and drainage lines along coastal lowlands. Rainfall usually exceeds 1000 mm/y. (BVG1M: 16c)
Least Concern RE12.3.7	Sparse	Narrow fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Casuarina cunninghamiana* subsp. *cunninghamiana* +/- *Melaleuca viminalis*. Other species associated with this RE include *Melaleuca bracteata*, *M. trichostachya*, *M. linariifolia*. North of Brisbane *Waterhousea floribunda* commonly occurs and may at times dominate this RE. *Melaleuca fluviatilis* occurs in this RE in the north of the bioregion. *Lomandra hystrix* often present in stream beds. Occurs on fringing levees and banks of rivers and drainage lines of alluvial plains throughout the region. Riverine. (BVG1M: 16a).

5.2. Fisheries Waterways

One (1) mapped *low risk* (green) waterway runs through Precinct A (unnamed tributary of Abrade Creek). This waterway is proposed to be largely retained within a vegetation retention zone or open space area of the development.

The precinct works area where it extends outside of the precinct's southern boundary encroaches onto the riparian vegetation of another *low risk* waterway for WWBW, the flow path of which does not intersect the precinct (unnamed tributary of Flagstone Creek).

5.3. Threatened Species

A Likelihood of Occurrence Table was compiled for the New Beith Site to determine likelihood of MSES and MNES species occurring on-site based on desktop environmental values. Refer to **Appendix D** for the likelihood of occurrence table.

A total of 29 fauna species and 17 flora species listed under the EPBC Act are identified as having potential to occur within a 5 km radius of the precinct (refer **Table 2).** Six (6) fauna species and one (1) flora species are listed under the NCA as having potential to occur on-site (refer **Table 3**).

Threatened and migratory species that achieved a likelihood of occurrence of Moderate or High based on the assessment criteria in **Table 7** are listed in
Table 8. This likelihood assessment is based purely on desktop analysis. Detailed field surveys later confirmed the likelihood of occurrence based on ground-truthed environmental values.

Table 7: Likelihood of occurrence assessment criteria.

Assessment	Criteria
Moderate	Species previously recorded within the locality and one or more of the following criteria is met:

	• Previously recorded in proximity to the New Beith Site (*i.e.,* vagrant individuals); or • Potential habitat typologies or resources are present on the New Beith Site.
High	Species previously recorded within the locality and one or more of the following criteria is met: • Previously recorded on the New Beith Site; • Dependent on habitats or habitat resources that are available on the New Beith Site; or • Suitable habitats are available on the New Beith Site that are capable of supporting a resident population or individuals of the species.

Table 8: Species with a likelihood of occurrence of moderate or high.

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence
Birds			
Anthochaera phrygia (Regent Honeyeater)	CE / E	The precinct contains a portion of a large area of remnant vegetation which is mapped as eucalypt dominated Regional Ecosystems. From a desktop perspective, the remnant vegetation is suitable foraging habitat for the Regent Honeyeater. In addition to the presence of foraging habitat on-site, the Regent Honeyeater was observed in 2019 approximately 4.7 km east of the site in the Springfield Lakes area. Given the large area and connectedness of the remnant vegetation on-site, there is potential for the Regent Honeyeater to utilise the vegetation during foraging periods.	Potential
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami (Glossy Black-cockatoo)	- / V	The western and southern end of the precinct is mapped as remnant vegetation with eucalypt dominated Regional Ecosystems. It is possible that the understorey contains Allocasuarina species which this species depends on, however, these are not identified as a key species of the mapped REs. Glossy Black-cockatoos are identified as occurring within the Flinders-Karawatha corridor which adjoins the New Beith Site to the west.	Moderate
Erythrotriorchis radiatus (Red Goshawk)	V / V	Remnant eucalypt forest is mapped within the precinct which connects to a large expanse of vegetation in the west. There is potential for the Red Goshawk to use the vegetation on-site for foraging.	Potential
Hirundapus caudacutus (White-throated Needletail)	V / V	White-throated Needletails are known to occur over most habitat types. In addition, based on the presence of a large area of connected remnant habitat, there is potential that the vegetation may contain large eucalypts that are preferable foraging habitat for this species.	Moderate

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence
Lathamus discolor (Swift Parrot)	CE / E	The precinct is mapped as containing RE12.9-10.2 which is a Regional Ecosystem that is dominated by or contain *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum). Given the large area of remnant habitat and, the connectedness of the vegetation on-site and the mapped REs dominated by favourable foraging species *Corymbia citriodora*, there is a potential for the species may occur within the precinct.	Potential
Ninox strenua (Powerful Owl)	- / V	Powerful owls prefer open forests and woodlands, as well as along sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understoreys, especially along watercourses. The species are sometimes recorded in open areas near forests such as farmland, parks and suburban areas, as well as in remnant bushland patches. Powerful owls need old growth trees to nest. The species has been recorded approximately 4.6km north of the New Beith Site within the Teviot Downs estate.	Potential
Mammals			
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (Spotted-tailed Quoll)	E / V	The presence of connected remnant habitat on-site may present potential for the Spotted-tailed Quoll to occur on-site and in the adjacent bushland. The vegetation on-site may contain suitable denning habitat. Significant survey efforts to detect this species have been conducted within the locality in the past 10 years with the most significant survey effort demonstrated in a published study by Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (2015)[2]. Evidence, although minimal, of this species has been detected in the past few years in the form of scents and potential scats, however, no direct evidence was found during 2020 surveys. Based on potential evidence of this species in the locality, there is a potential likelihood this species would occur within the precinct.	Potential
Petauroides volans (Greater Glider)	V / V	The presence of connected remnant habitat on and adjacent to the New Beith Site may present potential for the Greater Glider to occur on-site and in the adjacent bushland. Key requirements of the species including presence of large hollow-bearing trees which would be confirmed through field	Potential

[2] Barrenger, H., Whyte, I., (2015). Looking out for Quolls in Logan. Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland.

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence
		surveys to determine the likelihood of this species occurring on within the precinct.	
Petaurus australis australis (Yellow-bellied glider)	V/V	Key requirements of the species including presence of large hollow-bearing trees (usually >1m DBH) which will be confirmed through field surveys to determine the likelihood of this species occurring within the precinct.	Potential
Phascolarctos cinereus (Koala)	V / V	The New Beith Site is mapped as containing remnant vegetation which is dominated by Koala food species. Koalas are also known to occur within the locality. Due to the presence of habitat and sightings in the area, there is a high likelihood that this species would occur within the precinct.	High
Pteropus poliocephalus (Grey-headed Flying Fox)	V / V	Suitable foraging habitat is mapped on-site in the form of remnant eucalypt forest. A Grey-headed Flying Fox roost is located on in Cedar Grove, approximately 7.9 km south-east of the site. There is a high likelihood that the species would opportunistically forage on the precinct.	Moderate
Plants			
Melaleuca irbyana (Swamp Tea-tree)	- / E	*Melaleuca irbyana* is known to occur within the locality. There is potential that this species could occur on-site.	High

**Status abbreviations are as follows: CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, C = Least Concern, SL = Special Least Concern, - = Not Listed.*

6. Ecological survey results

Ecologists from Saunders Havill Group (SHG) assessed the impact site including Precinct A between the 6 -15 November 2018, 18, 23 and 24 February, 27, 29 April, 19, 20 and 24 May, 1 June 2021and November 2023, with specific days and weather conditions from 2021 detailed PDA assessments in **Table 9.** The entire site was walked to ensure all vegetation communities and species were recorded. Particular attention was paid to any threatened flora and habitat for any threatened fauna species that were listed as potentially occurring within the vicinity of the application area, and specific micro assemblage which may support these threatened species.

Table 9: Weather Conditions

Date	Weather Conditions	Low (°C)	High (°C)	Rain (mm)
18 February 2021	Overcast with light showers	19.2	28.3	1.6
23 February 2021	Overcast with light showers	21.8	34.4	5.0

24 February 2021	Overcast with light showers	18.9	29.9	14.4
27 April 2021	Fine and sunny	11.9	25.9	0
29 April 2021	Fine and sunny	10.7	25.4	0.4
19 May 2021	Fine and sunny	11.1	22.3	0
20 May 2021	Fine and sunny	8.0	24.2	0
24 May 2021	Fine and sunny	8.3	23.5	0
1 June 2021	Fine and sunny	5.2	23.3	0

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Greenbank (Defence) Station 140009

6.1. General site survey details

The following observations have been made based on detailed field survey.

- The investigation area within the precinct comprises approximately 14.42 ha of land containing both Category B and Category X vegetation.
- The remnant vegetation on-site as rectified by PMAV encompasses composite Of Concern 12.3.11/12.3.7.

6.2. Flora survey results

Flora was assessed during site visits between 6 – 15 November. The following observations were made in relation to a flora survey conducted across the New Beith Site:

- A total of 127 species of flora were detected across the New Beith Site during surveys. Seventy-seven (77) of these are native species (refer **Appendix E** for full list).
- A total of 51 flora species detected within the New Beith site are introduced to Australia or the local region. Twelve (12) of these species are classified as Restricted Invasive under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and will require some form of targeted management on-site. All are listed as Category 3 under the Biosecurity Act, meaning they must not be distributed either by sale or gift, or released into the environment. Refer **Appendix E** for full list.
- The southern portion of the site is dominated by disturbed remnant vegetation, while the Category X vegetation demonstrates evidence of historical clearing.
- The EPBC Act PMST listed eight (8) Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) that may occur in, or relate to, the precinct (see **section 3.1**). No TECs, nor any conditions to support them, were observed on-site. Additionally, 19 threatened plant species were identified as potentially occurring within and/or in the vicinity of the site. No flora species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were recorded throughout the investigation area.
- A search of the NC Act Wildlife Online database listed one (1) species, *Melaleuca irbyana* (Swamp Tea-tree) as potentially occurring within the area. Once (1) specimen of *Melaleuca irbyana* was identified during field surveys along the access track on the eastern boundary outside of the Precinct A boundary and within the Precinct B works area (refer to **Section 6.7.1**).

6.3. Ecological assessment areas

Precinct A contains mapped composite Of Concern RE12.3.11 / 12.3.7. A description of on-ground vegetation values is presented in the following subsection. Refer also **Plan 2**.

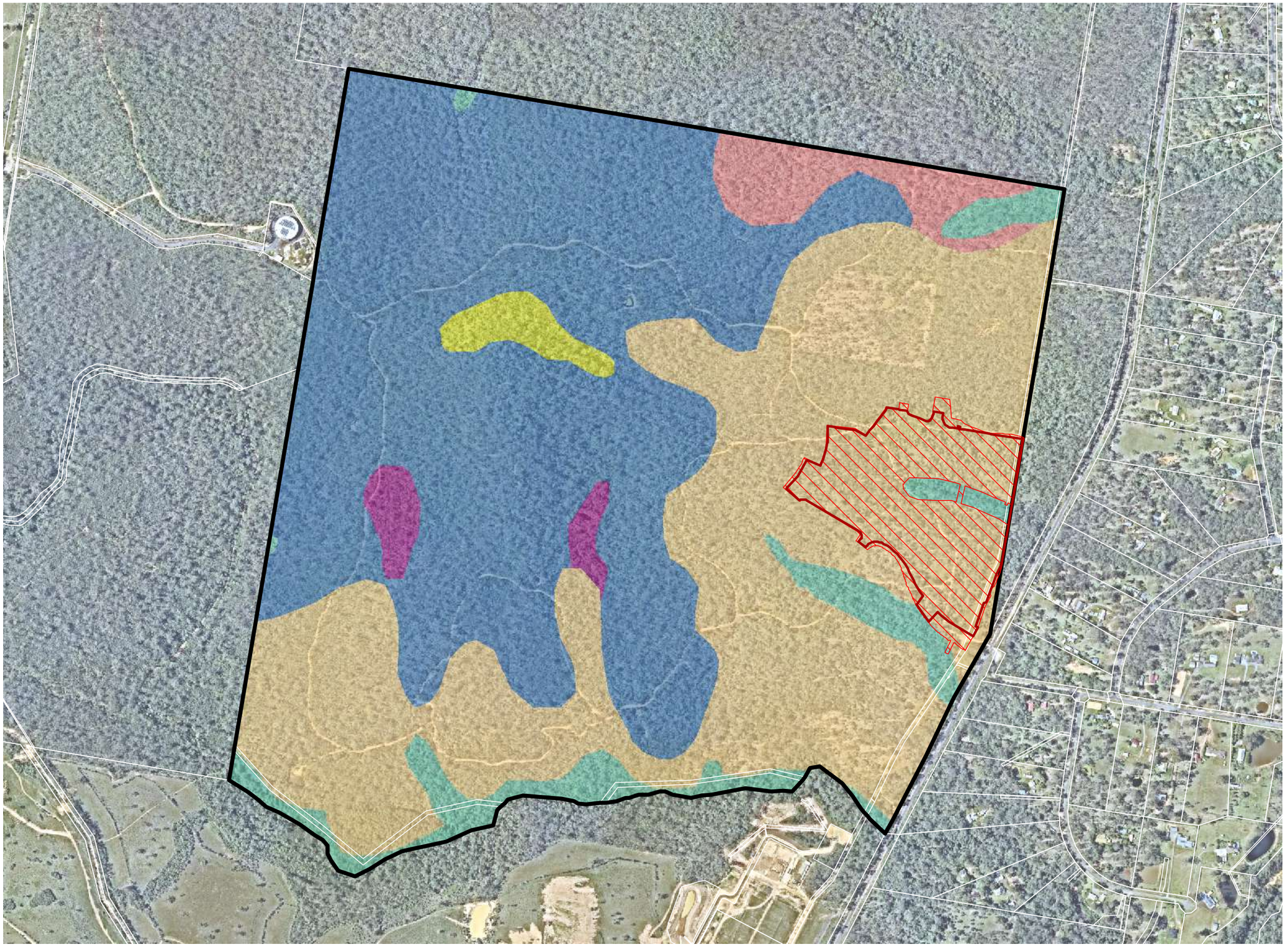
Of Concern Regional Ecosystem Communities

- A relatively small portion of vegetation is mapped a composite Of Concern RE12.3.11 /12.3.7 in the eastern of Precinct A.
- Another patch of composite Of Concern RE12.3.11 /12.3.7 is mapped outside of and adjacent the Precinct A boundary, part of which is within the precinct works area where it extends outside of the boundary.
- This vegetation community contains a mix of canopy species including *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), and *Eucalyptus creba* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark).

Photo set 1: Vegetation typical of the non-remnant zone.

Photo set 2: Vegetation typical of the remnant vegetation to the east of Precinct A.

2. Assessment Units



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

Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Site boundary
- Precinct A boundary
- Precinct A works area

Assessment Units

- **AU-1** [14.27 ha] RE 12.3.11/12.3.7
- **AU-2** [110.08 ha] RE 12.9-10.2
- **AU-3** [3.37 ha] RE 12.9-10.7
- **AU-4** [3.51 ha] RE 12.9-10.3
- **AU-5** [8.06 ha] RE 12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7
- **AU-6** [106.95 ha] Non-remnant vegetation

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	4/07/2024	Engineering updates	TC	DC

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56 | 1:8,500 @ A3

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Olson Road, New Beith

Address / RPD: 4SP322172

4/07/2024 | 10941 E 02 P-A SBAR Assessment Units B

6.4. Fauna survey results

Fauna was assessed through opportunistic and targeted surveys throughout the survey period. All fauna species encountered were recorded.

A total of 92 vertebrate fauna species were detected across the New Beith Site (including Precinct A), which includes sixteen (16) species of mammal, sixty-four (64) species of bird, three (3) species of amphibian and nine (9) species of reptile. Observed fauna are presented in **Table 10**. Notably, one significant fauna species were recorded on-site, the Grey-headed Flying Fox, listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NCA was observed foraging during spotlighting.

Table 10: Observed fauna species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native/Introduced
Birds		
Alectura lathami	Australian Brush-turkey	Native
Alisterus scapularis	Australian King Parrot	Native
Anas superciliosa	Pacific Black Duck	Native
Aquila audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Native
Cacatua galerita	Sulfur-crested Cockatoo	Native
Cacomantis flabelliformis	Fan-tailed cuckoo	Native
Calyptorhynchus banksii	Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	Native
Centropus phasianinus	Pheasant Coucal	Native
Chalcites basalis	Horsefield's Bronze Cuckoo	Native
Chenonetta jubata	Australian Wood Duck	Native
Climacteris picummus	Brown Treecreeper	Native
Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	Native
Corvus orru	Torresian crow	Native
Coturnix ypsilophora	Brown quail	Native
Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird	Native
Cracticus tibicen	Australian Magpie	Native
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra	Native
Dendrocygna eytonii	Plumed Whistling Duck	Native
Dicrurus bracteatus	Spangled Drongo	Native
Egretta novaehollandiae	White-faced Heron	Native
Elanus axillaris	Black-shouldered Kite	Native
Entomyzon cyanotis	Blue-faced Honeyeater	Native
Eopsaltria australis	Eastern Yellow Robin	Native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native/Introduced
Geopelia cuneata	Diamond Dove	Native
Geopelia humeralis	Bar-shoulder Dove	Native
Geopelia placida	Peaceful Dove	Native
Gerygone olivacea	White-throated Gerygone	Native
Gralllina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark	Native
Hirundo neoxena	Welcome Swallow	Native
Lichenostomus chrysops	Yellow-faced honeyeater	Native
Macropygia amboinensis	Brown Cuckoo-Dove	Native
Malurus cyaneus	Superb fairy-wren	Native
Malurus lathami	Variegated Fairy-wren	Native
Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy-wren	Native
Manorina melanocephala	Noisy Miner	Native
Meliphaga lewinii	Lewin's Honeyeater	Native
Melithreptus albogularis	White-throated Honeyeater	Native
Merops ornatus	Rainbow Bee-eater	Native
Microeca fascinans	Jacky Winter	Native
Milvus migrans	Black Kite	Native
Myzomela sanguinolenta	Scarlet Honeyeater	Native
Neochmia temporalis	Red-browed Finches	Native
Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon	Native
Pachycephala pectoralis	Golden Whistler	Native
Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	Native
Pardalotus striatus	Striated pardalote	Native
Petroica rodinogaster	Pink Robin	Native
Philemon citreogularis	Little Friarbird	Native
Philemon corniculatus	Noisy Friarbird	Native
Platycercus adscitus	Pale-headed Rosella	Native
Podargus strigoides	Tawny Frogmouth	Native
Psophodes olivaceus	Eastern Whipbird	Native
Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail	Native
Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	Native
Scythrops novaehollandiae	Channel-billed Cuckoo	Native
Sphecotheres vieilloti	Fig bird	Native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native/Introduced
Strepera graculina	Pied Currawong	Native
Taeniopygia bichenovii	Double-barred Finch	Native
Threskiornis Molucca	Australian White Ibis	Native
Todiramphus macleayii	Forest Kingfisher	Native
Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	Native
Trichoglossus moluccanus	Rainbow Lorikeet	Native
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing	Native
Zosterpos lateralis	Silvereye	Native
Amphibians		
Litoria fallax	Eastern Sedgefrog	Native
Litoria latopalmata	Broad-palmed rocket frog	Native
Rhinella marinus	Cane Toad	Introduced
Mammals		
Austronomus australis	White-striped Free-tailed Bat	Native
Canis familiaris	Domestic Dog	Introduced (Category 3, 4 & 6)
Isoodon macrourus	Northern Brown Bandicoot	Native
Lepus europaeus	Hare	Introduced
Macropus giganteus	Grey Kangaroo	Native
Macropus rufogriseus	Red-necked Wallaby	Native
Macropus parryi	Whiptail Wallaby	Native
Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa	Brush-tailed Phascogale	Native
Pseudocheirus peregrinus	Common Ringtail Possum	Native
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying Fox	Native – Vulnerable (EPBC)
Rattus rattus	Black Rat	Introduced
Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked Echidna	Native
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	Native
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox	Introduced (Category 3, 4, 5 & 6)
Wallabia bicolor	Swamp Wallaby	Native
Wallabia sp.	Wallaby sp.	Native
Reptiles		
Cryptoblepharus virgatus	Wall Skink	Native
Demansia psammophis	Yellow-face Whip Snake	Native
Diporiphora australis	Tommy Round Head	Native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native/Introduced
Lampropholis delicata	Grass Skink	Native
Physignathus lesueurii	Eastern Water Dragon	Native
Pogona barbata	Common Bearded Dragon	Native
Pseudechis porphyiacus	Red-bellied Black Snake	Native
Pseudonaja textilis	Eastern Brown Snake	Native
Varanus varius	Lace Monitor	Native

6.5. Fauna Surveys

6.5.1 Spotlight Searches

A spotlight meander was completed initially in 2018 as well as the 29 April, 20 May and 1 June 2021 from 1730 hrs to 2030 hrs. The transect walked during the spotlight search is presented in **Plan 3**. Very few species were present during field surveys, but they included *Podargus strigoides* (Tawny Frogmouth), *Litoria latopalmata* (Broad-palmed Rocket Frog) *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum) and the Vulnerable *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

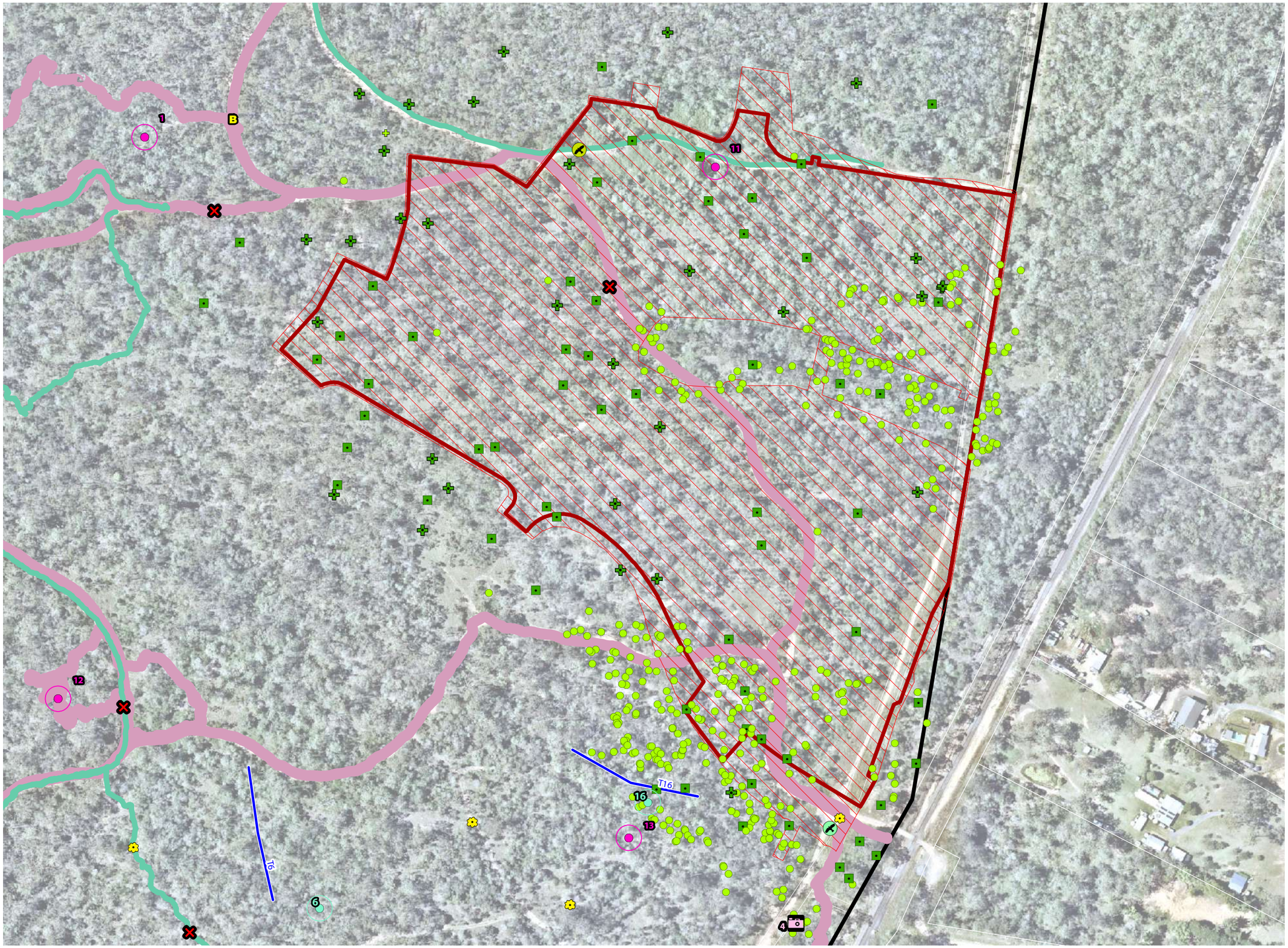
6.5.2 SAT Surveys

Fifteen (15) SAT surveys were conducted across the New Beith Site during 2018 field surveys with an additional sixteen (16) SAT Surveys completed during the 2021 survey period. Koala scats were recorded during the SAT surveys, generally yielding 'low' Koala usage scores across the site. The results of the SAT surveys are presented in **Appendix F**. SAT survey results within Precinct A indicated no presence of scats (refer 2018 SAT survey 11).

6.5.3 Camera sites

Six (6) motion sensor camera traps were installed during 2018 surveys and five (5) motion sensor camera traps were installed for the duration of the 2021 survey period. The cameras were securely attached to a tree with a bait station containing sardines or chicken necks. Refer **Plan 3** for locations of camera traps. Camera site 4 (2018) was located in proximity to the Precinct A boundary. The cameras were set to bursts of 3 photos with 15-second intervals. This sequence ensures enough photos to enable best opportunity for identification of fauna while prolonging battery life. The results of the camera trapping are presented in **Table 11**, **Table 12** and **Table 13** with **Appendix G** for camera trap images.

3. Field Survey Effort



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

Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Site boundary
- Precinct A boundary
- Precinct A works area
- Motion camera (2018)
- Motion camera (2021)
- Bird survey (2018)
- *Melaleuca irbyana* (2021)
- SAT Survey (2021)
- SAT Survey (2018)
- Bird survey (2021)
- Bat survey (2018)
- Dam
- Dog evidence (2018)
- Flowering Eucalyptus/Corymbia sp. (2021)
- Foraging Grey-headed Flying-fox (2021)
- Rocky outcrop
- Native habitat tree
- Dead/stag habitat tree
- Other native tree
- Other dead/stag tree
- Spot lighting (2018)
- Spotlighting (2021)
- Modified habitat quality transects

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	3/09/2024	Engineering updates	TC	DC

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56 | 1:2,750 @ A3

saunders havill group

FRASERS PROPERTY

Olson Road, New Beith

Address / RPD: 4SP322172

3/09/2024 | 10941 E 03 P-A SBAR Field Survey Effort B

Table 11: Fauna detected at 2018 remote-triggered camera sites.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Camera 1	Camera 2	Camera 3	Camera 4	Camera 5	Camera 6
Alectura lathami	Australian Brush-turkey	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Anas superciliosa	Pacific Black Duck	Y	Y	-	-	-	
Aquila audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Canis lupus familiaris	Wild Dog	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Corvus orru	Torresian Crow	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Intellagama lesueurii	Eastern Water Dragon	-	-	-	Y	-	
Lepus europaeus	European Hare	-	-	-	Y	-	
Macropus rufogriseus	Red-necked Wallaby	-	-	-	Y	Y	

Table 12: Fauna detected at 2021 remote-triggered camera sites.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Camera 1	Camera 2	Camera 3	Camera 4	Camera 5
Alectura lathami	Australian Brush Turkey	-	Y	-	-	Y
Canis lupus familiaris	Wild Dog	-	Y	-	-	-
Climacteris picummus	Brown Tree Creeper	-	-	Y	-	-
Cracticus tibicen	Australian Magpie	Y	-	-	-	-
Entomyzon cyanotis	Blue-faced Honeyeater	-	Y	-	-	-
Geopelia cuneata	Diamond Dove	-	Y	-	-	-
Isoodon macrourus	Northern Brown Bandicoot	-	Y	-	-	-
Lepus europaeus	Hare	-	-	-	-	Y
Macropus giganteus	Grey Kangaroo	Y	-	Y	-	-
Macropus parryi	Whiptail Wallaby	-	-	-	-	Y
Macropus rufogriseus	Red-necked Wallaby	Y	-	-	-	-
Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon	-	Y	-	-	-
Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa	Brush-tailed Phascogale	-	-	Y	Y	-
Podargus strigoides	Tawny Frogmouth	-	-	-	-	Y
Pseudocheirus peregrinus	Common Ringtail Possum	-	-	-	Y	-
Rattus rattus	Black Rat	-	Y	-	Y	-
Rhipidura fuliginosa	Grey Fantail	-	Y	-	Y	-
Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked Echidna	-	-	-	-	Y
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	Y	-	Y	Y	Y

Scientific Name	Common Name	Camera 1	Camera 2	Camera 3	Camera 4	Camera 5
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox	-	-	-	Y	-
Wallabia bicolor	Swamp Wallaby	Y	-	-	-	Y
-	Wallaby sp.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Table 13: Camera trap locations

Camera Site	Description	Photo
2018		
Camera 1	Camera site one (2018) was installed on the bank of a dam with surrounding vegetation described as open forest dominated by *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum). The dam banks are highly modified with almost not tall dense vegetation.	
Camera 2	Camera site two (2018) was located on the bank of a dam with surrounding vegetation described as open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum). The dam banks have some areas of native vegetation with other areas more exposed.	

Camera Site	Description	Photo
Camera 3	Camera site three (2018) was located on the summit of Round Mountain. The RE is mapped as 12.9-10.7, dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark).	
Camera 4	Camera site four (2018) was located within a minor waterway towards the eastern boundary with *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark). Some weeds species including *Lantana camara* (Lantana) are present along the creek bank.	

Camera Site	Description	Photo
Camera 5	Camera site five (2018) was located within Flagstone Creek along the eastern boundary. The vegetation present included *Lomandra longifolia* (Long-leaved Mat Rush) with *Casuarina cunninghamiana* (River She-oak).	
Camera 6	Camera site six (2018) was located within north-east portion of the remnant vegetation. The vegetation is open and a vehicle track is in proximity to the camera.	

2021		
Camera 1	Camera site one (2021) was installed along Flagstone Creek bank along the eastern boundary. Ground and shrub vegetation are limited throughout this area with some *Lomandra longifolia* (long-leaved Matrush), and specimens of *Casuarina cunninghamiana* (River She-oak) are present along the creek bank.	
Camera 2	Camera site two (2021) was located within north eastern portion of the New Beith Site. The vegetation was dominated by *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum) and placed within an area with a relatively open shrub layer and ground layer.	

Camera 3	Camera site three (2021) was located within the Flagstone Creek Corridor where the creek intersects the site from the southern boundary. The shrub layer had an infestation of *Lantana camara* (Lantana) present.	
Camera 4	Camera site four (2021) was located just off an access track that provides access to the summit of Round Mountain from the south. Vegetation was dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark) with an almost absent subcanopy layer and limited shrub layer.	

Camera 5	Camera site five (2021) was located just off an access track that provides access to the summit of Round Mountain from the west. Vegetation was dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark).	

6.6. Fauna Survey Summary

The following summarises the findings from the fauna field assessment:

- Overall, the non-remnant vegetation contains relatively limited ecological value while the remnant vegetation provides more suitable, if highly disturbed, habitat values. In addition, the New Beith Site contains limited habitat value, such as substantial rocky outcrops, denning habitat and large hollows to provide potential habitat values for threatened fauna.
- Higher ecological values are located in the southern portion of the Precinct A works area within the Flagstone Creek corridor with some areas infested with weeds. Fauna movement opportunities are provided through the riparian corridors and drainage lines, particularly Flagstone Creek corridor which is considered the primary movement corridor across the site.
- The EPBC Act lists thirty-five (35) species as potentially occurring within 5 km of the site. The NCA lists seven (7) species of conservation significance as being present within 5 km of the site. *Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami* (Glossy Black-cockatoo), *Hirundapus caudacutus (*White-throated Needletail*)*, *Ninox strenua* (Powerful Owl), *Petauroides volans volans* (Southern Greater Glider), *Petaurus australis australis* (Yellow-bellied Glider), *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox), *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) are confirmed or likely within five (5) kilometres of the investigation area.
- A total of ninety-two (92) fauna species were detected definitively across the New Beith Site, including sixteen (16) mammal species, sixty-four (64) bird species, three (3) amphibian species and nine (9) reptile species.
- Two (2) conservation significant species were detected on-site including the Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox which are listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NCA (although the Koala was recently elevated to Endangered). Indirect evidence of Koala was recorded across the New Beith Site with low usage estimates in general. A Grey-headed Flying-fox was observed foraging during spotlight surveys approximately 380m to the west of the Precinct A boundary.
- No habitat value for Spotted-tailed Quoll and Greater Glider was observed across the site due to the absence of denning habitat and old-growth hollow.
- Pest species including Feral Dogs and Red Foxes were detected on-site including within Precinct A, further reducing suitability for threatened species.

6.7. Threatened species

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

- Scheduled as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or conservation dependent under the Commonwealth EPBC Act; and/or
- Scheduled as endangered, vulnerable, or near threatened under the Queensland NC Act.

6.7.1 Threatened flora species

One (1) flora species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act or the NC Act was recorded on the broader New Beith site – *Melaleuca irbyana*. Seventeen (17) flora species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were indicated as having the potential to occur within 5 km of the New Beith Site (see **Appendix B** for the full list of species identified under the PMST). On-ground assessment determined that it was unlikely that any of these species would inhabit the New Beith Site due to the level of historical disturbance throughout the vegetation and limited areas of suitable microhabitat, including true as rocky outcrops. *Melaleuca irbyana* (Swamp Tea-tree), listed as Endangered under the NCA (**Appendix C**), was identified as having a high likelihood of occurrence on-site. The species was identified during field surveys on an access track located outside of the Precinct A (refer **Photo set 6**).

Photo set 6: *Melaleuca irbyana* identified on-site.

The EPBC Act PMST listed eight (8) TECs that may occur in, or relate to, the New Beith Site (see **Section 3.1**). These are described as the following:

- The Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland Ecological community occurs in coastal catchments, mostly at elevations of less than 20 m above sea level that are typically found within 30 km of the coast however distance can vary by catchment. The

canopy layer is dominated by *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak) and in Queensland is represented by RE12.1.1 or RE12.3.20. None of these RE communities occur on site or within the immediate vicinity of the site.

- The Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community is an ecological community that occurs on the mainland and islands near to the coast (within 20 km) typically in low-lying coastal alluvial areas with minimal relief, such as swamps, floodplain pockets, depressions, alluvial flats, back-barrier flats, fans, terraces, and behind fore-dunes. The ecological community commonly occurs at elevations below 20m ASL but may occur occasionally up to 220m ASL on hill slopes, for example in association with perched swamps and lakes, or a naturally high-water table. This TEC is represented by RE12.2.7, RE12.3.4, RE12.3.4a, RE12.3.5, RE12.3.6 and RE12.3.20. None of these RE communities occur in the New Beith Site or within the immediate vicinity of the site.
- The Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia TEC typically has high species richness. In Queensland, this TEC is part of a number of RE communities including RE12.3.1, RE12.5.13, RE12.8.3, RE12.8.4, RE12.8.13, RE12.11.1, RE12.11.10, RE12.12.1 and RE12.12.16. None of these RE communities occur in the New Beith Site or within the immediate vicinity of the site.
- The Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains ecological community is typically a grassy woodland with a canopy dominated by *Eucalyptus populnea* and understorey mostly of grasses and other herbs. The ecological community mostly occurs in gently undulating to flat landscapes and occasionally on gentle slopes on a wide range of soil types of alluvial and depositional origin. This TEC is associated with RE11.3.2, RE11.3.17, RE11.4.7, RE11.4.12, and RE12.3.10. None of these RE communities occur on New Beith Site or within the immediate vicinity of the site.
- The Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia is an ecological community that typically occurs on escarpment slopes and foothills, on inland hills and ranges between 100m and 600m altitude. It is mainly associated with areas where mean annual rainfall exceeds approximately 1000m and does not exceed 1260mm. The ecological community is represented by RE12.9-10.3 and 12.8.14a. None of these RE communities occur on New Beith Site or within the immediate vicinity of the site.
- Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions is an ecological community is found on alluvial landforms, including floodplains, the riparian zones of parent rivers and other order tributaries, alluvial flats, floodplain/alluvial terraces and periodically flooded depressions. It generally occurs below 50 m above sea-level (ASL), although it can occur up to 250 m ASL. It is represented by RE 12.3.2, RE 12.3.2a, RE12.3.3, RE12.3.3a, RE12.3.3b, RE12.3.3d, RE12.3.4a, RE12.3.7, RE12.3.7c, RE12.3.7d, RE12.3.10, RE12.3.11, RE12.3.11a, RE12.3.11b, RE12.3.12, RE12.3.14a, RE12.3.15 and RE12.3.19. These RE communities occur on New Beith Site, however, are not part of the EPBC Act controlled action assessment due to their post-referral listing. Regardless, they are retained in open space and generally avoided.
- Swamp Tea-tree (Melaleuca irbyana) Forest of South East Queensland is an ecological community that occurs on plains and low hills in the Moreton Basin in an arc from west to south of Brisbane, mainly in the Morton Vale and Lockrose areas, Calvert to Harrisville areas, and North Maclean and Jimboomba

areas. It is represented by RE12.3.18, RE12.3.19 and RE12.9-10.27. None of these RE communities occur on New Beith Site or within the immediate vicinity of the site.

- White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland – Critically Endangered (community likely to occur within area) is an ecological community that occurs in an arc along the western slopes and tablelands of the Great Dividing Range from Southern Queensland through NSW to central Victoria. The ecological community is represented by RE11.8.2a, RE11.8.8, RE11.9.9a, RE13.3.1, RE13.11.8, RE13.12.8 and RE13.12.9. None of these RE communities occur on New Beith Site or within the immediate vicinity of the site.

No TECs are considered relevant to the site under the EPBC Act. No flora species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were recorded throughout the investigation area.

6.7.2 Threatened fauna species

Two (2) conservation significant species were detected within the New Beith Site during surveys outside of the Precinct A boundary. These included *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala), which was identified by indirect evidence, and *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

The EPBC Act PMST listed twenty-nine (29) fauna species listed as Threatened under the EPBC Act with the potential to occur within 5 km of the precinct (see **Appendix B** for the complete PM search results). WildNet searches returned seven (7) possible threated fauna species that have been recorded within 5 km of the precinct (refer **Appendix C**). Field surveys detected Koala scats and observed a Grey-headed Flying-fox during field surveys. No other fauna species listed under the EPBC Act or NCA were detected within the precinct, nor are they considered likely to occur on-site due to the high disturbance levels and lack of suitable habitat values.

A review of the threatened species that are considered likely to occur from a desktop perspective is provided in **Table 14** based on findings of the field surveys.

Table 14: Field rectified likelihood of occurrence for threatened fauna species

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
Birds				
Anthochaera Phrygia (Regent Honeyeater)	CE / E	This species was not identified during field surveys. Two (2) records of this species from Atlas of Living Australia occurs within 5 km and another three (3) within 20 km of the New Beith Site. The subject area is comprised of remnant and non-remnant vegetation dominated by eucalypt	Potential	Low

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
		and Corymbia species, particularly *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum). All riparian areas are highly disturbed from cattle grazing, tree removal and weed invasion. This species relies on vegetation with diversity of species and abundance of mistletoe for food resources throughout the year. Field surveys identified two (2) preferred foraging species *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum) and *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) within the New Beith Site, however no mistletoe was recorded. Regent Honeyeaters experience competition from aggressive species such as Noisy Miner (*Manorina melanocephala*) and Noisy Friarbird (*Philemon corniculatus*). Both of which were observed to be utilising the vegetation within the New Beith Site, which may reduce potential for Regent Honeyeaters to opportunistically forage within the New Beith Site. Overall, there is potential that the Regent Honeyeater would utilise the vegetation within the New Beith Site as a result of historical disturbances, weed invasion and competition from other more aggressive species.		
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami (Glossy Black-cockatoo)	- / V	*Allocasuarina* species were observed in areas of the New Beith Site. However, the species was not observed across the New Beith Site nor evidence of the species utilsing the Allocasuarina species. WildNet identified one (1) proximal record, while ALA had also identified one (1) proximal record.	Moderate	Low
Erythrotriorchis radiatus (Red Goshawk)	V /	This species was not identified during field surveys despite diurnal searches, targeted surveys and opportunistic observations. This species appears within the Protected Matters Search Tool but not within the Wildlife Online search or Atlas of Living Australia search using a 5 km radius of the site. A search of the Wildlife Online data shows the closest known record of this species is located approximately 22.1 km north of the New Beith Site.	Potential	Low

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
		The subject area is dominated by remnant and non-remnant eucalypt woodland. However, this species prefers a mosaic of vegetation types, large prey populations and permanent water. Potential foraging habitat was identified within the remnant vegetation within and adjacent the New Beith Site. Although potential foraging habitat is available within the New Beith Site, the lack of records within the local area, no evidence of permanent residence on site and very few areas containing permanent water, indicate that this species is unlikely to occur.		
Gallinago hardwickii	V/SL	The species prefers permanent and ephemeral wetlands with dense but heterogeneous vegetative cover, as well as saline or brackish water and modified or artificial habitats including farm land. Although 10 ALA records of the species have been identified approximately 5-7 km from the precinct boundary, minimal potential foraging habitat is available within the New Beith Site.	Moderate	Low
Hirundapus caudacutus (White-throated Needletail)	V / V	The species is considered almost exclusively aerial and is known to occur over most habitat types. Targeted bird surveys were completed across the New Beith Site and the species was not observed.	Moderate	Low
Lathamus discolor (Swift Parrot)	CE / E	This species was not identified within the New Beith Site. Additionally, a review of Queensland Government WildNet and Atlas of Living Australia records for the species identified the closest record is 8.83 km north-east, identified at Chambers Flat. Field surveys identified two (2) preferred foraging species *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum) and *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) within the New Beith Site. A greater number of mature species were found within	Potential	Low

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
		the Category B (remnant) vegetation which dominates the north-east portion of the site. As such there is potential that the Swift Parrot would utilise the vegetation within the New Beith Site, however the New Beith Site is not considered to contribute to important habitat for the species. Additionally, the significant foraging vegetation is provided within the surrounding landscape and in particular the Flinders Karawatha Corridor. Although two (2) preferred foraging species were identified within the New Beith Site, there is a low potential that the Swift Parrot would utilise onsite vegetation, given the lack of nearby records and lack of onsite floristic diversity. Targeted bird surveys conducted in 2021 did not detect the species, therefore, the Swift Parrots are unlikely to rely on the New Beith Site.		
Ninox strenua (Powerful Owl)	- / V	Their preferred habitat of wet forests with dense understoreys along watercourses was not observed on-site.	Potential	Low
Mammals				
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (Spotted-tailed Quoll)	E / V	No evidence of this species was found throughout the assessment period, including with the camera traps. A rocky outcrop was observed close to the south-eastern boundary of the New Beith Site, however, extensive surveys and camera footage in this location did not pick up the presence of this species. This species appears within the PMST but not within the Wildlife Online search or Atlas of Living Australia search using a 5 km radius of the New Beith Site. This species requires hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves. Historical logging practises have deteriorated large portions of the	Potential	Low

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
		site, and likely to have resulted in reduced prey abundance, greater Fox incursion, and changed fire regimes. It is possible that the species could use the New Beith Site for movement and foraging purposes, particularly the more intact and dense riparian corridors. However, given the historical disturbances and lack of documented sightings it is considered an unlikely occurrence.		
Petauroides volans (Greater Glider)	V / V	No evidence of this species was found throughout the field assessment, including the motion sensor camera. This species is on the PMST search, ALA search and Wildlife Online search (1 record) for a radius of 5 km from the New Beith Site. Potential habitat is therefore concentrated within the southern portion of Precinct B in Category B (remnant) vegetation. Category X (non-remnant) vegetation provides limited habitat for this species as a result of historical disturbances resulting in a relative lack of suitable old growth trees throughout the site. Pests including Red Foxes, Dingos and Domestic Dogs, are current threats to this species and two of these species were recorded within the New Beith Site. Combined with the low amount of records within proximity to the New Beith Site, onsite vegetation is not considered to provide preferred habitat for this species.	Potential	Low
Phascolarctos cinereus (Koala)	V / V	The New Beith Site is highly disturbed through past vegetation clearing and grazing purposes and severe infestations of *Lantana camara* have also reduced the quality of habitat for this species. Indirect evidence of the species was recorded at some locations across the New Beith Site by the total of 31 SAT surveys and the species has been recorded in the broader area.	High	Known

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
Pteropus poliocephalus (Grey-headed Flying Fox)	V / V	Suitable foraging habitat is mapped on-site in the form of remnant eucalypt woodland. A Grey-headed Flying Fox roost is located on Cedar Grove, approximately 7.9 km south-east of the site. Grey-headed Flying Foxes were observed on-site during spotlighting surveys.	Moderate	Known
Plants				
Melaleuca irbyana	- / E	A *Melaleuca irbyana* specimen was recorded within the New Beith Site towards the eastern boundary along the access track.	High	Known

**Status abbreviations are as follows: CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, C = Least Concern, SL = Special Least Concern, - = Not Listed.*

6.8. Waterways and Drainage Features

6.8.1 Waterway Determinations

All mapped drainage lines and watercourses on-site were assessed and were assigned a determination based on the presence or absence of certain features. Determination definitions including true waterway, degraded waterway values, eroded drainage feature, severely eroded drainage feature and flow path values absent are found in **Table 15**. A total of seven (7) waterway assessments were conducted on-site across three (3) mapped drainage lines with waterway 'assessment areas'. One (1) drainage line was assessed within the Precinct A boundary (unnamed tributary of Abrade Creek). The precinct works area where it extends outside of the precinct's southern boundary encroaches onto the riparian vegetation of another *low risk* waterway for WWBW, the flow path of which does not intersect the precinct (unnamed tributary of Flagstone Creek).
Refer to **Appendix H** for a full description of the individual assessment location. Refer to **Plan 4** for the location of the drainage line assessment and assessment area within Precinct A.

Table 15: Watercourse determination definitions

Determination Type	Definition
True waterway	Defined bed and bank features Permanent or intermittent flow Fish habitat Generally contains riparian vegetation and/or macrophytes
Degraded waterway values present	Inconsistent or eroded bed and bank features Intermittent flow path

Determination Type	Definition
	Dominance of weeds May contain riparian vegetation
Eroded drainage feature	Natural landscape feature including a gully, drainage depression or other erosion feature formed by the concentration of temporary overland flow water.
Severely eroded drainage feature	Natural landscape feature including a gully, drainage depression or other erosion feature with severe erosion. Amelioration through rehabilitation less suitable.
Flow path values absent	No evidence of drainage line.

6.8.2 Drainage line assessment

A summary of the mapped drainage line that occurs within Precinct A is provided in **Table 16** below (Assessment Area Q). The drainage line known as unnamed tributary of Abrade Creek traverses Precinct A from the eastern boundary to the centre of the precinct. The precinct works area where it extends outside of the precinct's southern boundary encroaches onto the riparian vegetation of another *low risk* waterway for WWBW unnamed tributary of Flagstone Creek), the flow path of which does not intersect the precinct (refer Assessment Area R for description on riparian vegetation).

Refer to **Appendix H** for full descriptions of waterway and drainage line assessments undertaken across the New Beith Site. The following general statements regarding the drainage lines within the New Beith Site can be made, including unnamed tributary of Abrade and Flagstone Creeks:

- The dispersive soils common in the area in conjunction with the historical logging over the majority of the New Beith Site and broad scale clearing of vegetation on the lower slopes have resulted in the degradation of habitat within the gully lines and an increase in erosion.
- *Lantana camara* (Lantana) is present along the banks of the gully lines and is denser with increasing soil disturbance and erosion.
- There is limited to no habitat for aquatic species in the mapped drainage lines with the flow paths largely restricted to ephemeral water flow during times of rainfall. The majority of flow paths do not contain characteristics such as riparian vegetation and pooling water that suggest water retention after rain events. The downstream portions of gully lines that flow into Flagstone Creek were found to contain increasing waterway characteristics including aquatic habitat features and riparian vegetation (refer below).

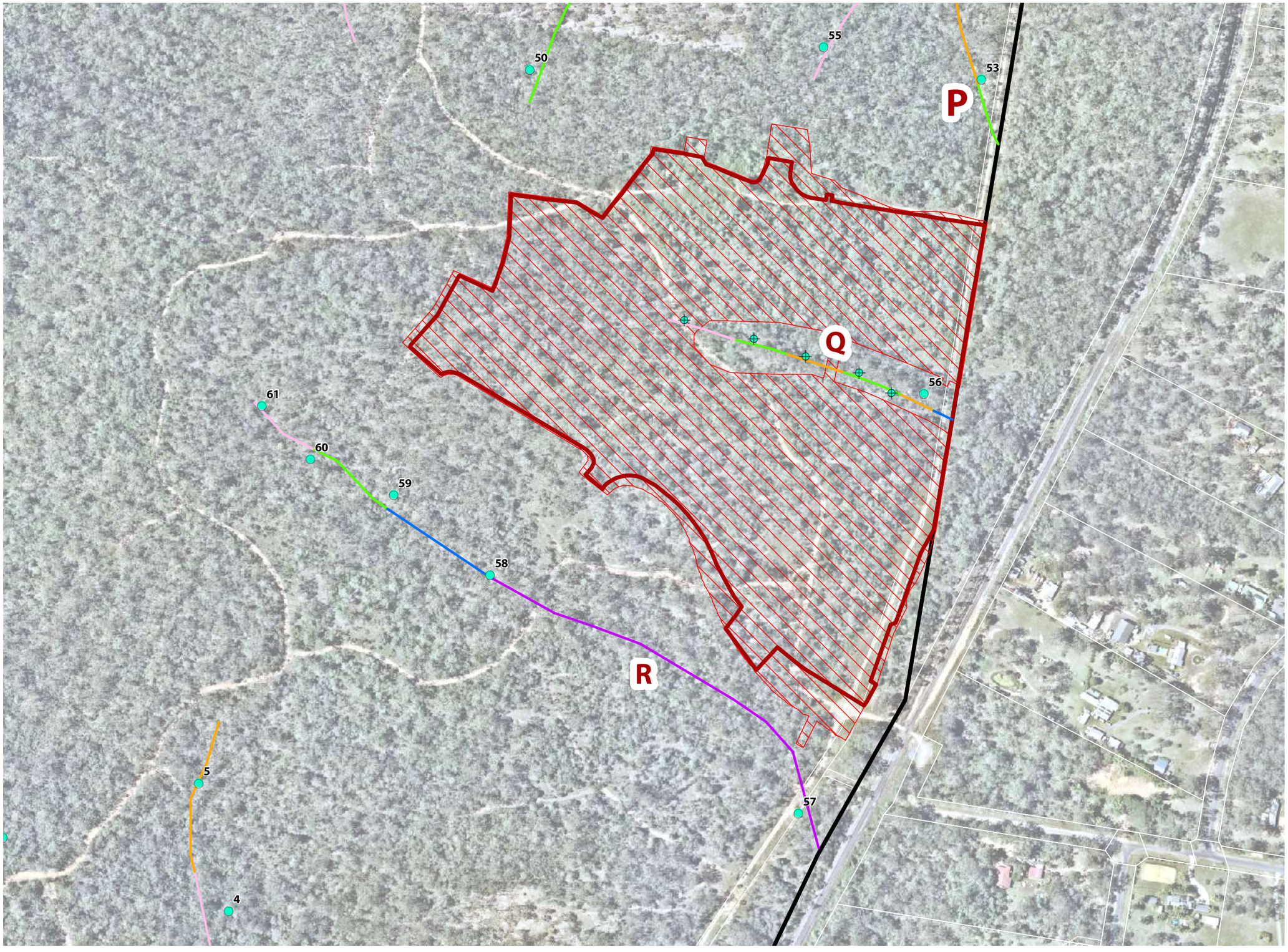
Table 16: Description of Mapped drainage line within Precinct A works area

Assessment Area	Assessment locations	General description
Q	56	Drainage Line Q is located in the eastern portion of the site and extends downstream offsite to the east. The mapped drainage line is described as an eroded drainage feature

Assessment Area	Assessment locations	General description
		characterised by eroded banks, defined channel and sandy substrate. Scattered *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) are present adjoining the eastern boundary of the site. No pools or other habitat for aquatic fauna were present. A moderate to heavy infestation of *Lantana camara* (Lantana) is present along the entire length of the drainage line.
R*	57-61	Drainage Line R is located in the south-eastern portion of the site and flows in a south-east direction offsite. The upstream portion lacks a defined channel with increasing presence of flow path features moving downstream. The drainage line forms an eroded drainage feature characterised by steep, highly eroded banks with a v-shaped channel and ephemeral pooling. Downstream, erosion decreases the channel becomes wider and more defined. Minor scouring is present on some bends along the flow path. Some ephemeral pooling is present. Riparian vegetation in the form of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) and *Juncus usitatus* (Common Rush) is present on the banks. *Lantana camara* (Lantana) is present along the entire length of the flow path and the weed infestation is heavier in the areas of severe erosion that are present along in the upstream portion.

***Note –** Drainage Line R does not intersect the Precinct A works area. The precinct works area encroaches on the riparian corridor of the drainage line only.

4. Waterway Assessment



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Layer Sources

Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Site boundary
- Precinct A boundary
- Precinct A works area
- A — Waterway assessment areas
- Waterway Assessment Points
- Observation points

Waterway value determinations

- Degraded waterway values
- Eroded drainage feature
- Flowpath values absent
- Severely eroded drainage feature
- Site dams
- True waterway

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	4/07/2024	Engineering updates	TC	DC

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 m

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7. Impact Assessment and Development Analysis

7.1. Proposed Development

7.1.1 Constraints Analysis

For the purposes of the impact assessment, the rectified site constraints relevant to this reporting are presented in **Plan 5**. Within the Precinct A boundary, these include:

- The Round Mountain Scenic Amenity Area from the endorsed NESS
- Of Concern remnant riparian vegetation
- Ground rectified waterway values
- *M. irbyana* record

The NESS prescribes the following treatments for Round Mountain including Precinct A:

'Limit clearing and development to the ridgeline of Round Mountain as a scenic amenity feature within the Approved Land. Only selective clearing for scenic amenity, open space trails, look out structures and bush fire management to occur within the Round Mountain Buffer area.'

The unnamed tributary of Abrade Creek riparian corridor has been proposed to be largely retained as a vegetation retention zone under the proposed Context Plan generally in accordance with the area designated in the NESS (inclusive of setbacks and buffers), but cognisant of ongoing detailed earthworks and stormwater design requirements to deliver the development and ensuring that the same or better volume of retention is retained (refer **Section 7.1.2** and **Plan 5**). This also applies to the riparian corridor of a drainage line which traverses the New Beith Site south of the Precinct A boundary. The works extent of Precinct A extends beyond the current precinct boundary and encroaches on the riparian vegetation of this drainage line (unnamed tributary of Flagstone Creek), the vegetation of which is mapped as composite Of Concern RE12.3.11/12.3.7. These vegetation retention zones within the riparian corridors would provide a refuge for highly mobile species located on site and connectivity with vegetation adjoining the eastern boundary of the New Beith Site. in addition to the connected vegetation surrounding Round Mountain and portions along the western boundary that will provide habitat for urbanised species located on-site. Only selective clearing is proposed within the riparian corridors of the two unnamed tributaries, which is discussed in further detail in **Section 7.1.2**.

Precinct A maintains a mix of remnant and non-remnant vegetation and habitat values, most of which have been highly disturbed by historical clearing and logging enterprises. The most notable vegetated areas were rectified on-ground within riparian habitats least disturbed by historical clearing and reflecting Of Concern status under PMAV Regional Ecosystem mapping (**Plan 5**). Recognising planning intent, the balance of more highly disturbed lower order remnant and non-remnant areas across Precinct A slopes are considered at the

landscape scale largely homogenous and generally of lower value so more suitable for development. It is notable that much of these lower order vegetation values will still be retained in open spaces.

From **Section 6.8** and **Plan 4**, the drainage line where it maintains 'True Waterway' and 'Degraded Waterway Values' as defined has been included as a rectified constraint in **Plan 5**. As discussed in Section **6.8.3**, the minor drainage line (Q) mapped as traversing the precinct in the east has undefined and eroded upstream drainage features and therefore has been rectified as a shorter flow path traversing the precinct works area (refer **Plan 5)**.

The Development Scheme recognises land sloping greater than 16% as a potential constraint, and this is also acknowledged in the endorsed NESS that specifies minimising disturbance on gradients above 15 - 20%. Gradients 16% or greater have been included in the constraints analysis in **Plan 5**. Precinct A does not contain any land with a gradient of greater than 16%.

The above rectified constraints were utilised to define vegetation and habitat retention areas and help develop the proposed Context Plan.

7.1.2 Impact Assessment

The development proposal is for the Precinct A, Round Mountain, New Beith area within the Greater Flagstone PDA (refer **Plan 6** and **App. I**). The New Beith Site is zoned as Urban Living under the Development Scheme with a primary corridor along the southern boundary within Flagstone Creek to maintain scenic amenity under the endorsed Natural Environment Site Strategy (NESS). In addition, areas of open space and conservation are proposed in the Context Plan along the NESS identified unconnected supporting habitat areas that provide connectivity to habitat values located on-site and off-site. These areas are mapped development within the *Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area Development Scheme*, as implemented by EDQ.

The vegetation on the New Beith Site has been rectified by a PMAV under the VMA. The remnant vegetation on-site as rectified by PMAV consists of a mix of Regional Ecosystems including Least Concern RE12.9-10.2 and 12.3.7 and Of Concern RE12.3.11. The vegetation is generally in accordance with the PMAV.

The New Beith Site has been subject to extensive modification in the form of logging, thinning and selective clearing activities. These have mostly occurred in the eastern portion of the site; however, logging and modification has occurred through areas of the remnant vegetation in the western portion of the site. The south and east of the precinct is comprised of Category B (remnant) vegetation with the remaining vegetation Category X. The Category X portion of the site is confirmed to demonstrate evidence of extensive historical clearing of larger trees and to contain limited habitat values due to the presence of disturbance.

The proposed development will result in the removal of approximately 0.04 ha of remnant vegetation (Category B composite Of Concern RE12.3.11/12.3.7) in total, which is mapped in the eastern and southern portions of the precinct works area. The western portion of remnant vegetation proposed to be impacted comprises approximately 0.03 ha, and requires removal mainly for the construction of a sewer. The southern portion proposed to be removed encompasses 0.01 ha, and is required for the construction of a stormwater basin outlet. Only selective clearing will be undertaken as necessary within these patches of remnant

vegetation so that they can be largely retained and buffered as part of an ecological open space network, preserving connectivity values for fauna species such as Koala which are known to occur within the New Beith Site.

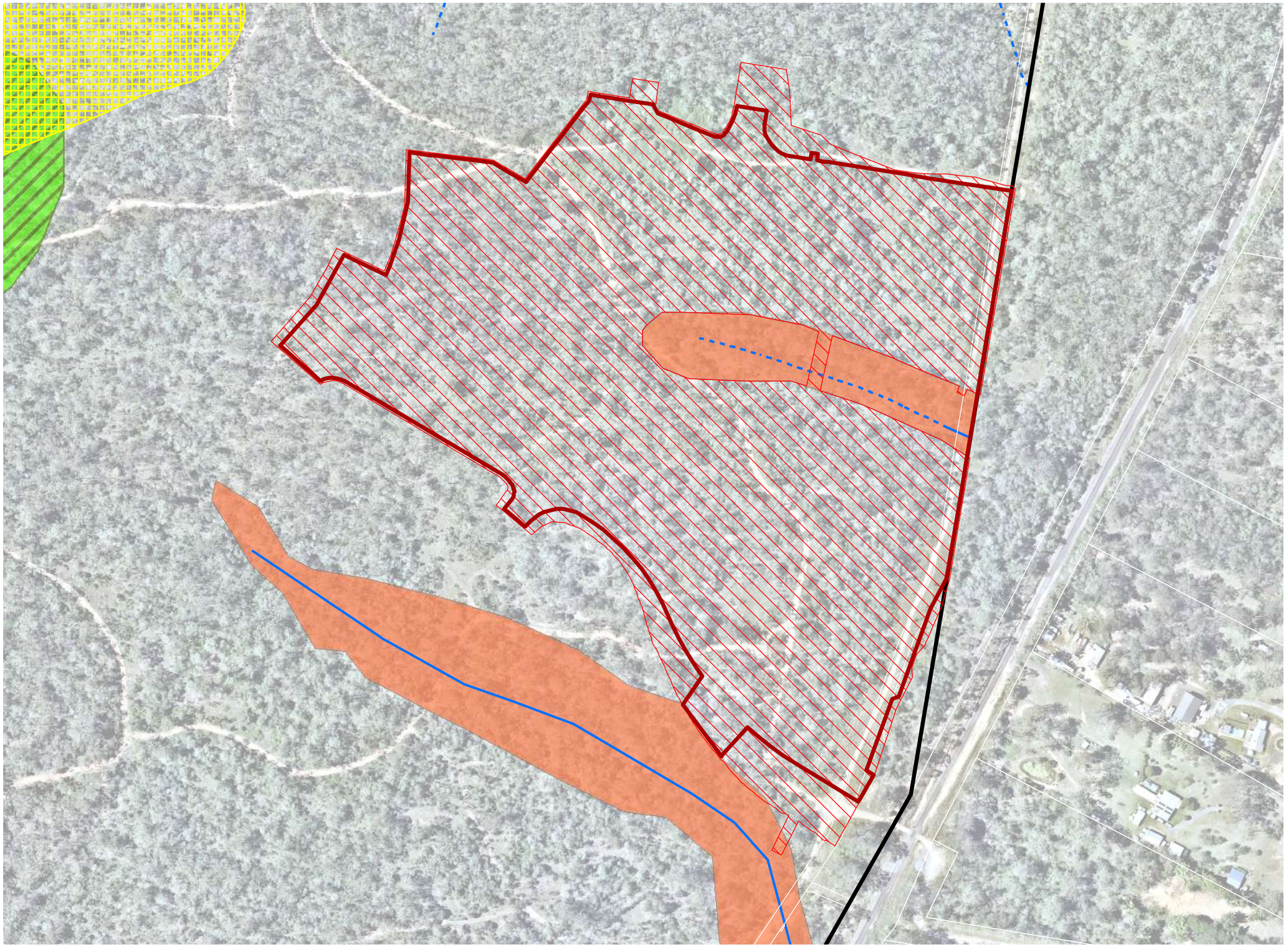
While the proposal will result in the removal of vegetation within the Category B (remnant) mapping, it is noted that exemptions exist under the *Planning Regulation 2017* for removal of regulated vegetation in a PDA and where for an urban purpose in an urban area outside the PDA.

It is important to note that the required buffers and corridor dimensions for the unnamed tributaries of Abrade Creek and Flagstone Creek are indicated within the EDQ endorsed Context Plan. The corridor dimensions have been ascribed to the riparian corridors of both tributaries as 'Local Linear Open Space' under the proposed Context Plan (refer **Appendix A**), with areas also retained within the Round Mountain Summit to the west of Precinct A, and associated linkages between these areas and areas off-site.

Vegetation clearing is required to occur in the Precinct A works area within the mapped Category B (remnant) vegetation. This is required in order to deliver the urban development intent within the Greater Flagstone PDA and the layout has been designed cognisant of the prevailing environmental features, criteria as specified in the endorsed NESS and to meet the requirements of the EPBC Act assessment. Vegetation will be largely retained within vegetation retention zones along the unnamed tributaries of Abrade and Flagstone Creeks. Only selective clearing of the riparian vegetation of tributaries will occur as necessary to construct a sewer and also a permanent stormwater retention basin.

Extensive historical modification of land in the majority of the precinct has resulted in a disturbed environment that generally lacks high value habitat. A Local Linear Open Space open is proposed to be retained along the unnamed tributary of Abrade Creek that traverses the precinct from the centre to the eastern boundary. Fauna movement opportunities for highly mobile urbanised species will be enabled through the precinct as a result of the proposed retention and rehabilitation of riparian corridors. However, as the landscape to the north, south and west of the New Beith Site is earmarked for residential development as part of the PDA and the presence of the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor, which is located further to the west, it is considered appropriate to encourage fauna movement to within the designated corridors in the broader New Beith Site and outside Precinct A.

5. Constraints Analysis



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Layer Sources

Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Site boundary
- Precinct A boundary
- Precinct A works area
- Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
- Confirmed drainage feature
- Steep Terrain
- Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
- Of Concern Riparian Vegetation

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	4/07/2024	Engineering updates	TC	DC

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

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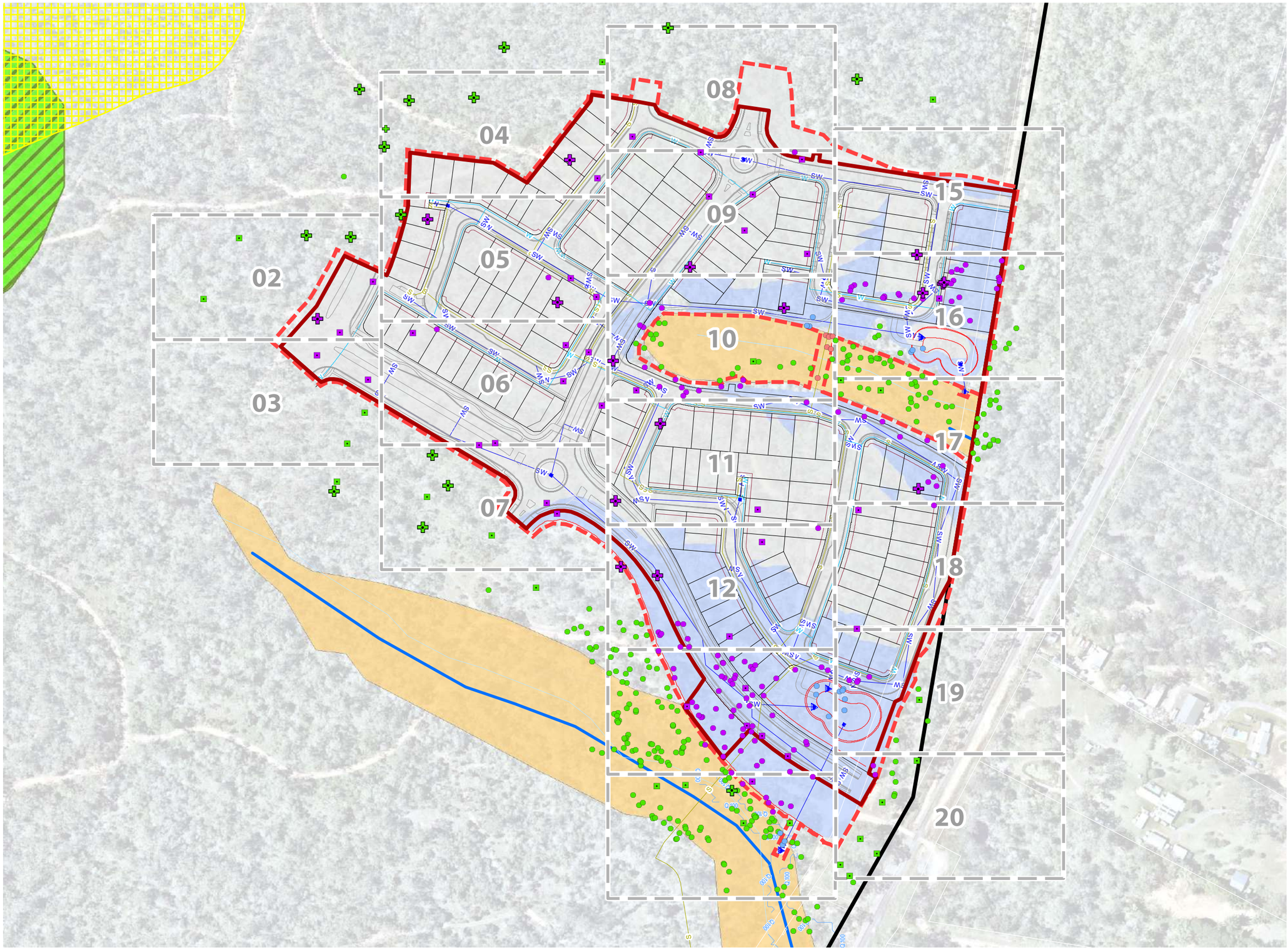
6.01 Development Asessment (Context)



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- SW Basin & stormwater design
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- W Water design
- S Trunk sewer
- Bulk earthworks - cut area
- Bulk earthworks - fill area

Tree plot (incl. survey data)

- Native tree to retain and/or subject to future works
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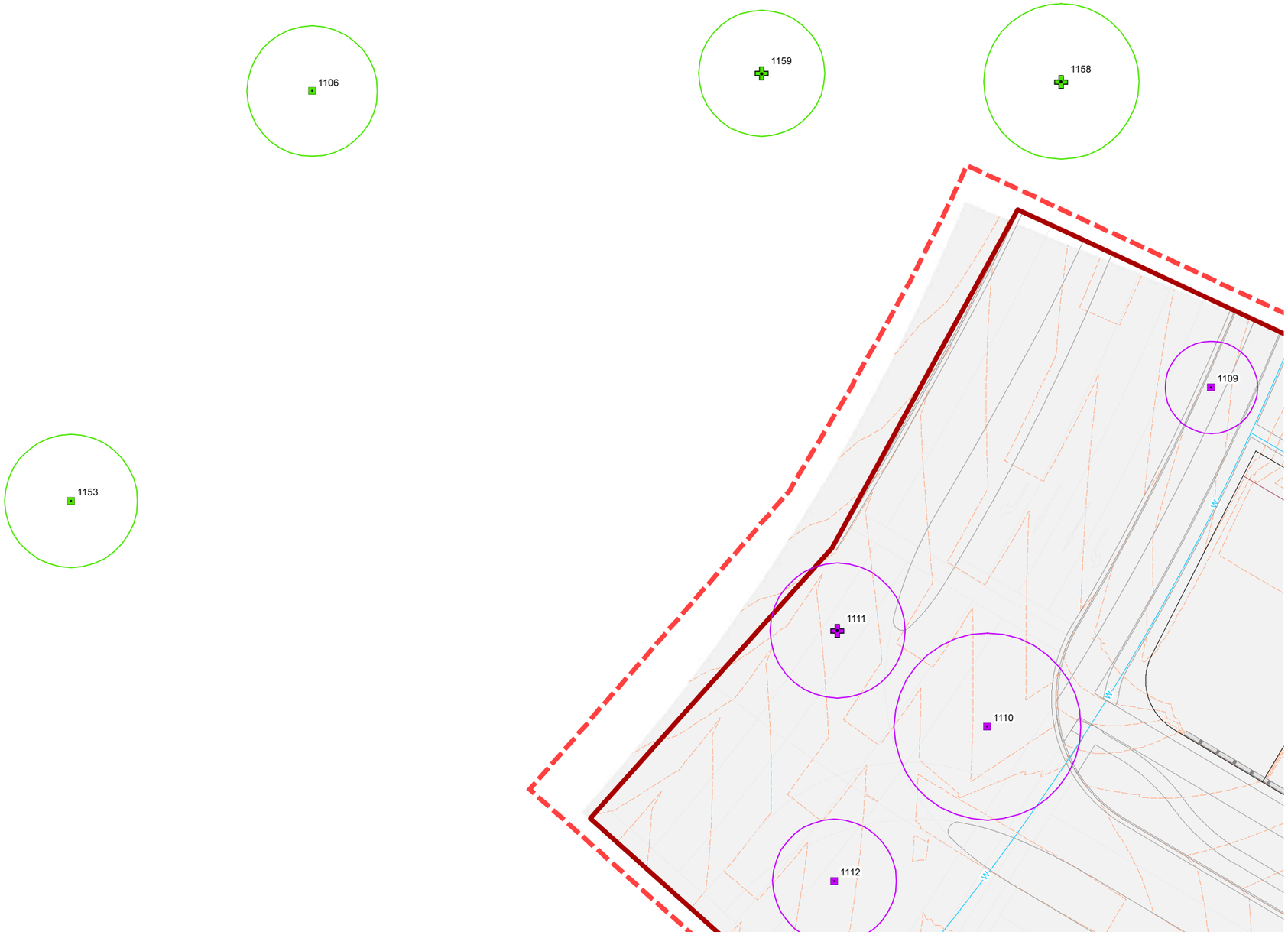
6.02 Development Asessment



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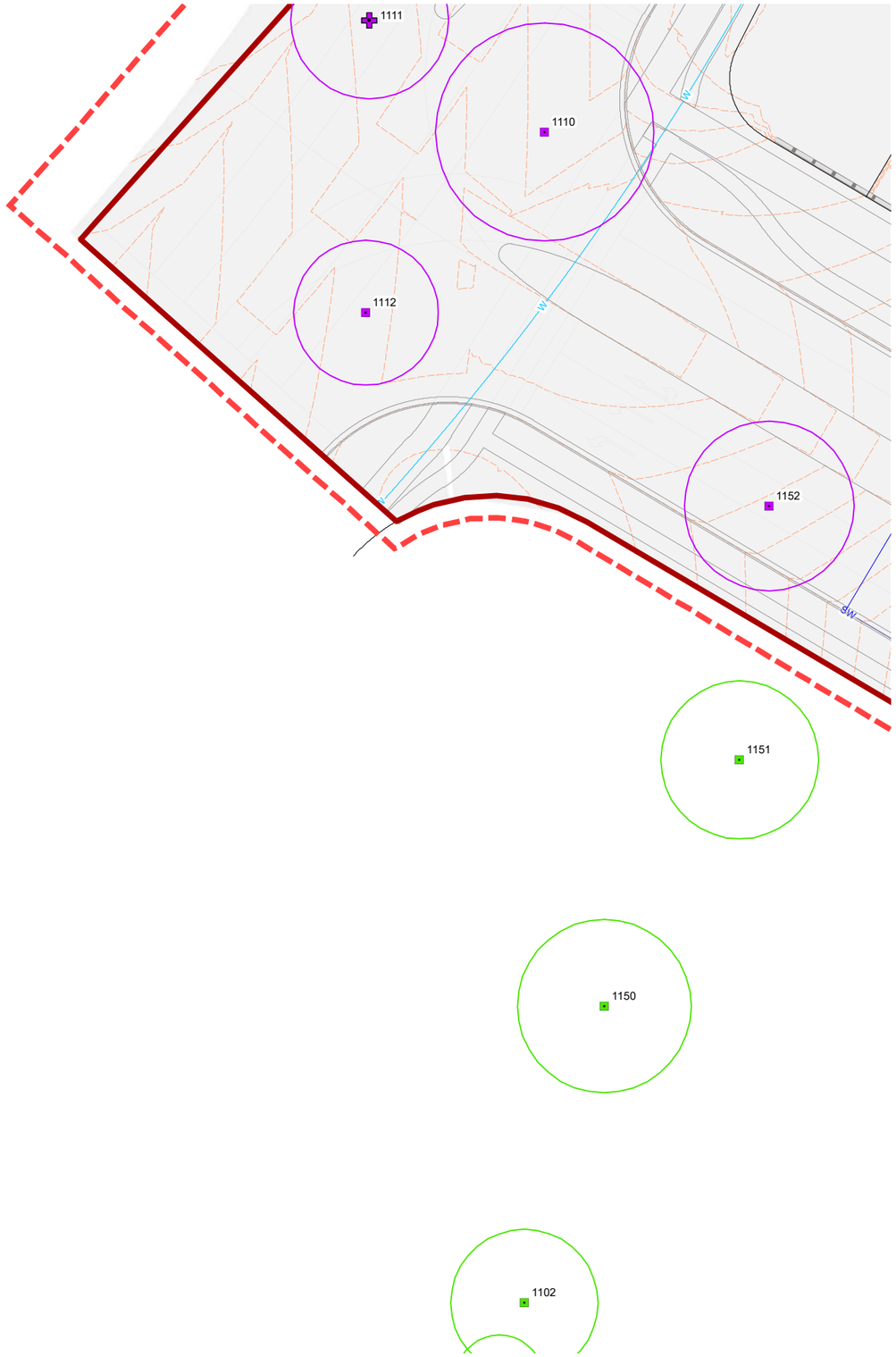
6.03 Development Asessment



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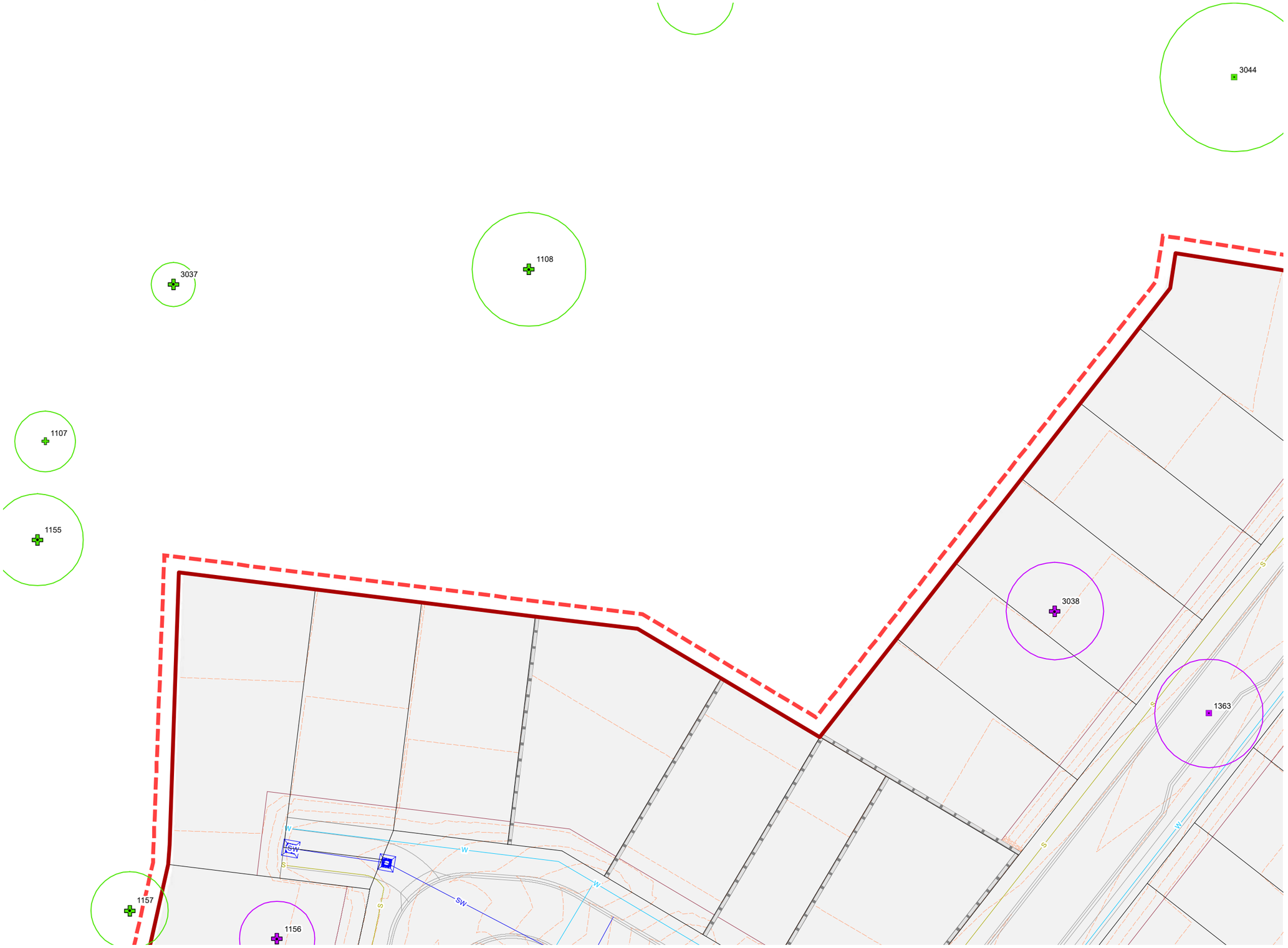
6.04 Development Asessment



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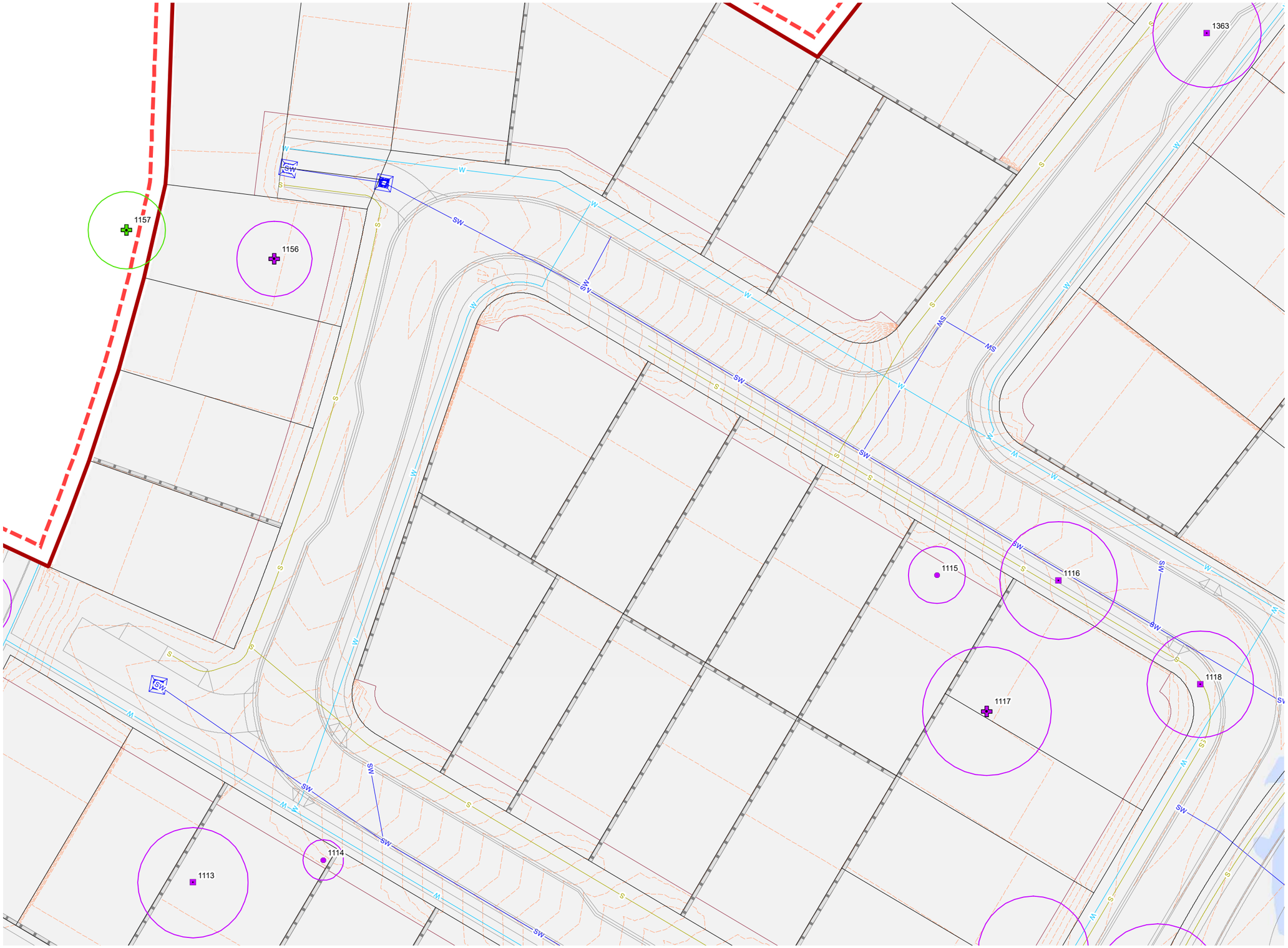
6.05 Development Asessment



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0 10 20 m

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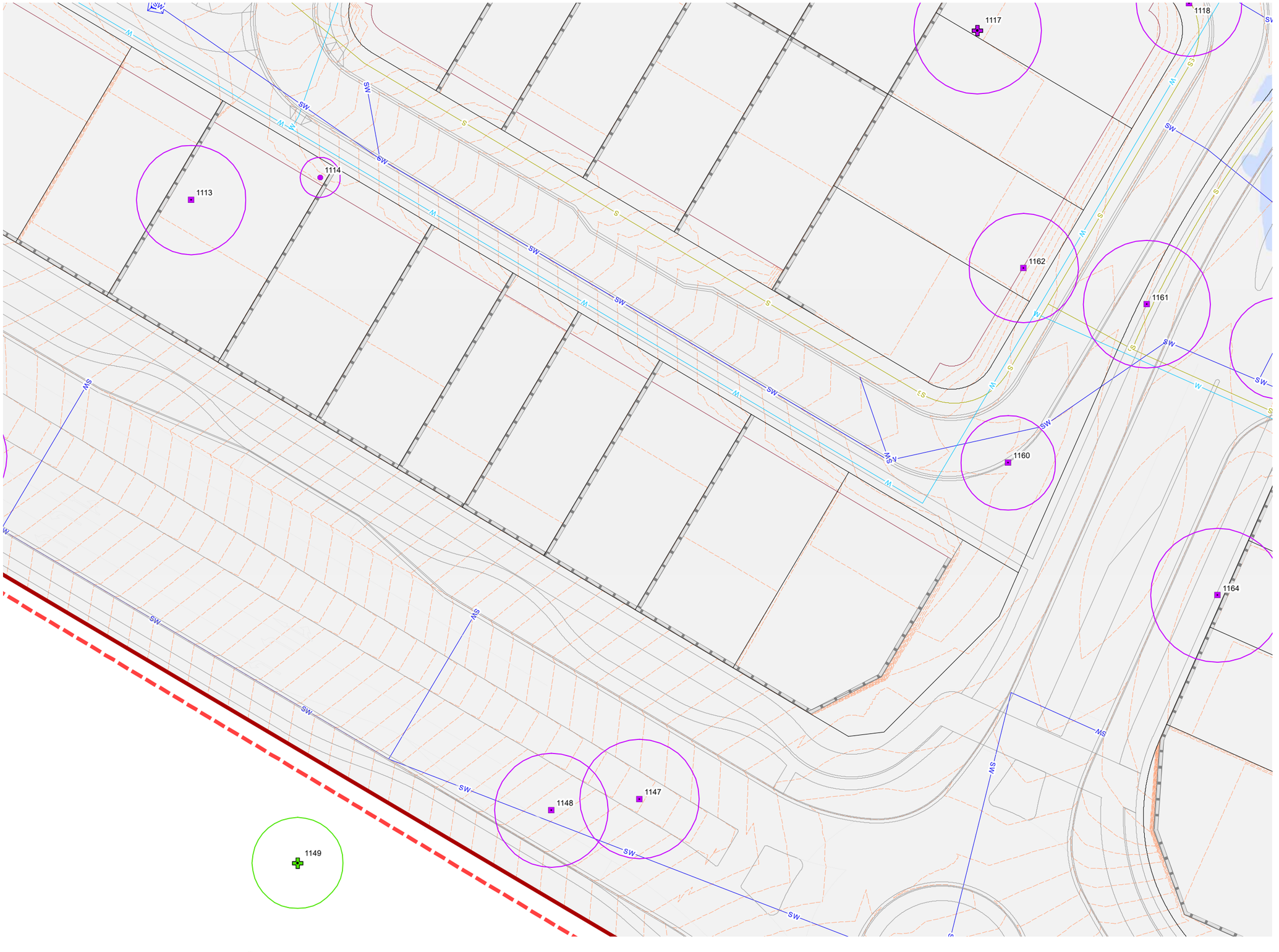
6.06 Development Asessment



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Legend

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- Steep Terrain
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- Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
- Layout design
- Road & path pavement design
- SW Basin & stormwater design
- Top & toe of batters design
- Design contour
- Basin retaining wall
- Retaining wall (sleeper)
- W Water design
- S Trunk sewer
- Bulk earthworks - cut area
- Bulk earthworks - fill area

Tree plot (incl. survey data) (w/ TPZ)

- Native tree to retain and/or subject to future works
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- Native habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
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- Dead/stag habitat tree to remove in development area
- Native tree to remove for basin construction
- Native habitat tree to remove for basin construction
- Native tree to remove for trunk sewer

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	3/09/2024	Engineering update	TC	DC

0 10 20 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56 | 1:500 @ A3

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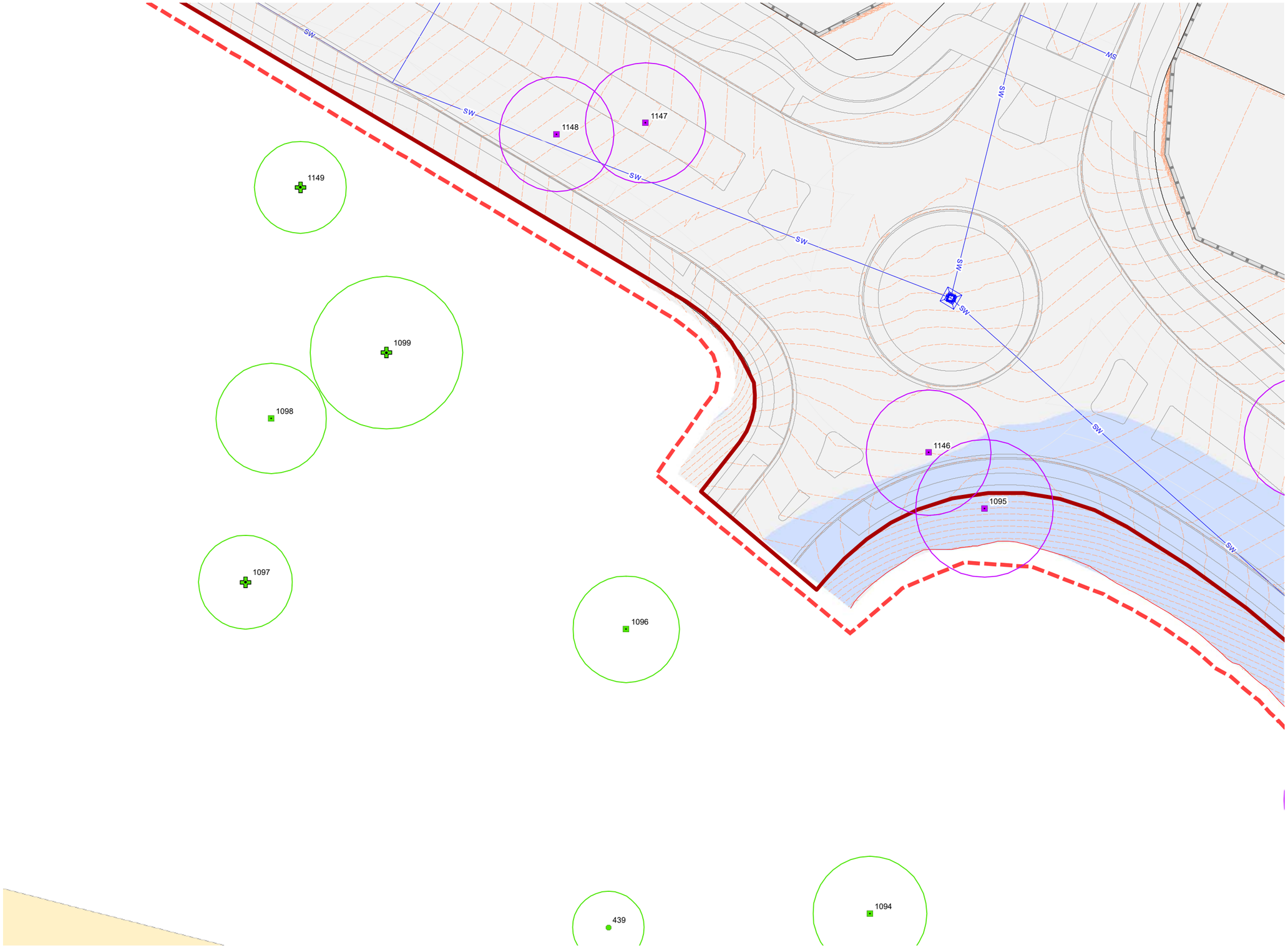
FRASERS PROPERTY

Olson Road, New Beith

Address / RPD: 4SP322172

3/09/2024 | 10941 E 06 P-A SBAR Development Assessment B

6.07 Development Asessment



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Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
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0 10 20 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56 | 1:500 @ A3

Address / RPD: 4SP322172

3/09/2024 | 10941 E 07 P-A SBAR Development Assessment B

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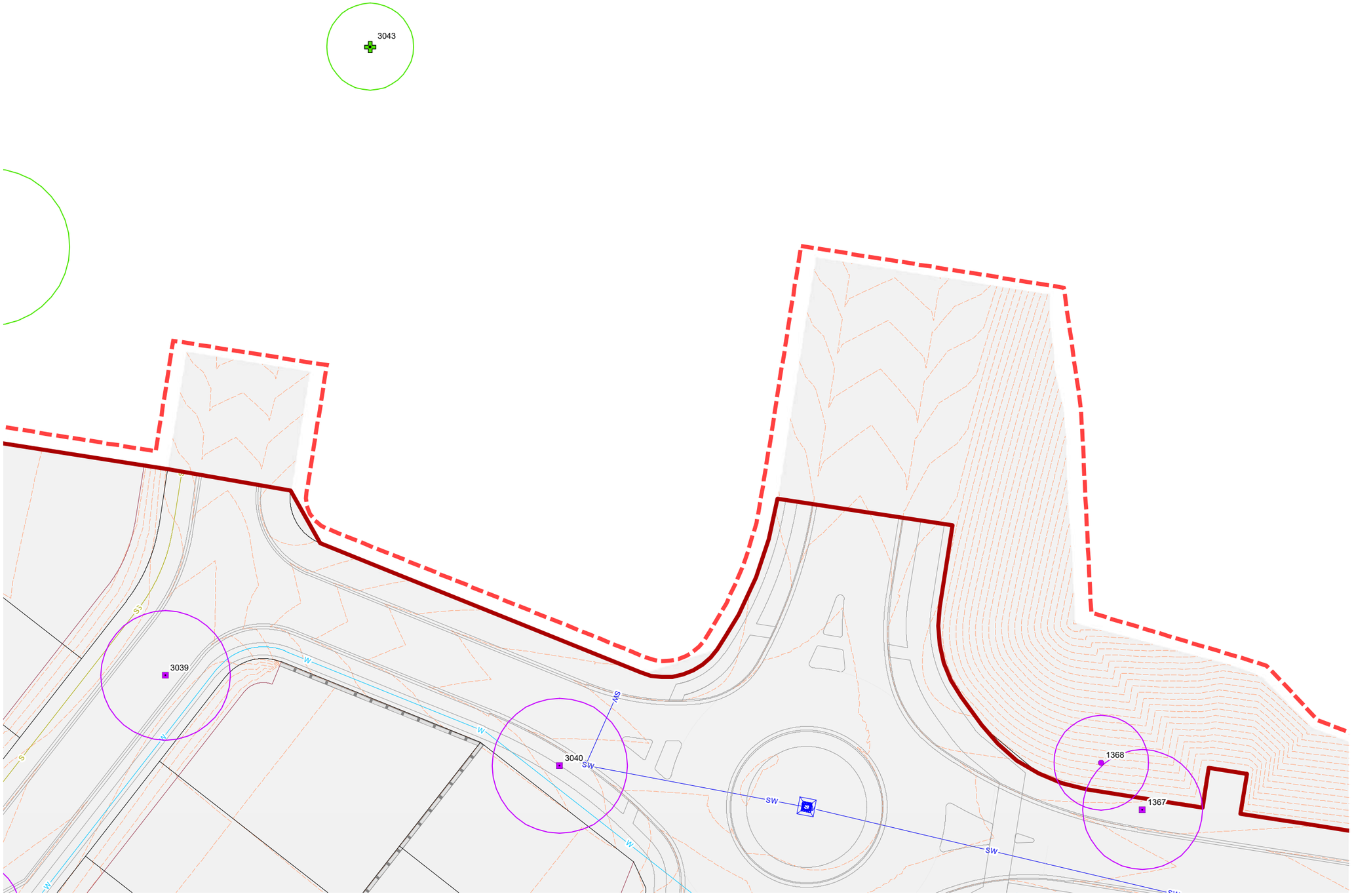
Olson Road, New Beith

6.08 Development Asessment



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- Road & path pavement design
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- Design contour
- Basin retaining wall
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- W — Water design
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- Bulk earthworks - cut area
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Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	3/09/2024	Engineering update	TC	DC

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Olson Road, New Beith

Address / RPD: 4SP322172

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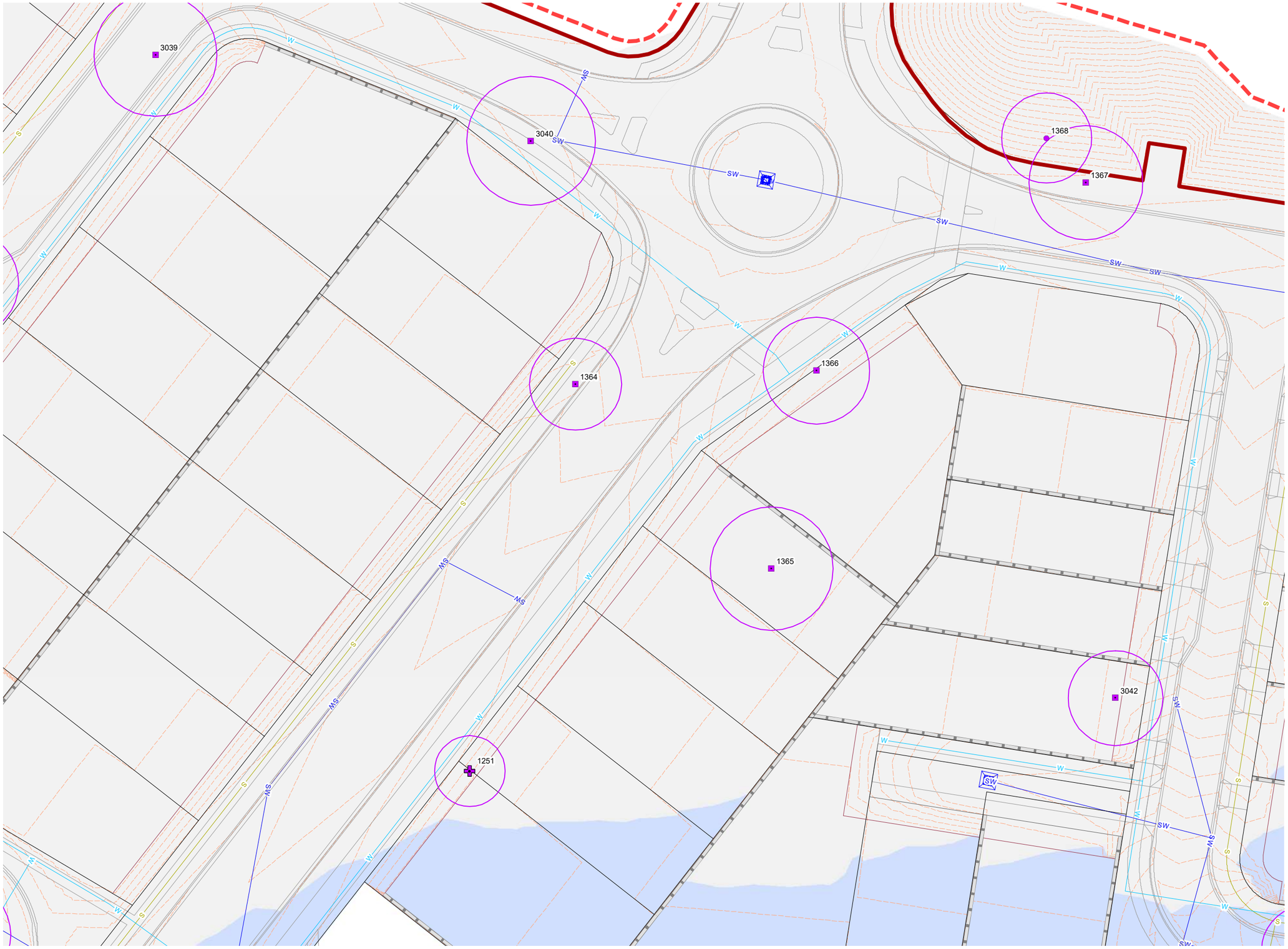
6.09 Development Asessment



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6.10 Development Asessment

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Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	3/09/2024	Engineering update	TC	DC

0 10 20 m

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Olson Road, New Beith

Address / RPD: 4SP322172

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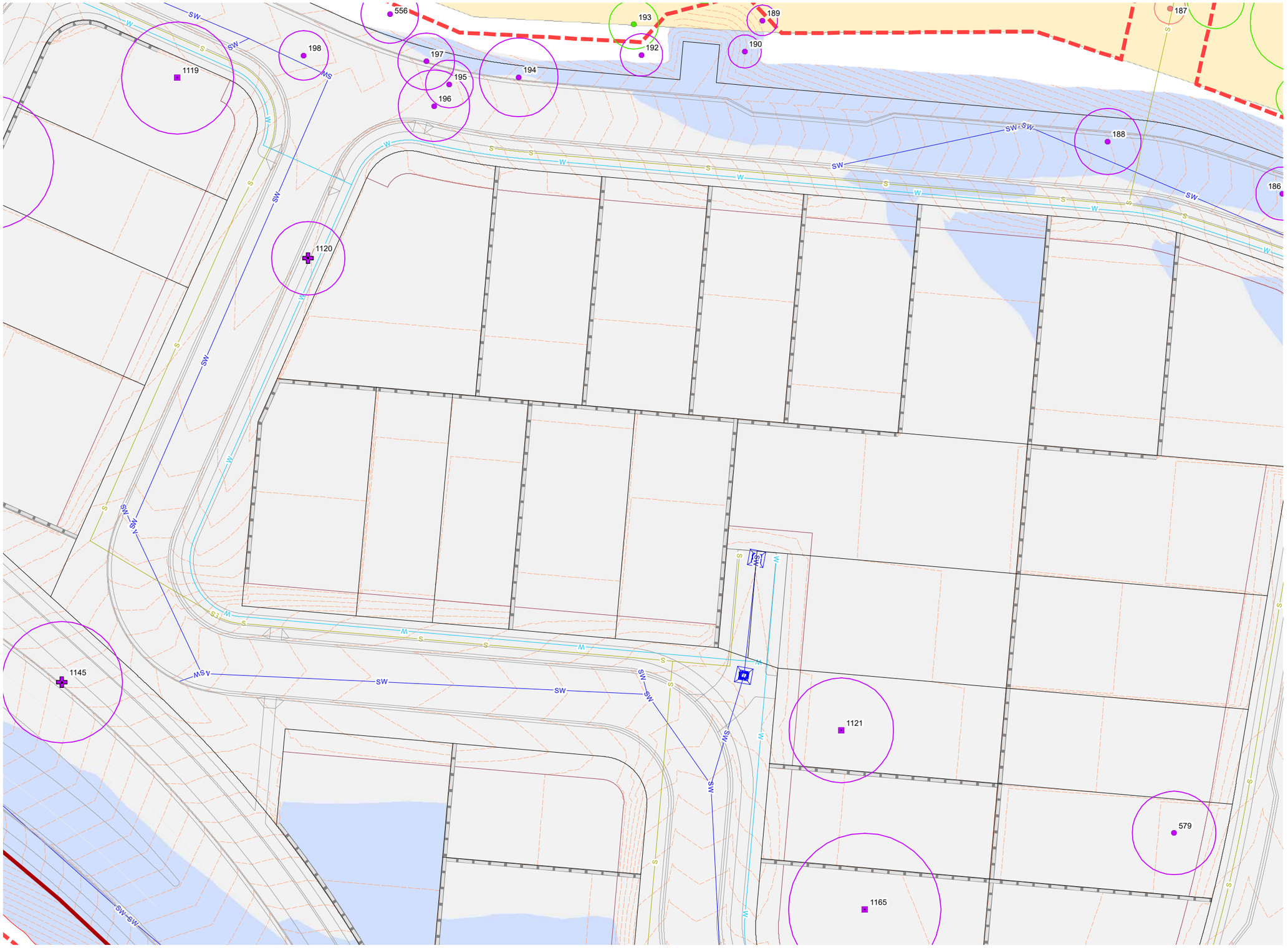
6.11 Development Asessment



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Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
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Olson Road, New Beith

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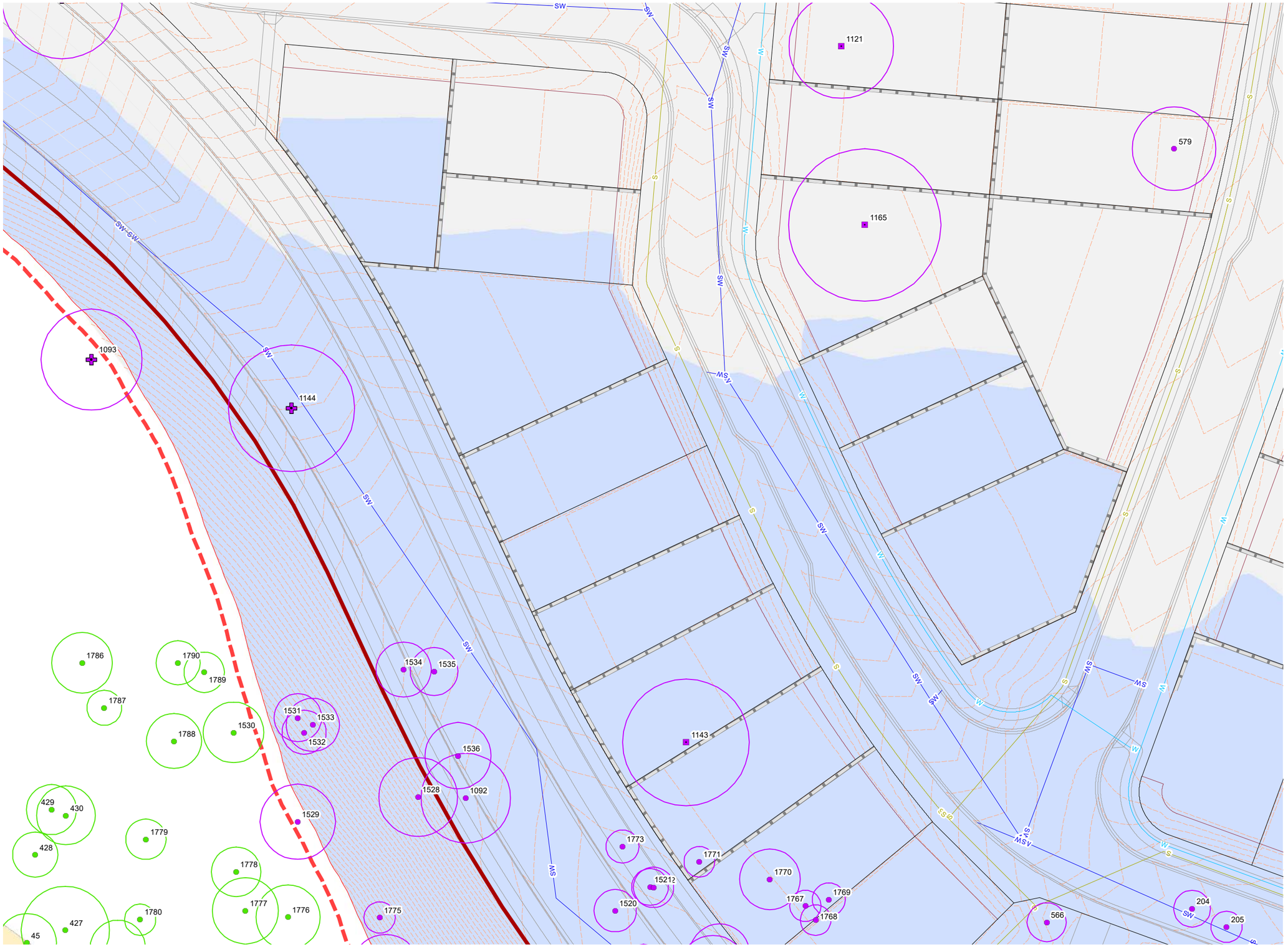
3/09/2024 | 10941 E 11 P-A SBAR Development Assessment B

6.12 Development Asessment



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Olson Road, New Beith

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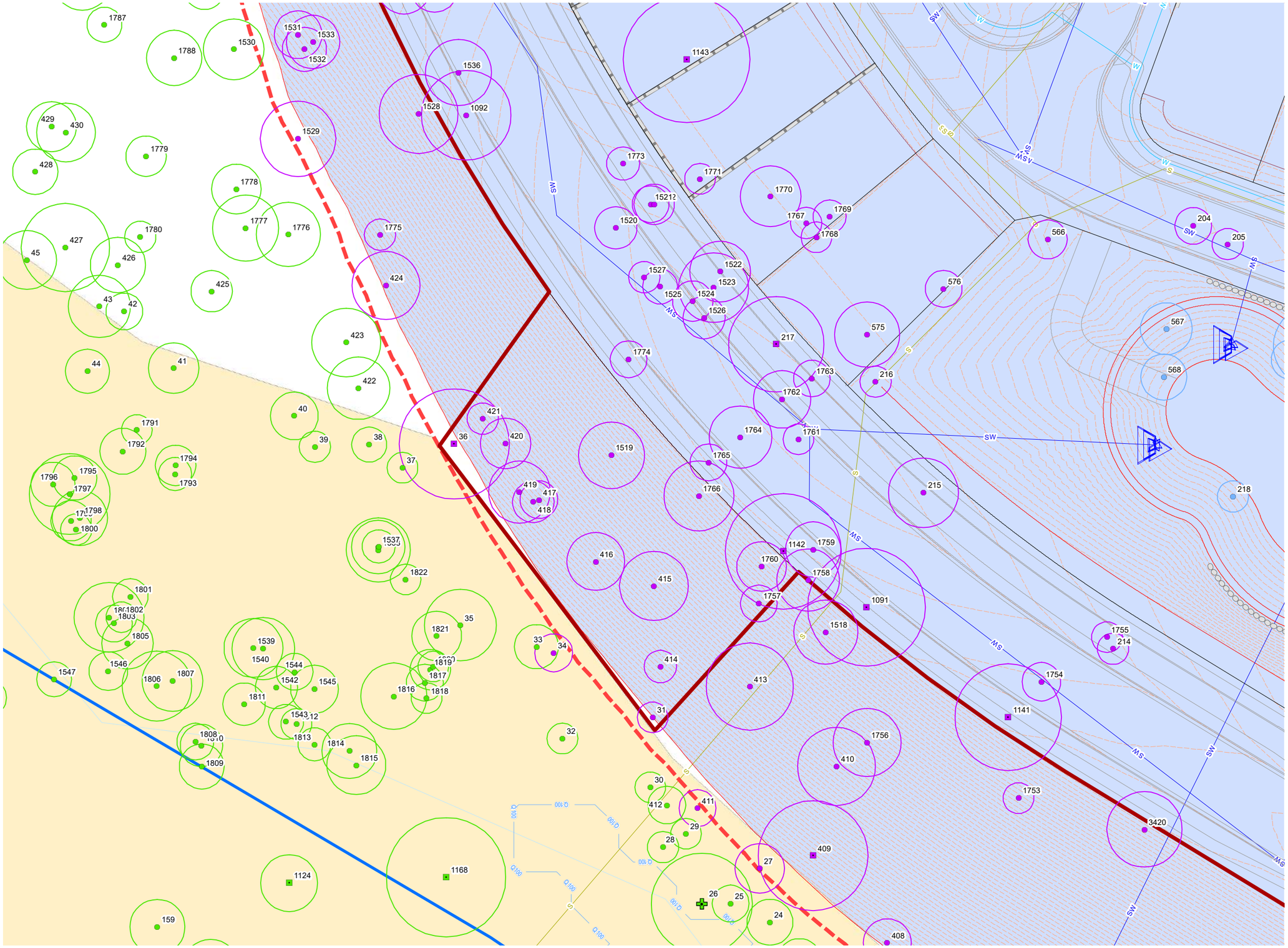
6.13 Development Asessment



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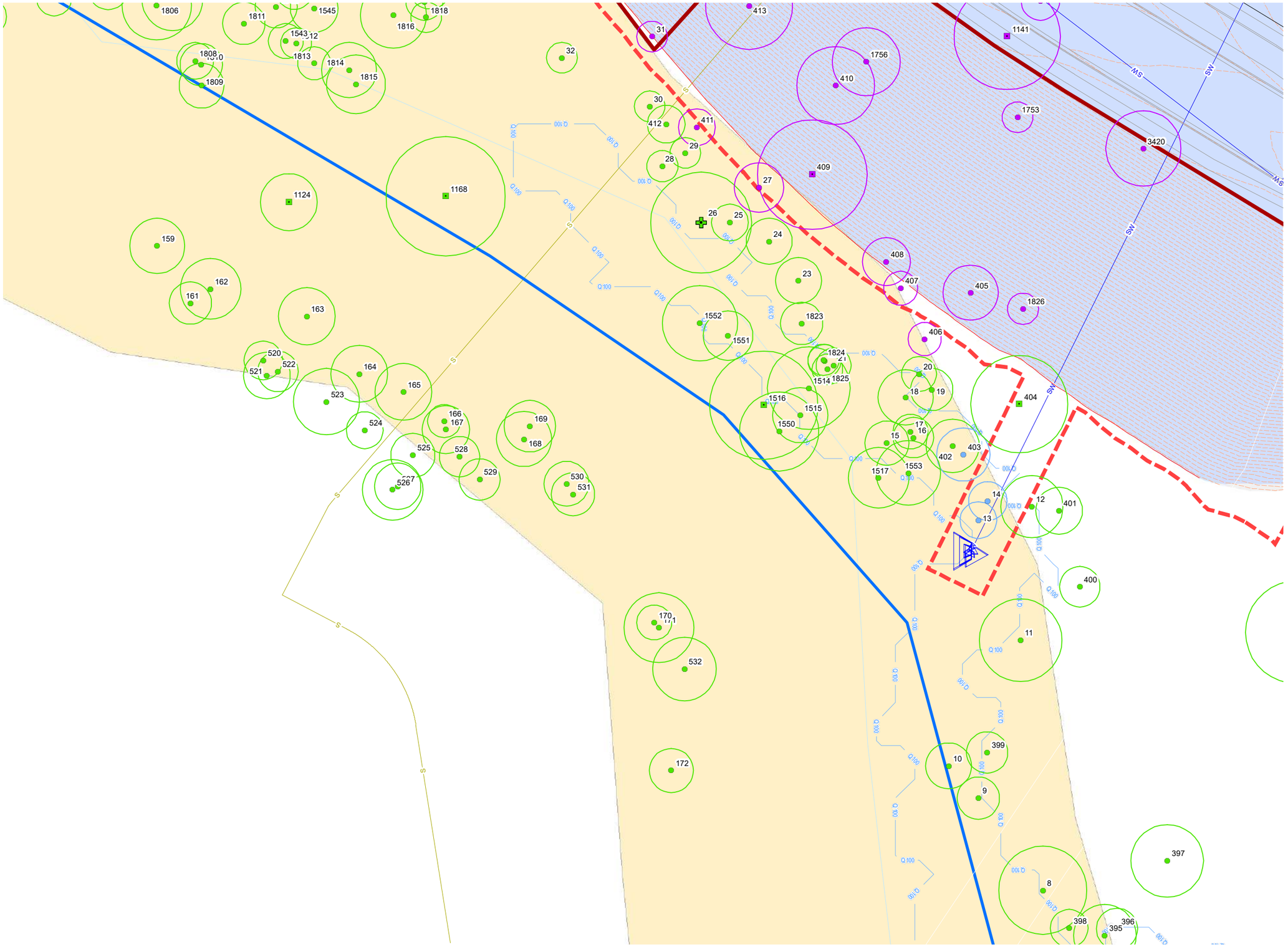
6.14 Development Asessment



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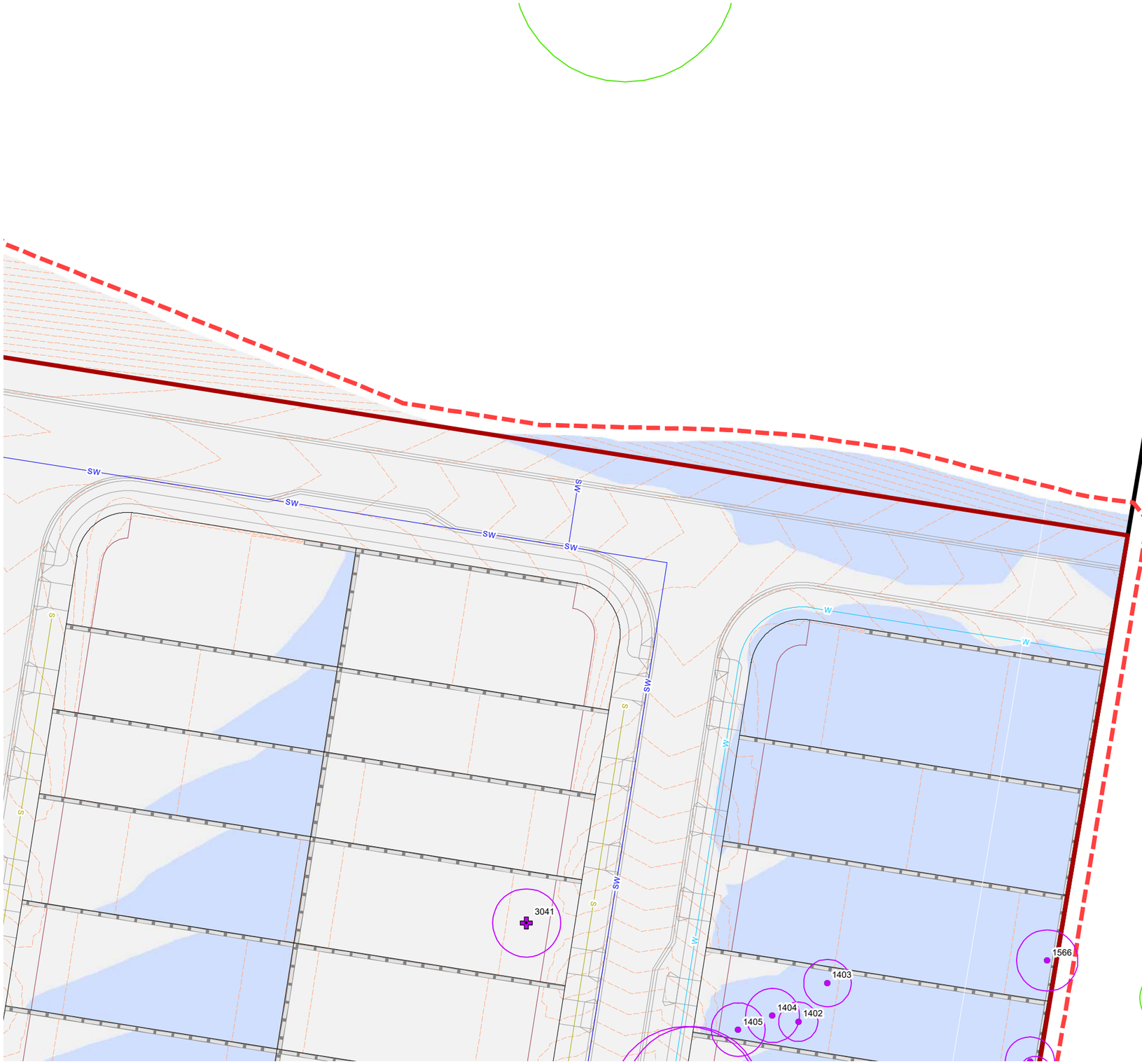
6.15 Development Asessment



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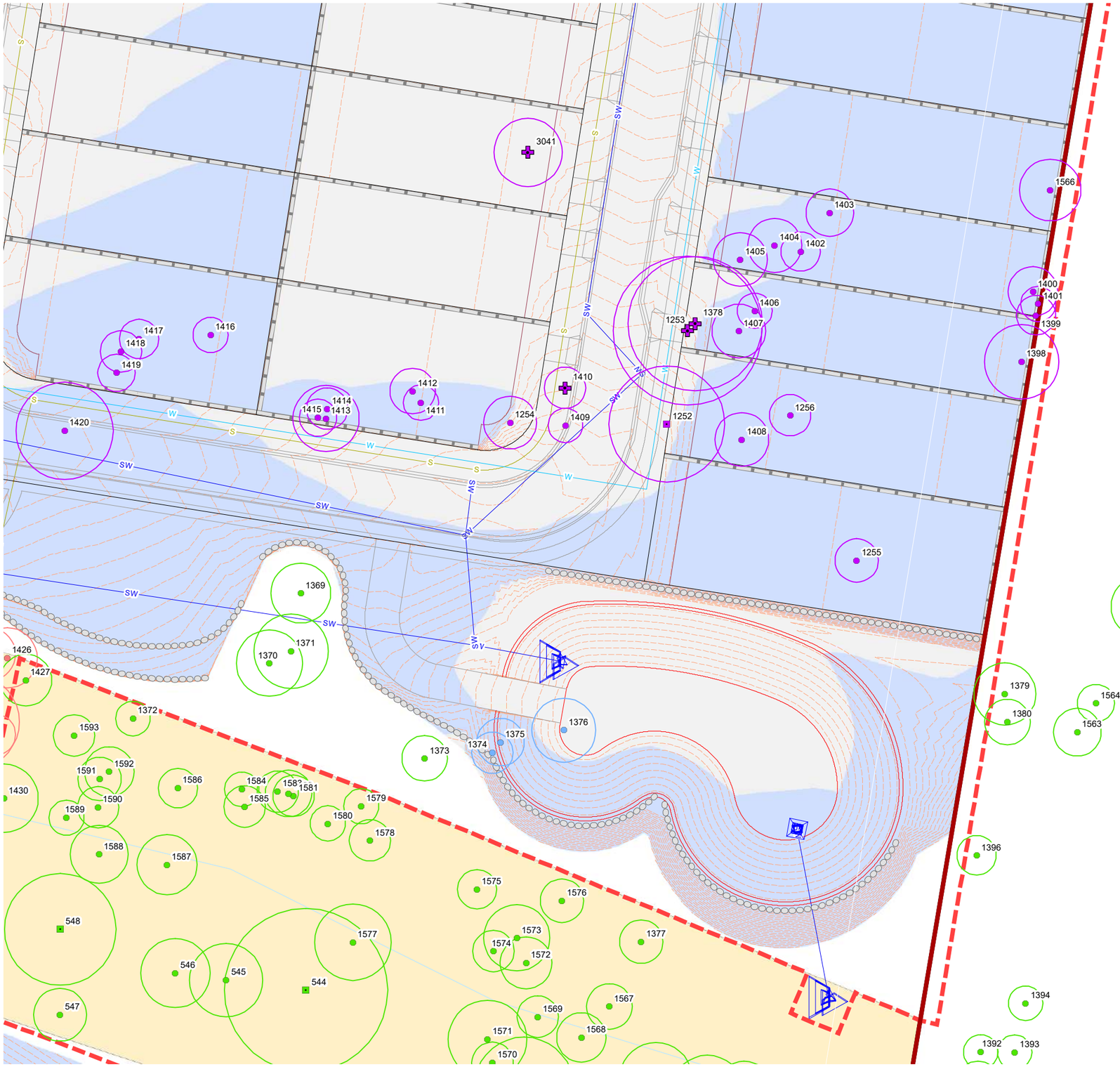
6.16 Development Asessment



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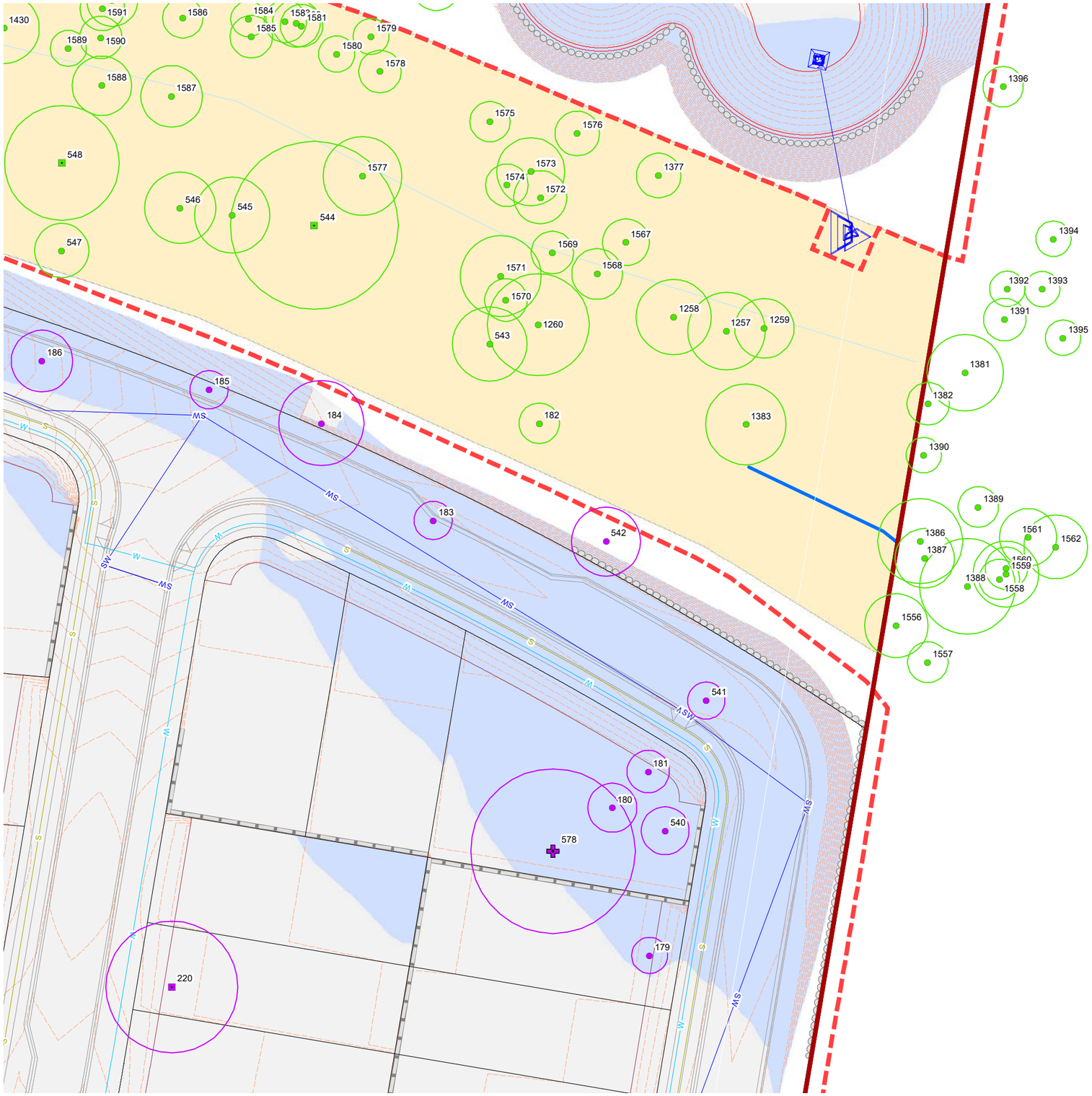
6.17 Development Asessment



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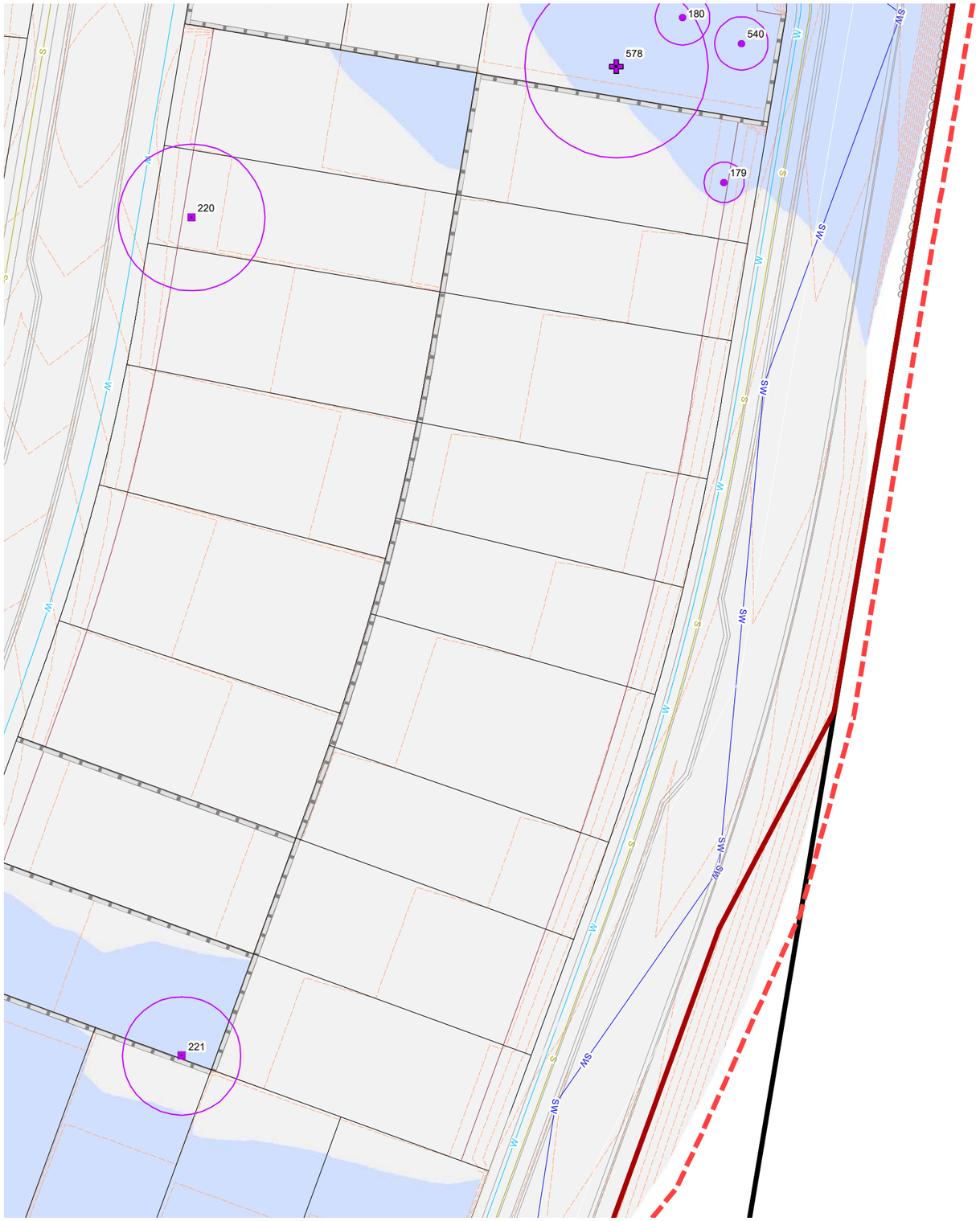
6.18 Development Asessment



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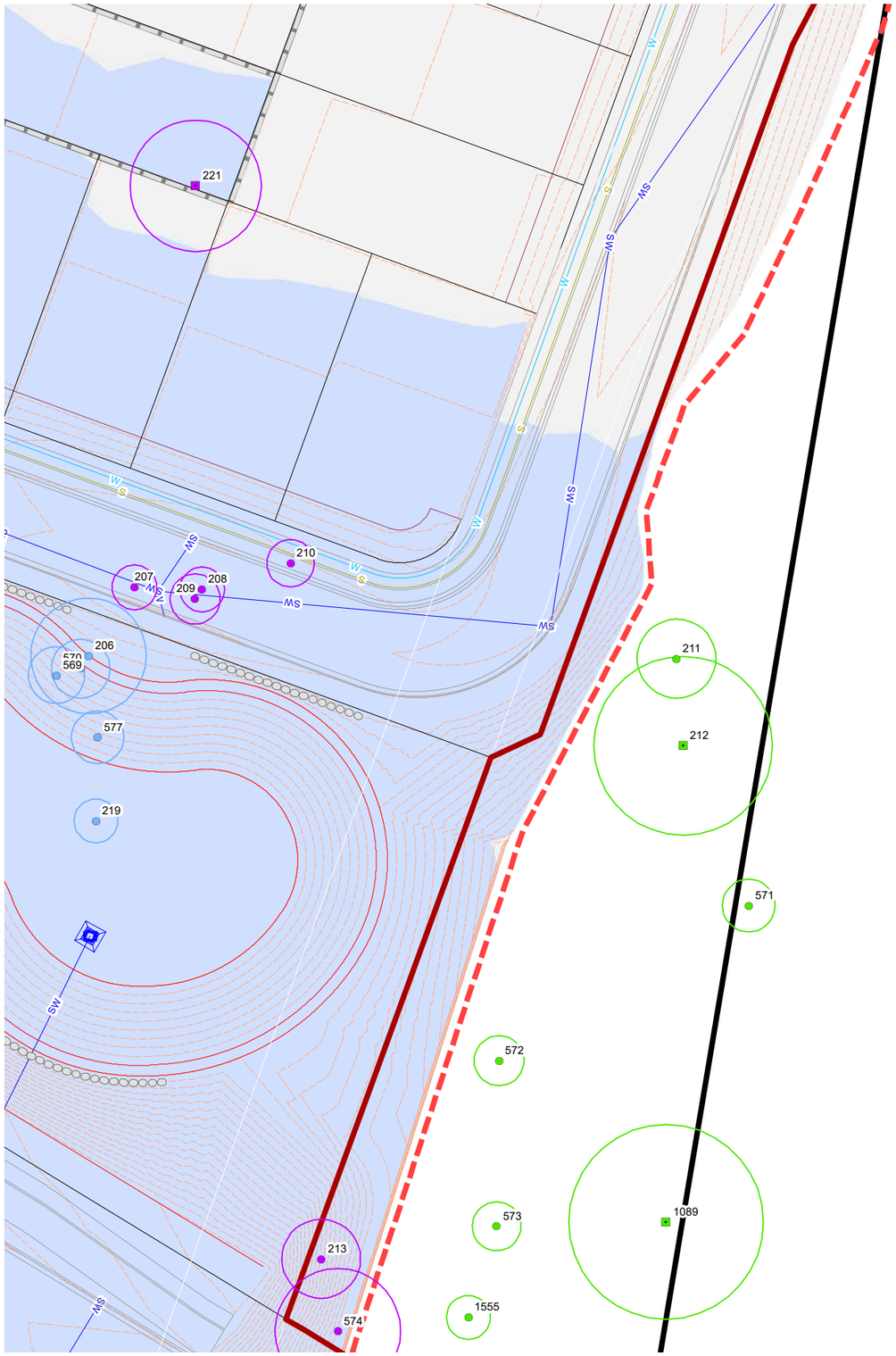
6.19 Development Asessment



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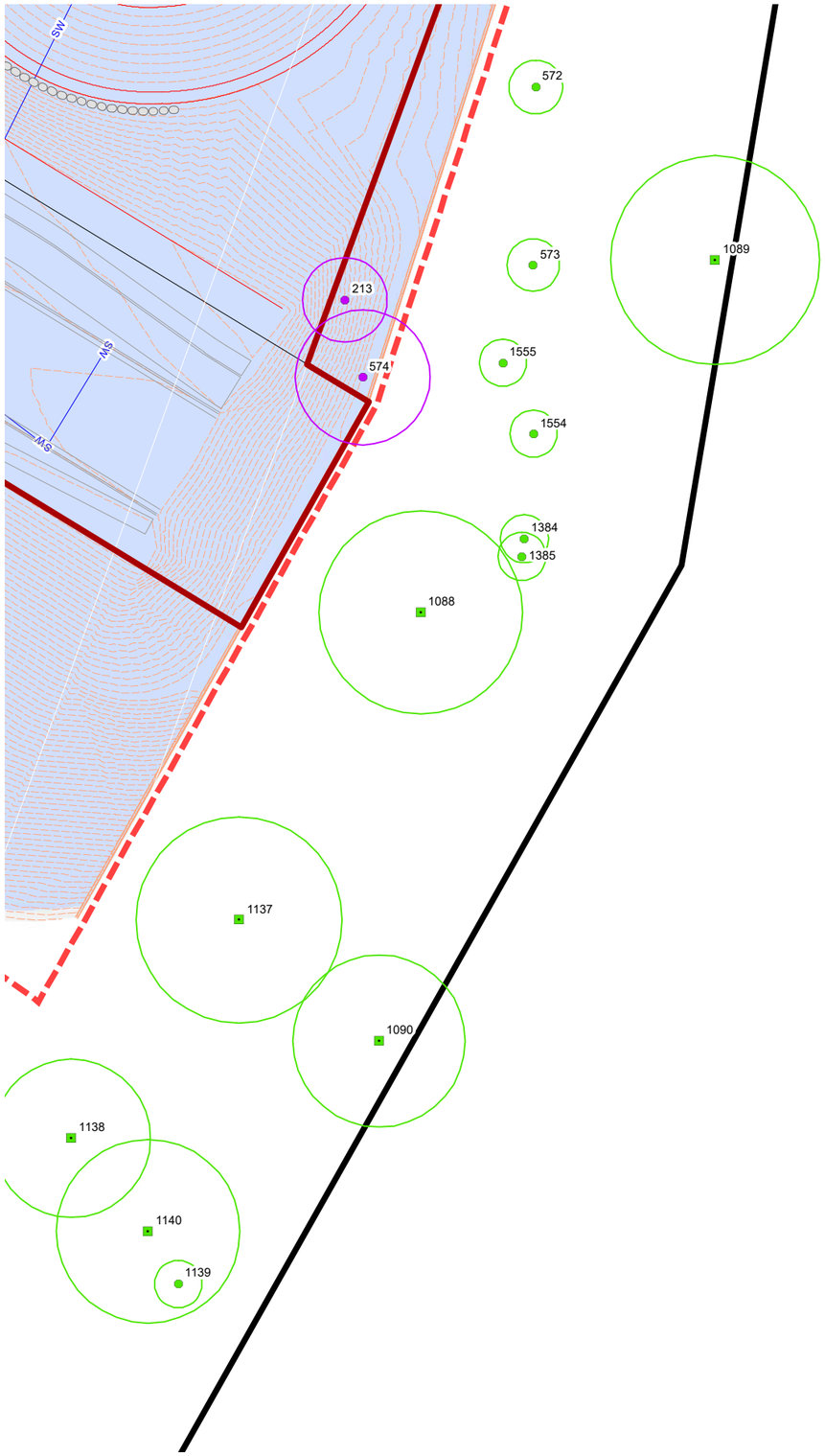

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7.2. Potential Impacts

The following subsections address key potential ecological impacts associated with the development of Precinct A.

7.2.1 Vegetation clearing

Clearing of vegetation to support the development will overall reduce vegetation cover and habitat available for flora and fauna currently utilising the site. The retention and rehabilitation of site corridors is expected to facilitate ongoing habitat and connectivity value for expected fauna species, with clearing impacts further mitigated by offsets being assessed under the EPBC Act.

7.2.2 Weeds

There will be increases to vehicle movement during the construction phase. Although this is considered minor, it has the potential to increase the spread of weeds in the area, particularly during the vegetation clearing phase, noting that the New Beith Site is already heavily weed infested and corridors will be rehabilitated. With the implementation of standard mitigation measures, the project is likely to result in a negligible impact to ecological values due to the potential introduction/spread of weeds.

7.2.3 Vehicle movements

During construction, a minor increase in vehicles necessary to construct the road will be required on the precinct. Potential direct impacts from vehicle movements on flora and fauna, and vegetation communities include:

- removal of vegetation or fauna habitat by vehicles traversing these areas; and
- fauna strike.

Potential indirect impacts from vehicle movements include:

- interference of fauna through visual and noise impacts, which can subsequently affect feeding, roosting, breeding or nesting behaviour;
- introducing and / or spreading weeds carried on or in vehicles, resulting in deterioration of surrounding environments and potentially important fauna habitat; and
- smothering from excess dust generated by vehicles traversing the project area resulting in damage to retained vegetation.

With the implementation of standard mitigation measures detailed in a Construction Environmental Management Plan, the project is likely to result in a temporary and minor impact to ecological values due to vehicular movements.

7.2.4 Earthworks

Construction activities have the potential to generate dust emissions. Dust emissions during construction will be temporary. The main sources of dust will be generated via:

- dust lift-off from exposed surfaces (e.g. construction roads and pads);

- earthworks, including construction of the embankments, and moving, dumping and shaping material; and
- vegetation and soil clearing of the land.

Excessive deposition of dust on leaves of plants can suppress growth and photosynthesis, resulting in reduced habitat quality for fauna. High levels of airborne dust can irritate the respiratory systems of fauna and potentially result in ingestion of dust-coated seeds and other foods. With the implementation of standard mitigation measures, the project is likely to result in a temporary and minor impact to ecological values due to the generation of dust.

7.2.5 Light emissions during construction

Artificial light can affect both nocturnal and diurnal animals by disrupting behavioural patterns, with quality of light (e.g. wavelength, 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; however, night works will not be common. 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 unlikely to be significant.

With the implementation of standard mitigation measures, the project is likely to result in a negligible impact to ecological values due to light pollution during construction.

7.2.6 Noise and vibration

Noise levels greater than existing ambient noise levels are expected during the construction within the project area. Sources of noise are likely to consist of noise in short, intense pulses from mobile plant equipment, and more prolonged noise, with consistent vibration, pitch and volume from generators, excavators and pumps, in addition to noise from vehicles.

Both steady continuous and single noise events have the potential to lead to ecological impacts. Construction noise is expected to elicit some avoidance response from fauna using the surrounding vegetation though, with consideration of the extent of habitat available in the study area and current exposure to surrounding noise and vibration impacts, this is likely to be a temporary and negligible to minor impact.

7.2.7 Waste disposal

Inappropriate disposal of non-hazardous wastes can attract vermin and other wildlife to precinct. This may exacerbate potential impacts (e.g. road mortality). Litter may also enter surrounding environments. With the implementation of standard mitigation measures, the project is likely to result in a negligible impact to ecological values due to the generation and handling of waste.

7.2.8 Hazardous and dangerous goods

Spills and leaks from transfers (e.g. fuel and/or chemicals) and inadequate storage of dangerous goods and hazardous wastes could result in point-source contamination of surrounding land. Direct adverse impacts could include toxic impacts on vegetation to be retained (resulting in degradation of vegetation quality), direct toxic impacts on fauna (from contact, inhalation or ingestion) or indirect impacts on flora and fauna from habitat loss. Direct adverse impacts on surface and groundwater quality are also possible.

With the application of standard mitigation and management measures, impacts from liquid and solid waste disposal will be avoided or localised and small in scale. Further to this, the likelihood of significant spillages is considered low. Therefore, the project is likely to result in a negligible impact to ecological values due to potential spills and leaks.

7.2.9 Increased human presence

Increased human activity during construction has the potential to disturb fauna within adjacent habitat areas. Resulting impacts to fauna include heightened vigilance and predator avoidance, which can disrupt foraging and roosting efficiency or deter wildlife from using particular areas. Noting the surrounding landscape and dominance of urban development meaning humans are present proximal to the precinct, 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.

7.3. Ongoing disturbances

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

- vehicle strike;
- noise and light pollution; and
- increased human presence.

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

7.3.1 Vehicle strike

Upon completion of the development, vehicle traffic will increase significantly (compared to baseline conditions), increasing the likelihood of fauna strike. The probability of fauna strike is not considered to be exacerbated as fauna are known to typically avoid urbanised areas. Notwithstanding, a low number of fauna may occasionally enter the area and be at risk of vehicular strike. Fauna safety management criteria will be met as specified in the endorsed NESS, including fauna passage augmentation of all retention corridor crossings.

7.3.2 Noise and light pollution

Noise levels are likely to increase once the development has been completed as there will be increased vehicular traffic from vehicles entering the development.

Artificial light from the development 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). These potential adverse impacts can be mitigated by incorporating directional lighting along the road verge where practical. The project is considered likely to result in a negligible impact to wildlife due to light spillage.

7.3.3 Increased human presence

Increased human activity in the form of increased traffic entering the development has the potential to disturb fauna that exist within the broader area. Examples of impacts included heightened vigilance and predator avoidance, which can disrupt foraging and roosting efficiency, or deter wildlife from using specific areas.

Noting that buffers, ecological corridors and open space connectors are to be provided under the proposal, increased human presence is expected to have a minor to moderate impact to wildlife and vegetation.

7.4. Management and compensatory measures

Management and compensatory measures proposed to minimise and offset impacts associated with the development are discussed within the following subsections.

7.4.1 Vegetation Management Plan

A Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) forms part of the broader management document submitted as part of the development application for the New Beith Site.

The VMP covers clearing of all vegetation listed in this report and includes details on the following:

- trees marked for removal;
- all civil works likely to impact existing vegetation;
- temporary and permanent exclusion and protection fencing;
- roles and responsibilities for site contractors, the developer and the consultant group;
- stockpiling, reuse of cleared vegetation, and site access locations; and
- links to weed management and revegetation proposals.

7.4.2 Fauna Management Plan

A Fauna Management Plan (FMP) forms part of the broader management document submitted as part of the development application for the New Beith Site.

The FMP covers clearing of all vegetation listed in this report and includes details on the following:

- a list of relevant State and Commonwealth legislation constraints and controls for fauna potentially affected by construction works;
- species surveyed utilising the site, focusing on those most likely impacted by development works;
- details of the threats to existing fauna species;
- a clearing sequence plan showing the commencement of clearing and direction of removal to allow for the appropriate flushing of fauna towards safe havens and/or the application of an appropriate relocation program;
- management and mitigation measures – *i.e.*, temporary use of fauna exclusion fencing;
- description of fauna spotter role, contacts and certification; and
- specific fauna management procedures for potential or known habitat trees.

7.4.3 Rehabilitation Management Plan

An RMP could form part of the broader management actions on approval for the New Beith Site, and would generally include information on:

- rehabilitation efforts are in accordance with SEQ Ecological Restoration Guidelines (SEQRF);
- existing and proposed contours;
- locations of services and required earthworks;
- existing vegetation to be retained or removed;
- location of waterways and waterbodies;
- major weed infestations and proposed treatments; and
- trail and path systems.

Of note, rehabilitation and planting within the riparian corridors will use less-flammable species amenable to the Regional Ecosystem's broad vegetation group in accordance with the recommendations of the bushfire management plan where relevant.

7.5. Guideline 14 – Environmental Values and Sustainable Resource Use

Guideline 14 outlines the values and strategies for protecting the environment and optimising resource use in PDAs and includes the following strategies:

- Environmental values.
- Pollution sources.
- Climate change issues.
- Natural resources.

A response to Guideline 14, with respect to Precinct A, is presented below:

Ecological Processes and Systems

Values	Strategies	Comments
1. Significant terrestrial biodiversity values Areas of significant biodiversity value may include: ▪ Land mapped in the applicable PDA development scheme as having significant biodiversity values. ▪ Mapped biodiversity corridors identified in the applicable PDA development scheme. ▪ Other areas of significance identified in the applicable PDA development scheme. ▪ Viable areas of remnant vegetation containing endangered regional ecosystems as defined in Appendix 1. ▪ Listed threatened species habitat.	Identify significant terrestrial biodiversity values within and adjoining the development area by undertaking: ▪ Robust field surveys. ▪ Desktop assessments using local, state and commonwealth environment databases and mapping searches. Demonstrate how the development minimises impacts on significant biodiversity values by minimising vegetation clearing generally within the area and by specifically: ▪ Retaining and enhancing areas of viable remnant vegetation containing endangered regional ecosystems as defined in Appendix 1. ▪ Avoiding, minimising or off-setting the clearing of non-viable remnant vegetation containing endangered regional ecosystems as defined in Appendix 1. ▪ Minimising the clearing of remnant and regulated regrowth vegetation within the area. ▪ Providing adequate buffers between development and any identified significant biodiversity value within or adjoining the development site.	The area of Precinct A and surrounding landscape has been subject to detailed ecological assessments by SHG to identify existing and potential ecological values present at the site. The findings of the detailed fauna and flora surveys have been provided within this SBAR. Precinct A contains two broad vegetation types. The southern and eastern portions of the precinct are mapped as Category B (remnant) vegetation and are located approximately 2.5 km west of the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor. The remnant vegetation within Precinct A works area contains composite Of Concern RE12.3.11/12.3.7. The remaining area of the precinct is mapped as Category X and has undergone historical selective clearing, removing mature trees that had potential habitat values. Under the PMAV, the precinct does not contain any areas of viable endangered vegetation which is identified as significant under IG 14. The mapped remnant vegetation on-site is recognised as essential habitat for *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) under the VMA. The desktop assessment identified the remnant vegetation on-site as containing potential habitat for a number of threatened species under the EPBC Act and NCA. On-ground assessments found the remnant vegetation to lack significant habitat values to provide habitat for these threatened species, due largely to historical disturbance. As discussed in detail within this SBAR, the eastern portion (Category X vegetation) of the precinct has been subject to historic modification in the form of clearing. As a result, many of the larger, habitat trees have been removed from this portion of the site thus reducing the suitability of the vegetation for species such as Greater Glider.

Values	Strategies	Comments
	▪ Providing management plans to reduce and control clearing and manage other development and construction impacts in the area.	Vegetation is proposed to be largely retained with vegetation retention zones within the unnamed tributary of Abrade Creek, connecting to vegetation adjoining the eastern boundary of the New Beith Site that will provide habitat for urbanised species located on-site. Only selective clearing is proposed to construct a sewer and stormwater retention basin outlet. In addition, multiple linear open space corridors are proposed across the broader New Beith Site, buffering in situ ecological values from the development and retaining connectivity values within major ecological corridors. The remnant vegetation within the precinct was determined to contain minimal habitat value for threatened species, such as the Spotted-tailed Quoll and Greater Glider, due to the lack of suitable habitat values including denning habitat and old-growth hollows. The removal of the low order remnant vegetation within the precinct and potential area of biodiversity value will be offset at the Federal level as part of the development and impacts will be minimised through the retention of vegetation on-site. A linear open space network and vegetation retention zones are proposed throughout the site (including Precinct A) to allow the retention of ecological values *in situ* and to create a soft buffer between the development and environmental values (*i.e.,* Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor) located further to the west. Vegetation Management Plans (VMP), Fauna Management Plans (FMP) and Rehabilitation Management Plans (RMP) are recommended for this site to manage potential impacts of the development in the area.

Values	Strategies	Comments
		While the development proposes to remove some of this vegetation, it will be appropriately offset under the EPBC Act and managed with the retention of environmental corridors to minimise the overall impact on the New Beith Site.
2. Ecological connectivity	▪ Identify priority vegetation patches, fauna habitat features and fauna movement corridors in and beyond the application site through detailed site assessments completed in accordance with the relevant local government authority guidelines or planning scheme policies for ecological assessment ▪ Retain vegetation connections between priority vegetation patches, fauna habitat features and fauna linkages to ensure ecological connectivity is maintained or enhanced ▪ Minimise locating major infrastructure through identified corridor linkages ▪ Undertake strategic rehabilitation of degraded land where required to improve or create functioning corridors.	Detailed field surveys were conducted in accordance with the IG 14 requirements to identify any significant biodiversity values on-site including flow paths to determine the suitability of site vegetation as habitat for threatened species. Targeted fauna surveys were performed to demonstrate adequate search effort for listed threatened species throughout the search area. Field surveys did not detect significant habitat values on-site. Disturbance is present across the New Beith Site with historical logging that has removed many large habitat trees that may provide habitat for Greater Glider. The majority of the precinct is disturbed from previous land uses with the vegetation meeting the definition of non-remnant. This Category X portion of the precinct contains limited fauna habitat features, where usage of the precinct by threatened species would largely be opportunistic due to the high level of modification and fragmentation from surrounding potential habitat. Field surveys confirmed that the precinct does not contain areas of viable endangered remnant vegetation. Three (3) conservation significant fauna species were detected within the broader New Beith Site including Koala, Grey-headed Flying-fox and *Melaleuca irbyana*. Indirect evidence of Koala was detected during SAT Surveys and a Grey-headed Flying-fox was recorded foraging during spotlighting surveys. In addition, a *Melaleuca irbyana* specimen was recorded along the eastern access track of the site, outside of Precinct A works area.

Values	Strategies	Comments
		A linear open space network and vegetation retention area are proposed for the broader site as part of the development, retaining connectivity values for mobile fauna species, such as the Koala, within major ecological corridors and habitat linkages. The open space network integrates a mapped *low risk* waterway for WWBW unnamed tributary of Abrade Creek which is mapped as a 'Low Order Remnant Vegetation' under the site's NESS and 'Local Linear Open Space' in the Context Plan, which will also provide urban connectivity with the vegetation adjoining the eastern boundary of the New Beith Site. In addition, vegetation associated within Round Mountain is proposed to be retained with connectivity maintained within the Flagstone Creek corridor. Environmental corridors will be rehabilitated in order to ensure the functioning of the corridors. Replanting using tree species consistent with existing rectified Regional Ecosystems where practical is considered appropriate to mitigate environmental impacts of clearing and development in the context of the PDA. Of note, rehabilitation and planting within the riparian corridors will use less-flammable species amenable to the Regional Ecosystem's broad vegetation group in accordance with the recommendations of the bushfire management plan where relevant.
3. Sustainable landscaping practices	▪ Incorporate biodiversity friendly landscape principles and practices such as retaining habitat trees in road reserves and opens space areas. ▪ Maximise use of locally occurring native species in landscaping.	Sustainable landscape principles and practices will be incorporated within the development area under the development proposal. These will include planting vegetation where possible that is reflective of currently mapped regional ecosystems associated with the New Beith Site. Of note, rehabilitation and planting within the riparian corridors will use less-flammable species amenable to the Regional Ecosystem's broad vegetation

Values	Strategies	Comments
	▪ Identified opportunities for revegetation and rehabilitation along waterways and biodiversity corridors.	group in accordance with the recommendations of the bushfire management plan where relevant.
4. Bushfire risk management	▪ Ensure significant biodiversity values are protected from exempt clearing by ensuring newly built infrastructure is adequately set back from identified biodiversity areas. ▪ Where a firebreak is required to protect new infrastructure ensure clearing associated with the firebreaks is located external to significant biodiversity areas.	It is understood that the need for a Bushfire Management Plan will be addressed separately.

Waterways and Wetlands

Values	Strategies	Comments
1. Wetlands	▪ Identify and accurately map the extent of, and describe the values for, any identified wetlands of high ecological significance and referrable wetlands ▪ Provide adequate buffers between development and wetlands that are in and adjacent to the PDA (where feasible incorporate open space, storm water treatment or fauna corridors within wetland buffers) ▪ Where a wetland of high ecological significance occurs, a minimum buffer of 50 metres between the development proposal and the wetland is recommended	SARA Wetland Protection Area mapping and SPP MSES mapping does not identify protected wetlands within or adjacent to the proposal area. Ecological field surveys did not detect wetland values within the New Beith Site.
2. Waterways	▪ Identify and accurately map waterways in accordance with DES' stream order hierarchy (1-5). ▪ Determine existing and proposed waterway values of site stream orders (eg. Intact remnant vegetation, riparian values, fauna connectivity, natural water quality function, watercourse stability) ▪ Retain waterways in their undisturbed condition by minimising disturbance to natural drainage. Where this is not proposed provide a detailed waterway assessment report justifying encroachment or removal of waterway areas. ▪ Provide adequate buffers between development and retained waterways to provide waterway protection including temperature, bank stability, light, aquatic habitat, terrestrial habitat. ▪ Where waterways have been designated or identified to provide dual use (fauna corridor, open space connection, stormwater conveyance) provide additional buffer setback.	One (1) *low risk* waterway for WWBW waterway (unnamed tributary of Abrade Creek) is mapped as intersecting the precinct. The riparian corridor of another *low risk* waterway for WWBW waterway (unnamed tributary of Flagstone Creek) is mapped as intersecting a section of the Precinct A works area, which extends outside of the boundary of the precinct in the south. Note that the flow path of the waterway itself does not intersect the Precinct A works area. Both DAF waterways will be retained and rehabilitated within vegetation retention zones. Only selective clearing is proposed to occur within the riparian corridors as necessary mainly due to a sewer and stormwater retention basin. In addition, Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control Plans will be prepared as part of this application and will manage and minimise potential impacts on the mapped waterways.

Values	Strategies	Comments
3. Water Quality	▪ Water discharge to on-site and adjacent water systems (freshwater, estuarine and marine) must meet water quality standards under current Queensland legislation. ▪ Soil disturbance must be managed to avoid associated contaminants entering adjacent water systems. ▪ Identify nutrient hazard areas and appropriately manage soil and groundwater disturbance to avoid or minimise nutrient mobilisation that may increase the risk of coastal algal blooms. ▪ Avoid or minimise waste water discharge from the site in accordance with a waste water management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person. ▪ Avoid areas with highly permeable soils or a high water table when locating waste disposal activities or facilities. ▪ Provide adequate buffers for water quality between development and retained waterways.	Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control Plans will be prepared as part of this application and will manage and minimise potential impacts on mapped waterways.

7.6. Guideline 17 – Koala Habitat Obligations

Impacts on Koala habitat values will not be managed through the measures outlined in Implementation Guideline 17 as the development, management and offset of site Koala Habitat values will be governed through an approval from the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (ref: EPBC 2019/8398), which is principally interested in achieving the same outcomes for the precinct. As such, a response to Guideline 17 is not required.

8. Conclusion

This SBAR for Precinct A was prepared by SHG on behalf of Frasers Property New Beith Pty Ltd in response to EDQs *PDA Implementation Guideline No. 14 (Environmental values and sustainable resources)* and the requirements of the EDQ endorsed NESS for the proposed development of Round Mountain located at Olson Road, New Beith, north of Flagstone City.

This SBAR for Precinct A is based on a desktop and detailed field analysis which has found the following conclusions:

- A search using the EPBC Act PMST identified the potential for eight (8) TECs, seventeen (17) threatened flora species and twenty-nine (29) threatened fauna species to occur on the New Beith Site .
    - The remnant vegetation provides potential habitat for several listed threatened species under the EPBC Act and NCA and will continue to provide habitat value within the retained areas. However, key habitat values for Greater Glider, Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby and Spotted-tailed Quoll are lacking across the site.
    - No TECs relevant to the EBC Act assessment were detected within the precinct during field surveys.
- A Wildlife Online search for threatened species under the NCA identified the potential for seven (7) threatened fauna species and one (1) threatened flora species, *Melaleuca irbyana* (Swamp Tea-tree) to potentially occur on-site.
- Three (3) conservation significant species were detected within the New Beith Site boundary, including the Koala, Grey-headed Flying-fox and *Melaleuca irbyana*. Evidence of Koalas were observed on-site through scats detected during SAT surveys. A Grey-headed Flying-fox was observed foraging during spotlight surveys approximately 380m to the west of the Precinct A boundary. In addition, a *Melaleuca irbyana* specimen was observed along the eastern access track within the New Beith Site, outside of the Precinct A works area.
- No other threatened flora and fauna species listed under the EPBC Act or NCA were detected on-site. The suitability of the precinct for threatened species is reduced as a result of historical clearing and logging activities, which has removed the majority of the old-growth trees from the site. In addition, threats from feral dogs and foxes are present on-site, which are confirmed to be active within the precinct.
- The New Beith Site has been subject to two (2) Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) assessments which have been certified by the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME) (PMAV 2018/0012365 formally 2010/007185). Precinct A is mapped as containing Category X (non-remnant) vegetation and regulated (Category B – remnant) vegetation under the VMA. The precinct works area encompasses relatively small portions of remnant vegetation within the east and south, with Category X in the remaining portion. The mapped Category B vegetation consists of composite Of Concern RE12.3.11/12.3.7. The vegetation was found to be generally in accordance with the PMAV.

- Precinct A contains one (1) mapped *low risk* waterway for WWBW in the east of the site. The precinct works area where it extends outside of the precinct's southern boundary encroaches onto the riparian vegetation of another *low risk* waterway for WWBW, the flow path of which does not intersect the precinct. These riparian corridors are proposed to be retained and rehabilitated within open space corridors and vegetation retention zones with less-flammable species amenable to the Regional Ecosystem's broad vegetation group in accordance with the recommendations of the bushfire management plan where relevant. Only selective clearing is proposed to be undertaken within the riparian vegetation of these *low risk* waterways as necessary to construct a sewer and stormwater retention basin. Of note, there is a sewer connection extending beyond the southern boundary of Precinct A through this remnant vegetation that will be addressed as part of the Precinct B report. Field surveys confirmed the presence of a vegetation management drainage feature across the precinct, the ecological values of which will be retained within a proposed open space corridors as discussed.
- The project (action) inclusive of Precinct A is currently being assessed under the EPBC Act (ref: EPBC 2019/8398) whereby impacts on Koala habitat including offsets under negotiation are to be managed through the conditions of the approval. Therefore, impacts on Koala will not be managed according to the measures described in IG 17.
- The development requires the removal of mapped Category B (remnant) vegetation in order to deliver the urban growth intent of the Greater Flagstone PDA. The layout has been designed cognisant of prevailing environmental values, criteria specified in the endorsed NESS and EPBC Act assessment requirements.

9. Recommendations

Given the size of the precinct, surrounding site and also the presence of significant environmental values in the surrounding landscape, particularly within the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor to the west, the following management plans are recommended by this SBAR:

9.1.1 Vegetation Management Plan

Vegetation Management Plans (VMP) form part of the broader management document submitted as part of ROL applications for the New Beith Site.

Each VMP covers clearing of all vegetation listed in this report and includes details on the following:

- trees marked for removal;
- all civil works likely to impact existing vegetation;
- temporary and permanent exclusion and protection fencing;
- roles and responsibilities for site contractors, the developer and the consultant group;
- stockpiling, reuse of cleared vegetation, and site access locations; and
- links to weed management and revegetation proposals.

9.1.2 Fauna Management Plan

Fauna Management Plans (FMP) forms part of the broader management document submitted as part of the ROL applications for the New Beith Site.

Each FMP covers clearing of all vegetation listed in this report and includes details on the following:

- a list of relevant State and Commonwealth legislation constraints and controls for fauna potentially affected by construction works;
- species surveyed utilising the site, focusing on those most likely impacted by development works;
- details of the threats to existing fauna species;
- a clearing sequence plan showing the commencement of clearing and direction of removal to allow for the appropriate flushing of fauna towards safe havens and/or the application of an appropriate relocation program;
- management and mitigation measures – *i.e.*, temporary use of fauna exclusion fencing;
- description of fauna spotter role, contacts and certification; and
- specific fauna management procedures for potential or known habitat trees.

9.1.3 Rehabilitation Management Plan

Rehabilitation Management Plans for the on-site waterways and proposed corridors is recommended to be developed to ensure complementary plantings and sensitive weed management techniques are implemented.

Of note, rehabilitation and planting within the riparian corridors will use less-flammable species amenable to the Regional Ecosystem's broad vegetation group in accordance with the recommendations of the bushfire management plan where relevant.

Appendices

Appendix A

Development Context Plan and Overall Master Plan

Appendix B

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Protected Matters Search Tool Results

Appendix C

Nature Conservation Act 1992

Wildlife Online Search Results

Appendix D

Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

Appendix E

Flora Species List

Appendix F

SAT Survey Results

Appendix G

Camera Trap Images

Appendix H

Detailed Waterway Assessments

Appendix I

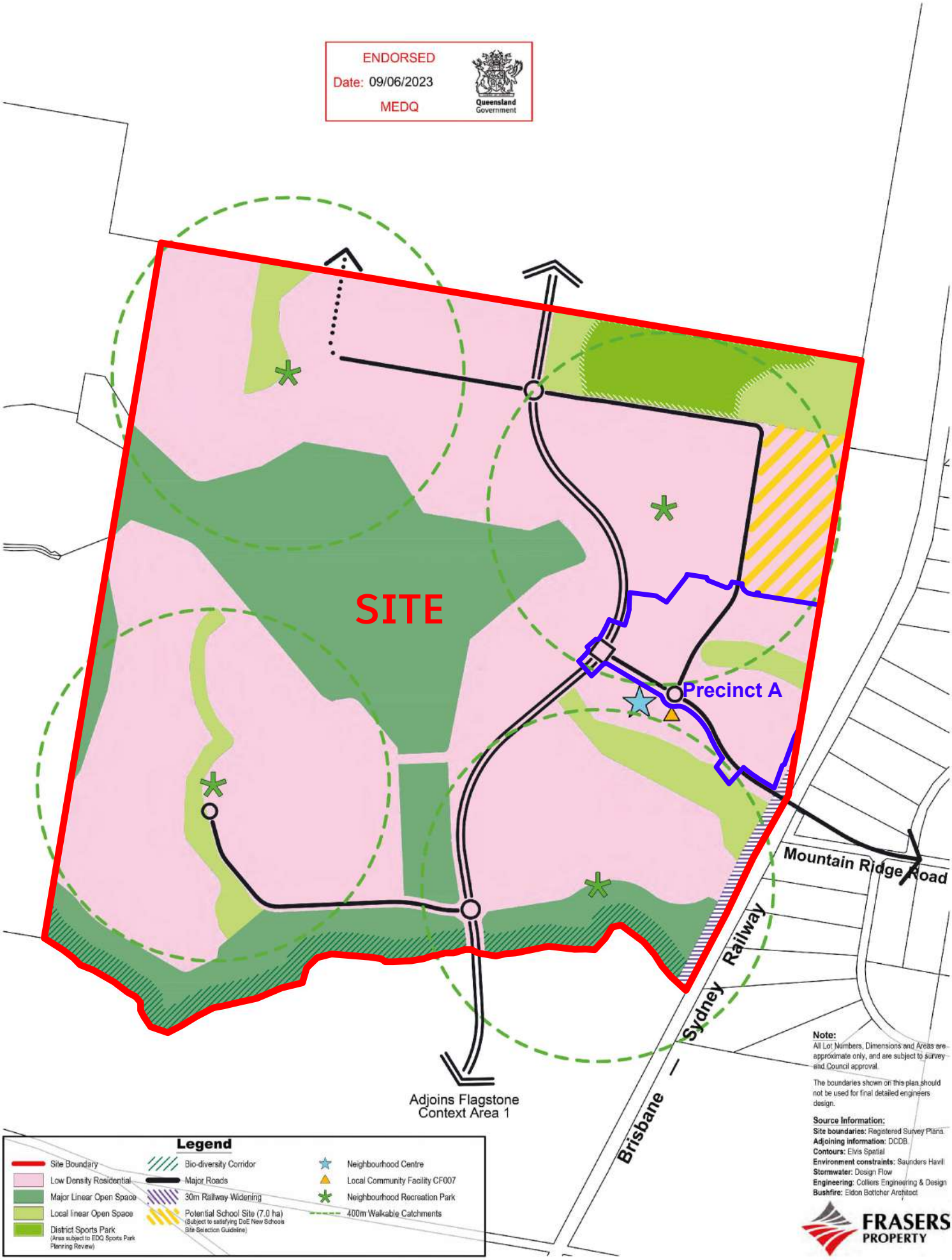
Tree Schedule

Appendix A

Development Context Plan and Overall Master Plan

ENDORSED
Date: 09/06/2023
MEDQ

Queensland Government



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Low Density Residential
- Major Linear Open Space
- Local linear Open Space
- District Sports Park (Area subject to EDQ Sports Park Planning Review)
- Bio-diversity Corridor
- Major Roads
- 30m Railway Widening
- Potential School Site (7.0 ha) (Subject to satisfying DoE New Schools Site Selection Guideline)
- Neighbourhood Centre
- Local Community Facility CF007
- Neighbourhood Recreation Park
- 400m Walkable Catchments

Note:
All Lot Numbers, Dimensions and Areas are approximate only, and are subject to survey and Council approval.

The boundaries shown on this plan should not be used for final detailed engineers design.

Source Information:
Site boundaries: Registered Survey Plans.
Adjoining information: DCDB.
Contours: Elvis Spatial
Environment constraints: Saunders Havill
Stormwater: Design Flow
Engineering: Colliers Engineering & Design
Bushfire: Eldon Bottcher Architect

FRASERS PROPERTY

PLAN REF: 151113
Rev No: –
DATE: May 2024
CLIENT: Frasers
DRAWN BY: WNW
CHECKED BY: PHE
Not to Scale @ A4

NEW BEITH
Precinct A
CPAS Land Use

URBAN DESIGN
Level 8
31 Duncan Street
PO Box 1559
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006
T +61 7 3539 9500
W rpsgroup.com

A TETRA TECH COMPANY

Allotment Type	Typical Width	Typical Area	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Overall	
26m Deep Allotments							
Villa Allotment	10 m	260 m²	—	—	—	—	0%
Premium Villa Allotment	12.5 m	325 m²	6	—	3	9	6%
Courtyard Allotment	14 m	364 m²	3	—	1	4	3%
Premium Courtyard Allotment	15 m	390 m²	4	2	—	6	4%
Traditional Allotment	17 m	442 m²	1	1	—	2	1%
Sub - Total			14	3	4	21	14%
30m Deep Allotments							
Villa Allotment	10 m	300 m²	9	9	4	22	14%
Premium Villa Allotment	12.5 m	375 m²	22	18	10	50	32%
Courtyard Allotment	14 m	420 m²	9	8	11	28	18%
Premium Courtyard Allotment	15 m	450 m²	7	3	13	23	15%
Traditional Allotment	17 m	510 m²	4	—	6	10	6%
Sub - Total			51	38	44	133	86%
Total Residential Allotments			65	41	48	154	100%

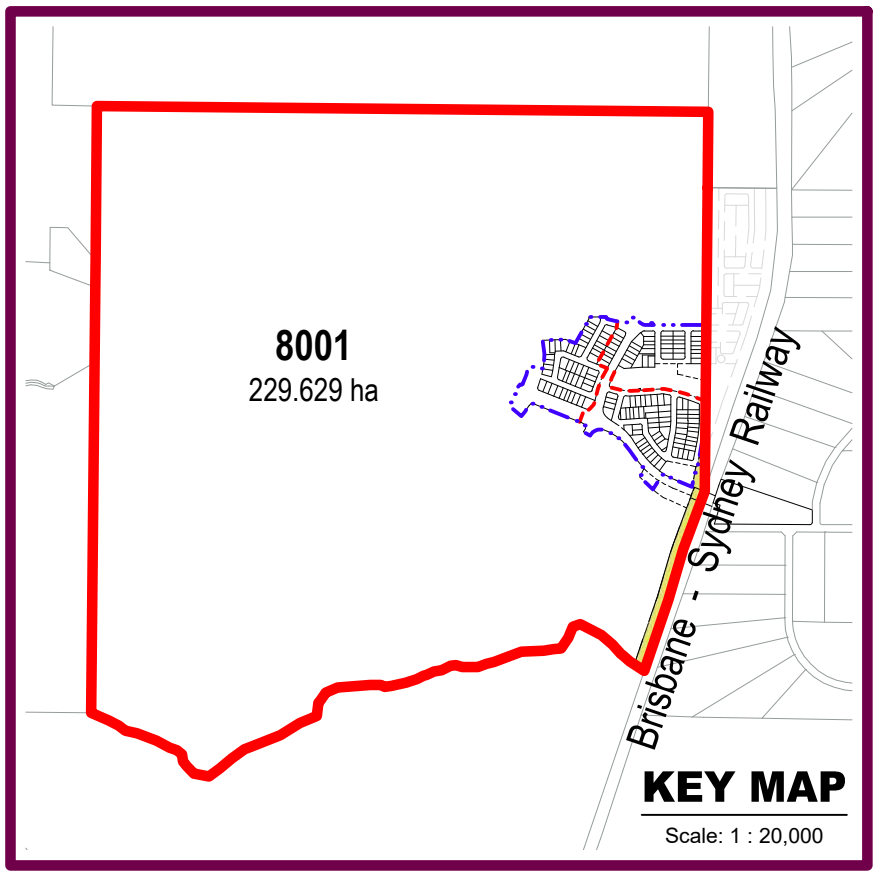
Note:
All Lot Numbers, Dimensions and Areas are approximate only, and are subject to survey and Council approval.

Dimensions have been rounded to the nearest 0.1 metres.

Areas have been rounded down to the nearest 5m².

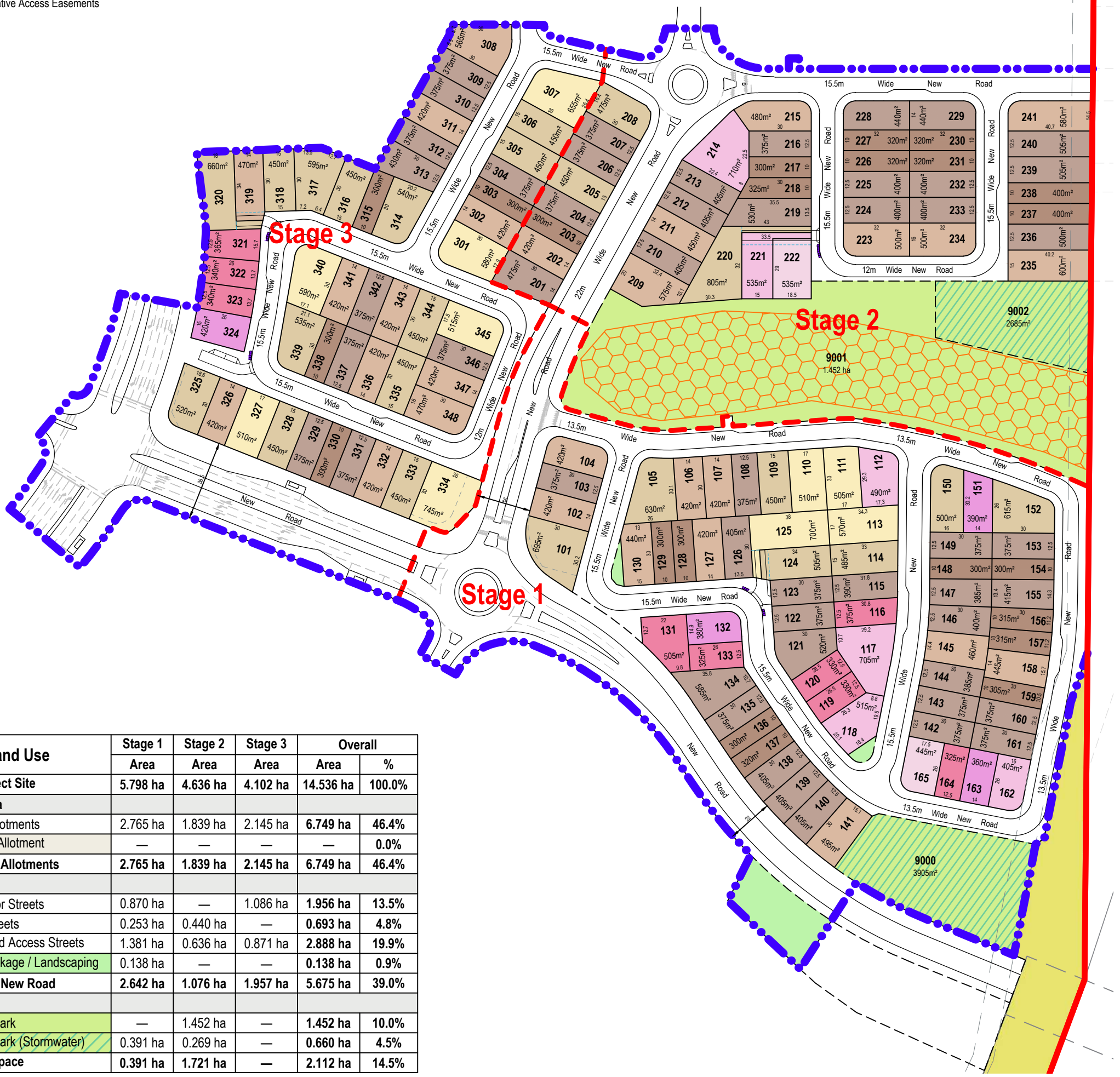
The boundaries shown on this plan should not be used for final detailed engineers design.

Source Information:
Site boundaries: RPS.
Adjoining information: DCDB.
Contours: Colliers
Environment constraints: SHG Group



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Precinct Boundary
- Stage Boundary
- Future Railway Corridor
- Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
- Bin Collection Pad
- Indicative Lease
- Indicative Access Easements



Land Use	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Overall	
	Area	Area	Area	Area	%
Area of Subject Site	**5.798 ha**	**4.636 ha**	**4.102 ha**	**14.536 ha**	**100.0%**
Saleable Area					
Residential Allotments	2.765 ha	1.839 ha	2.145 ha	**6.749 ha**	**46.4%**
Management Allotment	—	—	—	—	**0.0%**
Total Area of Allotments	**2.765 ha**	**1.839 ha**	**2.145 ha**	**6.749 ha**	**46.4%**
Road					
Trunk Collector Streets	0.870 ha	—	1.086 ha	**1.956 ha**	**13.5%**
Connector Streets	0.253 ha	0.440 ha	—	**0.693 ha**	**4.8%**
Neighbourhood Access Streets	1.381 ha	0.636 ha	0.871 ha	**2.888 ha**	**19.9%**
Pedestrian Linkage / Landscaping	0.138 ha	—	—	**0.138 ha**	**0.9%**
Total Area of New Road	**2.642 ha**	**1.076 ha**	**1.957 ha**	**5.675 ha**	**39.0%**
Open Space					
Local Linear Park	—	1.452 ha	—	**1.452 ha**	**10.0%**
Local Linear Park (Stormwater)	0.391 ha	0.269 ha	—	**0.660 ha**	**4.5%**
Total Open Space	**0.391 ha**	**1.721 ha**	—	**2.112 ha**	**14.5%**

PLAN REF: **151113 – 42**
Rev No: —
DATE: 29 August 2024
CLIENT: Frasers
DRAWN BY: CB / MM
CHECKED BY: WNW

0 20 40 60 80 100 **1 : 2,000 @ A3**

New Beith
Precinct A
Plan of Subdivision

URBAN DESIGN
Level 4 HQ South
520 Wickham Street
PO Box 1559
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006
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W rpsgroup.com

Appendix B

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Protected Matters Search Tool Results

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. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 22-May-2024

Summary
Details
- Matters of NES
- Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act
- Extra Information

Caveat
Acknowledgements

Summary

Matters of National Environment 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 (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	8
Listed Threatened Species:	54
Listed Migratory Species:	15

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 https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/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 Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	22
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	2
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	28
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Moreton bay	20 - 30km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

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.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Swamp Tea-tree (Melaleuca irbyana) Forest of South-east Queensland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Geophaps scripta scripta			
Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta			
Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus			
White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor			
Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis			
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata			
Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Turnix melanogaster			
Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Maccullochella mariensis			
Mary River Cod [83806]	Endangered	Translocated population known to occur within area	In buffer area only
INSECT			
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans			
Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri			
Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)			
Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Macroderma gigas			
Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans			
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata			
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)			
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus			
Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pseudomys novaehollandiae			
New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pteropus poliocephalus			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Arthraxon hispidus			
Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Bosistoa transversa			
Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coleus habrophyllus listed as Plectranthus habrophyllus [91378]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Cryptostylis hunteriana Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature 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	In feature 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	In feature area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea x ipsviciensis listed as Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [93460]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Picris evae Hawkweed [10839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Planchonella eerwah Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhaponticum australe Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [22647]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Coeranoscincus reticulatus Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink [59628]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Apus pacificus](#) Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
[Cuculus optatus](#) Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#) White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Monarcha melanopsis](#) Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Motacilla flava](#) Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Myiagra cyanoleuca](#) Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Rhipidura rufifrons](#) Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus](#) Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Calidris melanotos](#)			
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Charadrius leschenaultii](#)			
Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Gallinago hardwickii](#)			
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Tringa nebularia](#)			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
[Actitis hypoleucos](#)			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Anseranas semipalmata](#)			
Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Apus pacificus](#)			
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis](#)			
Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#)			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Charadrius leschenaultii](#) Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Gallinago hardwickii](#) Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Haliaeetus leucogaster](#) White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#) White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Lathamus discolor](#) Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Merops ornatus](#) Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Monarcha melanopsis](#) Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Motacilla flava](#) Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Sterna striata White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may occur within area	In buffer area only
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
A and T Koala Billabong	Nature Refuge	QLD	In buffer area only
Koolena	Nature Refuge	QLD	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
DT0018 Matt Court Wastewater Conveyance	2023/09529		Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Industrial Development	2023/09607		Assessment	In buffer area only
Kagaru to Acacia Ridge and Bromelton Inland Rail Project	2021/8927		Completed	In feature area
New Beith Road Upgrade	2023/09505		Assessment	In buffer area only
Proposed Industrial Development at North Maclean	2022/09304		Approval	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
130 Tully Road New Beith Residential Development v2	2021/8904	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Casino Ipswich Pipeline	2007/3877	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Cedar Grove Connector Pipeline	2011/6013	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Crowson Lane Road Upgrade	2021/9084	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Flagstone West Urban Development Project, QLD	2014/7206	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Greater Flagstone master planned residential development, Undullah, Qld	2015/7530	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Industrial Development in the Greater Flagstone Urban Development Area 4499-4651 Mount Lindesay Hwy,	2013/6941	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Mirvac Greater Flagstone Project - Master Planned Development, Greenbank, Qld	2016/7817	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Residential Development, Lot 4 RP45728, New Beith, Qld	2019/8398	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In feature area
Residential development, Teviot Road, north Beaudesert, Qld	2016/7724	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Residential Development (Lot30, SP309195) Mountain Ridge Rd, South Maclean, Qld	2019/8408	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Southern Regional Water Pipeline	2006/2593	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Tarnbrae Greater Flagstone Residential Development, New Beith, QLD	2019/8412	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Teviot Downs Residential Estate, Greenbank	2011/6106	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Construction and upgrade of approximately 7km of external road corridor, Flagstone, Qld	2014/7319	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Flagstone Central to Cedar Grove WWTP Conveyance Pipeline	2018/8190	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Greenbank to Flagstone Central Conveyance Pipeline Project, Qld	2018/8344	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
South West Pipeline and Wyaralong Tanks Project, Qld	2018/8320	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Spring Mountain Park rural residential estate, stages 15-18, Greenbank/New Beith, Qld	2013/7030	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Construction & Operation 275/330kV Transmission Line	2006/2820	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Residential subdivision 348-434 Cusack Lane, Jimboomba, Qld	2015/7617	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Referral decision				
130 Tully Road, New Beith, Residential Development	2020/8848	Referral Decision	Referral Publication	In buffer area only

Bioregional Assessments			[Resource Information]
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	BA website	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data are available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and 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

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

Where little information is available for a 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 detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

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

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

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

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

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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Appendix C

Nature Conservation Act 1992
Wildlife Online Search Results

Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: Native
Queensland status: Rare and threatened species
Records: Confirmed
Date: Since 1980
Latitude: -27.7832
Longitude: 152.9572
Distance: 5
Email: deborahcargill@saundershavill.com
Date submitted: Wednesday 22 May 2024 14:45:08
Date extracted: Wednesday 22 May 2024 14:50:02

The number of records retrieved = 8

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)		V	V	1
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Petrogale penicillata*	brush-tailed rock-wallaby		V	V	1
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus australis australis*	yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies)		V	V	2
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		E	E	139
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	*Petauroides volans volans*	southern greater glider		E	E	1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca irbyana*			E		10/1

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 (EX), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C).

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

Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon (wildlife records and species listings for selected areas).
This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. A second number located after a / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.
This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.

Appendix D

Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

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 New Beith Site and surrounds and the New Beith Site is beyond the current known geographic range; or • Dependent on specific habitat types or resources that are not present on the New Beith Site; or • Considered extinct in the wild.
Low	No previous records of the species within the locality and one or more of the following criteria is met: • Site and local connectivity contains marginal habitat excluding suitable/critical habitat attributes; • Lack of recent records exist in a regional context (use 1980 as a delineation); or • Potential for vagrant or individual of the species to survive short-term;
Moderate	Species previously recorded within the locality and one or more of the following criteria is met: • Previously recorded in proximity to the New Beith Site (*i.e.,* vagrant individuals); or • Potential habitat typologies or resources are present on the New Beith Site.
High	Species previously recorded within the locality and one or more of the following criteria is met: • Previously recorded on the New Beith Site; • Dependent on habitats or habitat resources that are available on the New Beith Site; or • Suitable habitats are available on the New Beith 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 New Beith Site. Fauna species positively recorded during field surveys within the New Beith Site or adjacent habitats.

Matters of National Environmental Significance						
Name	**Status**	**Type of presence**	**Description of the community/preferred habitat**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of occurrence (on-site)**
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)						
Moreton Bay			20-30km upstream from RAMSAR Site	20-30km upstream from RAMSAR Site	Unlikely	Unlikely
Threatened Ecological Communities						
Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	E	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 field surveys confirmed that regional ecosystem 12.1.1 and 12.3.20 do not occur within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	E	Community likely to occur within area	This threatened ecological community occurs in coastal catchments, typically within 20km of the coast and below 20m above seas level, on low lying coastal alluvial areas such as swamps, floodplain pockets, depressions, alluvial flats, back-barrier flats, fans, terraces and behind fore dunes. The canopy is dominated by *Melaleuca sp.* and / or *Eucalyptus robusta*, with other Eucalyptus species tolerant of inundation present but not dominant. In Queensland this TEC is represented by RE12.2.7, RE12.3.4/12.3.4a, RE12.3.5, RE12.3.6, and RE 12.3.20.	Desktop analysis and field surveys confirmed that none of these regional ecosystems occur within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely

Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	E	Community likely to occur within area	The Grey box-grey gum wet forest at maturity typically has a tall to very tall open canopy, always containing *Eucalyptus moluccana* (grey box) and/ or a grey gum species (*E. propinqua* (small-fruited grow gum) and/or less commonly *E. punctata* (grey gum)). In Queensland this TEC is represented by 12.9-10.3 and 12.8.14a.	Desktop analysis and field surveys confirmed that none of these regional ecosystems occur within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Lowland rainforest of subtropical Australia	CE	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 with REs 12.3.1 (more recently mapped as 12.3.16), 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.8.13, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1, and 12.12.16.	Desktop analysis and 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 within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	E	Community may to occur within area	The Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains ecological community is a grassy woodland with *Eucalyptus populnea* dominating the canopy, and a variety of mostly grasses and herbs forming the understory over alluvial and depositional soil types. In Queensland this TEC is represented by 11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7, 11.4.12 and 12.3.10.	Desktop analysis and field surveys confirmed that none of these regional ecosystems occur within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	E	Community likely to occur within area	This TEC consists of a tree canopy dominated by eucalypts and/or other myrtaceous trees (specifically from the *Angophora, Corymbia, Lophostemon* and *Syncarpia* genera), often as a mixture of species. The mid-story cover consists of *Melaleuca*, *Leptospermum* and related genera, forming dense thickets beneath the main canopy. In Queensland this TEC is represented by 12.3.2, 12.3.2a, 12.3.3, 12.3.3a, 12.3.3b, 12.3.3d, 12.3.4a, 12.3.7, 12.3.7c, 12.3.7d, 12.3.10, 12.3.11, 12.3.11a, 12.3.11b, 12.3.12, 12.3.14a, 12.3.15, 12.3.19.	Desktop analysis and field surveys confirmed that regional ecosystem 12.3.7 and 12.3.11 occur within the New Beith Site, including within Precinct A.	Low	Unlikely

Swamp Tea-tree (*Melaleuca*) Forest of South East Queensland	CE	Community likely to occur within area			This TEC consists of a low open forest dominated by a dense thicket of *Melaleuca irbyana* with or without an emergent tree layer of eucalypts. *Melaleuca irbyana* forms a canopy 8-12m high. In Queensland this TEC is represented by 12.3.18, 12.3.19 and 12.9-10.27.	Desktop analysis and field surveys confirmed that regional ecosystem 12.9-10.27 occurs within the New Beith Site, including within Precinct A.	Moderate	Unlikely
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	CE	Community likely to occur within area			This threatened community 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. In Queensland this TEC is represented by 11.8.2a, 11.8.8, 11.9.9a, 13.3.1, 13.11.8, 13.12.8 and 13.12.9.	Desktop analysis and field surveys confirmed that regional ecosystem 11.8.2a, 11.8.8, 11.9.9a, 13.3.1, 13.11.8, 13.12.8 and 13.12.9 do not occur within the New Beith Site, including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely
		EPBC Act	**NC Act**					
Birds								
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	CE	CR	82338	Regent Honeyeaters mostly occur in dry Box-Ironbark Eucalypt woodland and dry sclerophyll forest associations in areas of low to moderate relief, wherein they prefer moister, more fertile sites. These areas are generally associated with creek flats and river valleys and foothills. These woodlands have significantly large numbers of mature trees, high canopy cover and abundance of mistletoes. They are a generalist forager, which mainly feed on nectar from a wide range of eucalypts and mistletoes.	While the New Beith Site did feature woodlands associated with creek flats, the site is not dominated by box and ironbark eucalypts. Additionally, no proximal ALA or WildNet records were identified.	Potential	Low
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	E	E	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	No suitable foraging or breeding habitat occurs within the New Beith Site. No proximal ALA or WildNet records were identified.	Unlikely	Unlikely

					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.			
Calidris accuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	V	SL	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 within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CE	CR	856	The Curlew Sandpiper is a summer migrant from north-eastern Siberia and Alaska, found in many Australian coastal sites and may also	No suitable foraging or breeding habitat occurs within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely

					be seen inland in suitable habitats. It is most common in the far south-east and north-west of Australia. It is mostly found on intertidal mudflats of estuaries, lagoons, and mangroves, as well as beaches, rocky shores and around salt lakes. Its breeding habitat is the lowland tundra of Siberia.			
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	Glossy Black-cockatoo	V	V	67036	This species prefers woodland areas dominated by she-oak Allocasuarina, or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum of Allocasuarina beneath Eucalyptus, Corymbia or Angophora. Glossy black-cockatoos have also been observed in mixed Allocasaurina, Casuarina, cypress Callitris and brigalow *Acacia harpophylla* woodland assemblages. In SEQ west of the Great Dividing Range, they have been observed feeding in remnant belah Casuarina cristata and bulloak *Allocasuarina luehmannii* forests. This species is also known to utilise appropriate remnant woodlands, and individual or small pockets of Allocasuarina and Casuarina feed trees in urban areas.	*Allocasuarina* species were observed in areas of the New Beith Site. However, the species was not observed across the New Beith Site nor evidence of the species utlising the *Allocasuarina* species.	Moderate	Low
Charadrius lechenaultii	Greater Sand Plover	V	V	877	In the non-breeding grounds in Australasia, the Greater Sand Plover is almost entirely coastal, inhabiting littoral and estuarine habitats. They mainly occur on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks, as well as sandy estuarine lagoons. They seldom occur at shallow freshwater wetlands.	No suitable foraging or breeding habitat occurs within the New Beith Site. No proximal ALA or WildNet records were identified.	Unlikely	Unlikely

Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown Treecreeper	V	V	67062	Found in eucalypt woodlands (including Box-Gum Woodland) and dry open forest of the inland slopes and plains inland of the Great Dividing Range; mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species; also found in mallee and River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) Forest bordering wetlands with an open understorey of acacias, saltbush, lignum, cumbungi and grasses; usually not found in woodlands with a dense shrub layer; fallen timber is an important habitat component for foraging; also recorded, though less commonly, in similar woodland habitats on the coastal ranges and plains.	The New Beith Site does not contain any rainforest habitat or species represented in the species diet.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen's Fig Parrot	CE	CR	59714	The Coxen's Fig Parrot occurs in rainforest habitats including subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral and developing littoral rainforest, and vine forest. Food is mainly taken from figs however other species fruit have been recorded in their diet including *Elaeocarpus grandis, Syzygium corynanthum, Litsea reticulata* and *Grevillea robusta.*	The New Beith Site does not contain any rainforest habitat, or species represented in this species diet.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	V	E	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 rainforest, swamp sclerophyll forest and rainforest	This species was not identified during field surveys despite diurnal searches, targeted surveys and opportunistic observations. This species appears within the PMST but not within the Wildlife Online Search or ALA search using a 5km radius of the New Beith Site. A search of the Wildlife Online	Potential	Low

					margins. Habitat has to be open enough for fast attack and manoeuvring in flight, but provide cover for ambushing of prey.	data shows the closes known record of this species is located approximately 22.1 km north of the New Beith Site.		
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	V	V	929	The Grey Falcon is a medium-sized, compact, pale falcon with a heavy, thick-set, deep-chested appearance. Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. Also occurs near wetlands where surface water attracts prey. Preys primarily on birds, especially parrots and pigeons, using high-speed chases and stoops; reptiles and mammals are also taken. Like other falcons it utilises old nests of other birds of prey and ravens, usually high in a living eucalypt near water or a watercourse; peak laying season is in late winter and early spring; two or three eggs are laid. The nests chosen are usually in the tallest trees along watercourses, particularly River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and Coolibah (*E. coolabah*).	No suitable habitat was observed throughout the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	V	SL	863	Latham's Snipe occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands. They usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation.	No suitable foraging or breeding habitat occurs within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	V	V	64440	This species lives in grassy woodlands and plains, preferring sandy areas and usually close to water. Feed on the ground, on seeds of grasses, herbs and shrubs, as well as insects. Nests on the ground.	No suitable habitat was observed throughout the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely

Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	V	V	470	The species inhabits mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum, box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands, acacia-dominated woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, callitris, and trees on farmland or gardens. The species prefers woodlands which contain a higher number of mature trees, as these host more mistletoes. It is more common in wider blocks of remnant woodland than in narrower strips.	Dues to the lack of mistletoe observed on site, and lack of records within the local area and south east Queensland, it is highly unlikely that the species will occur. However, vegetation communities typical of this species preferred habitat is observed throughout the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	V	V	682	Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland. They also commonly occur over heathland, but less often over treeless areas, such as grassland or swamps.	The species is considered almost exclusively aerial and is known to occur over most habitat types. Target bird surveys were completed across the New Beith Site and the species was not observed.	Moderate	Low
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	CE	E	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.	This species was not identified within the New Beith Site. Additionally, a review of Queensland Government WildNet and Atlas of Living Australia records for the species identified the closest record is 15.3 km north-east, identified at Chambers Flat. Field surveys identified two (2) preferred foraging species Corymbia citriodora (Spotted Gum) and Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) within the New Beith Site. A greater number of mature species were found within the Category B (remnant)	Potential	Low

						vegetation which dominates the north-east portion of the New Beith Site. As such there is potential that the Swift Parrot would utilise the vegetation within the New Beith Site, however the New Beith Site is not considered to contribute to important habitat for the species. Additionally, the significant foraging vegetation is provided within the surrounding landscape and in particular the Flinders Karratha Corridor.		
Ninox strenua	Powerful Owl	-	V		Found in open forests and woodlands, as well as along sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understoreys, especially along watercourses. Will sometimes be found in open areas near forests such as farmland, parks and suburban areas, as well as in remnant bushland patches. Needs old growth trees to nest.	Their preferred habitat of wet forests with dense understoreys along watercourses was not observed within the New Beith Site.	Potential	Low
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted-snipe	E	E	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 foraging or breeding habitat occurs the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Low	Low
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	V	V	59398	Diamond Firetails are found in woodlands, open forests, grasslands with scattered trees, and other lightly-timbered habitats including farmland; also vegetation along watercourses. Diamond Firetails feed on the ground and generally eat ripe or partially ripe seeds and	The New Beith Site does contain open forests, grasslands with scattered trees. However, due to the lack of sightings proximal to the site, it's considered unlikely that this species would utilise the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Low	Low

					can be seen hopping around on the ground. They occasionally eat insects and their larvae.			
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	E	SL	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. In Queensland the species is widespread in the Gulf country and eastern Gulf of Carpentaria. It has been recorded in most coastal regions, possibly with a gap between north Cape York Peninsula and Cooktown	No suitable foraging or breeding habitat occurs the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button Quail	V	V	923	Typical habitat occurs in dry rainforest and vegetation immediately adjacent to rainforest. However, the species has also been recorded in a variety of low coastal heathlands around Fraser Island and nearby mainland. Deep leaf litter in which the species can forage appears to be particularly favoured.	The New Beith Site does not contain dry rainforest or vegetation immediately adjacent to rainforest, and no heathlands are present. Deep leaf litter is also absent over the majority of the site. It is unlikely that this species will occur within the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Insects								
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans	Australian Fritillary	CE	E	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* (Blady Grass). This habitat is called *Melaleuca* wetlands, although the larval food plant does not occur in all sub-types of this plant community.	This New Beith Site did contain swampy coastal areas or *Melaleuca* wetlands, however due to the scarcity of this species and lack of local records, its occurrence is highly unlikely.	Low	Low

Mammals								
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	E	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 habitat includes rainforest and moist eucalypt forest habitats at high elevations.	No typical roost habitat was identified in the New Beith Site, with no records of caves, mines, rock overhangs or crevices. There are no confirmed local records of this uncommon species, with the closest sighting over 40km to the south in Lamington National Park. Although the site contains riparian corridors, these area not high elevation, most forest habitats.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Spot-tailed Quoll	E	E	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 evidence of this species was found throughout the New Beith Site during the survey period, including with the camera traps. A rocky outcrop was observed close to the south-eastern boundary of the New Beith Site, however, extensive surveys and camera footage in this location did not pick up the presence of this species. This species appears within the PMST but not within the Wildlife Online search or Atlas of Living Australia search using a 5 km radius of the site. This species requires hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves. Historical logging practises have deteriorated large portions of the site, and likely to have resulted in reduced prey abundance, greater Fox incursion, and changed fire regimes. It is possible that the species could use the New Beith Site for movement and foraging	Potential	Low

						purposes, particularly the more intact and dense riparian corridors. However, given the historical disturbances and lack of documented sightings it is considered an unlikely occurrence.		
Macroderma gigas	Ghost Bat	V	E	174	Ghost bats are known to inhabit large complex caves and old mineshafts.	No suitable habitat occurs within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Petauroides volans Volans (NCA listed *Petauroides armillatus*)	Central Greater Glider	E	E	254	The Greater Glider is an arboreal nocturnal marsupial that is mostly restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands, although it occurs in highest abundance in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests with abundant (large) hollow-bearing trees for shelter and a variety of eucalypt species for feeding. Diet consists of eucalypt leaves, and occasionally flowers. Small home ranges and low dispersability make this species sensitive to clearing and fragmentation, with low persistence in small forest fragments.	No evidence of this species was found throughout the field assessment, including the motion sensor camera. This species is on the PMST search and Wildlife Online search (1 record) for a radius of 5 km from the New Beith Site. No records were returned on the Atlas of Living Australia search and no known populations occur within proximity to the New Beith Site. Potential habitat is therefore concentrated within the northwest portion of the New Beith Site in Category B (remnant) vegetation. Category X (non-remnant) vegetation provides limited habitat for this species as a result of historical disturbances resulting in a relative lack of suitable old growth trees throughout the site. Pests including Red Foxes, Dingos and Domestic Dogs, are current threats to this species and two of these species were recorded within the New Beith Site. Combined with the lack of records within proximity to the New Beith Site, onsite vegetation is not considered to	Potential	Low

						provide preferred habitat for this species.		
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider	V	V	87600	Occur in tall mature eucalypt forest generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south. Den, often in family groups, in hollows of large trees. Very mobile and occupy large home ranges between 20 to 85 ha to encompass dispersed and seasonally variable food resources.	Potential habitat is concentrated within the northwest portion of the New Beith Site in Category B (remnant) vegetation. Category X (non-remnant) vegetation provides limited habitat for this species as a result of historical disturbances resulting in a relative lack of suitable old growth trees throughout the site. The species was not recorded during field surveys and due to the lack of large trees across the New Beith Site, the species is not considered to occur.	Potential	Low
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	V	V	225	Occurs in rocky outcrops, boulder piles, cliffs, gorges and steep rocky slopes in sclerophyll forest and woodland. Feeds in and adjacent to rocky areas eating grasses and forbs as well as the foliage and fruits of shrubs and trees. Highly territorial and have strong site fidelity with an average home range size of about 15 ha. Males tend to have larger home ranges than females.	No suitable rocky habitat was observed on the New Beith Site, and no evidence of this species was found throughout the field assessment. The closest sightings of this species occur over 10km to the west, in the rocky habitat areas of Undullah and Mt Elliot.	Low	Unlikely
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	E	E	85104	The Koala is found in a range of habitats, from coastal islands and tall eucalypt forests to low woodlands inland.	The New Beith Site is highly disturbed through past vegetation clearing and grazing purposes and severe infestations of Lantana camara have also reduced the quality of habitat for this species. Indirect evidence of the species was recorded at some locations across the New Beith Site by the total	High	Known

						of 31 SAT surveys and the species has been recorded in the broader area.		
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo	V	V	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.	Given the lack of sightings in proximity to the area and unsuitable habitat on-site, it's considered unlikely that this species would occur New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Pseudomys novaehollandiae	New Holland Mouse	V	V	96	Known to inhabit open heathlands, woodlands and forests with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes. It is a social animal, living predominantly in burrows shared with other individuals.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-the New Beith Site. No proximal records identified.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	-	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.	Suitable foraging habitat is mapped on-site in the form of remnant eucalypt forest. A Grey-headed Flying Fox roost is located on in Cedar Grove, approximately 7.9 km south-east of the site. There is a high likelihood that the species would opportunistically forage on the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Moderate	Known
Plants								
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint Grass	V	V	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.	While the site contains woodland near creeks, the lack of proximal records suggests it is unlikely the species would inhabit the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Low	Low

Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved Bosistoa	V	C	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 300 metres in altitude. It is commonly associated with *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum, Syzygium hodgkinsoniae, Endiandra pubens, Dendrocnide photinophylla, Acmena ingens, Diploglottis australis and Diospyros mabacea.*	Rainforest and wet eucalypt forest is not present on the New Beith Site, therefore it is unlikely that the Hairy-joint Grass would occur on the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Coleus habrophyllus	-	E	E	91378	*Coleus habrophyllus* occurs on rock outcrops of sandstone or chert in shaded situations in eucalypt woodland often close to vine forest. The distribution of this species overlaps with the "White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland" EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological community.	Limited habitat was observed throughout the investigation area, with the most suitable areas located within rock outcrops throughout riparian areas and the occasional and isolated small rock outcrop. The New Beith Site is highly disturbed, further limiting suitable habitat for this species. Although not recorded at the time of the assessment, this species has the potential to occur.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Cryptostylis hunteriana	Leafless Tongue-orchid	V	SL	19533	Leafless tongue-orchid habitats include wet heath, sedgeland, grasstree plains and in woodland with scribbly gum, silvertop ash, red bloodwood and black she-oak.	The New Beith Site contains woodland with black she-oak but no other suitable habitat types. Unlikely to occur on the New Beith Site including Precinct A due to lack of suitable habitat and local records.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Cupaniopsis shirleyana	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	V	V	3205	The Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo occurs in a variety of dry rainforest vegetation types, including vine thicket communities on hillsides, stream beds	Rainforest vegetation is not present on-site therefore it is unlikely to occur on the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely

					and along riverbanks at altitudes up to 550 m above sea level. This species is also likely to occur on the margins of native vegetation in scrubby urbanised areas. Predominately found on dark brown sandy loams and sandy clay loams (pH 5-7.5) and rocky scree slopes. Generally, these soils have formed from volcanic parent materials (mainly granites and granodiorites, basalt and andesitic flows, and pyroclastics).			
Cupaniopsis tomentella	Boonah Tuckeroo	V	V	3322	Boonah Tuckeroo grows in vine thickets predominantly on fertile clay soils. These areas have been extensively cleared for agriculture and close settlement over the last 150 years, and the only seven known occurrences are confined to small isolated remnants on scree slopes and roadsides.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Dichanthium setosum	Bluegrass	V	C	14159	This species is often found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants and highly disturbed pasture. Often collected from disturbed open grassy woodlands on the northern tablelands, where the habitat has been variously grazed, nutrient-enriched and water-enriched). Associated with heavy basaltic black soils and red-brown loams with clay subsoil.	No suitable habitat was observed throughout the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Fontainea venosa	-	V	V	24040	This species occurs in Araucarian microphyll vine forest with a mean annual rainfall of 1000mm on alluvial soil along creeks. Associated species include *Backhousia citriodora, Actephila lindleyi* and *Bosistoa medicinalis* (BRI collection records, n.d.). The	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely

					extent of occurrence of *Fontainea venosa* is unknown. This species occurs within the Fitzroy, Burnett Mary and South East Queensland Natural Resource Management Regions.			
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Bush	V	V	7326	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 *Araucari*a and *Argyrodendron* emergents.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Macadamia tetraphylla	Rough-shelled Bush Nut	V	V	6581	This species generally occurs in subtropical rainforest and complex notophyll vineforest, at the margins of the forests and 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 the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Melaleuca irbyana	-	-	E	-	*Melaleuca irbyana* grows within an open eucalypt forest in poorly drained, usually clay, sandstone or alluvial soils with an understorey that is sparse and comprises of grasses, sedges and herbs with few shrubs and vines. This species often occurs in association with eucalypt trees including *E. crebra, E. melanophloia, E. moluccana* or *E. tereticornis*.	Such open eucalypt forest habitat with poorly drained soils occurs within the New Beith Site. WildNet identified one (1) proximal record, while ALA identified another (1) proximal record. A *Melaleuca irbyana* specimen was recorded within the New Beith Site towards the eastern boundary along the access track (approximately 60m from the south-eastern boundary of Precinct A).	High	Known

Notelaea ipsviciensis	Cooneana Olive	CE	CR	81858	The Cooneana Olive grows as an understorey plant in open woodlands, and is primarily associated with eucalypt-dominated dry sclerophyll communities situated on poor, sandstone-based soils.	Eucalypt-dominant open woodlands occur within the New Beith Site. However, due to the lack of records and the surrounding suitable habitat, it is unlikely this species would occur on the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Notelaea lloydii	Lloyd's Olive	V	V	15002	It commonly occurs in open eucalypt forest, often near the margins of vine thickets, vine forests and softwood scrub at altitudes between 80 and 480 m. It is usually found on stony, shallow and rocky soils derived from sandstone or acid volcanic rocks, often on steep slopes, or near drainage lines.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Picris evae	Hawkweed	V	V	10839	Its main habitat is open Eucalypt forest including a canopy of *Eucalyptus melliodora, E. crebra, E. populnea, E. albens, Angophora subvelutina, Allocasuarina torulosa* , and/or *Casuarina cunninghamiana* with a Dichanthium grassy understory. Soils are black, dark grey or red-brown (specified as shallow, stony soil over basalt for one collection) and reddish clay-loam or medium clay soils	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Planchonella eerwah	Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple	E	E	17340	The species prefers subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest and *Araucaria cunninghamii* vine scrub.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Rhaponticum australe	Austral Cornflower	V	V	22647	Known to occur from Mt Moffatt, Monto to Biloela, the eastern Darling Downs to Gatton in Queensland. The species grows in eucalypt open forest with a grassy understory and in	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs the New Beith Site. In addition, no proximal records were identified.	Unlikely	Unlikely

					grasslands on black clay soil. It is often found on roadsides and on road or rail reserves associated with *Chloris gayana*, *Cirsium vulgare*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Angophora floribunda*.			
Rhodamnia rubescens	Scrub Turpentine	CE	CR	15763	Known to occur from coastal districts of NSW north from Batemans Bay to Bundaberg in Queensland. The distribution occasionally extends inland onto the escarpment up to 600 m ASL in areas with rainfall of 1000-1600 mm. Commonly occurs in all rain forest subforms except cool temperate rainforest. Species occupies a range of volcanically derived and sedimentary soils and is a common pioneer species in Eucalypt forests. Often found in wet sclerophyll associations in rainforest transition zones and Creekside riparian associations. Flowers from late winter through spring, with a peak in October and fruits appear in December in the Sydney region. Habitat is likely to include subtropical rainforests, northern warm temperate rainforests, littoral rainforest, for example.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Native Guava	CE	CR	19162	Known to occur from coastal districts of NSW north from Gosford to Maryborough in Queensland. Occurrence records are typically restricted to coastal and sub-coastal areas of low elevation however the species does occur up to c. 120 km inland in the Hunter and Clarence River catchments and along the Border Ranges. The species flowers in late spring to early summer, producing fruits in summer. Habitat is likely to include subtropical	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely

					rainforests, warm temperate rainforests, littoral rainforest, and wet sclerophyll forests.			
Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	V	V	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.	This species favours lowland rainforest or rainforest margins which are absent from the New Beith Site, and no local records exist, and thus Quassia is unlikely to be present on the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax	V	V		Austral Toadflax is semi-parasitic on the roots of a range of grass species, notably *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass). It occurs in shrubland, grassland or woodland, often on damp sites.	The New Beith Site is highly disturbed however some potential habitat is recorded on site containing patches of *Themeda triandra* and open woodland containing *E. tereticornis*. The species was not recorded the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Reptiles								
Coeranoscincus reticulatus	Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	V	C	59628	Three-toed Snake-tooth Skins have been found in loose, well mulched, friable soils, in and under rotting logs, in forest litter, under fallen hoop pine bark and under decomposing cane mulch. Projected foliage cover was estimated at 70-80% at two research sites. In Queensland, the species has been recorded in rainforest, closed forest, wet sclerophyll forest, tall open *Eucalyptus piluaris* forest, tally layered open eucalypt forest and closed *Lophostemon confertus* forests. It has also been recorded in areas of extensive regrowth in heavily logged areas.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely

Delma torquata	Collared Delma	V	V	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.	The New Beith Site is covered in both remnant and nonremnant vegetation communities dominated by eucalypt and Corymbia species. A large portion of the site is currently utilised for logging practices, which is unsuitable for this species. The provisions of suitable canopy species are present within the New Beith Site, however, due to a lack of microhabitat (rocky outcrops), and the presence of dense Lantana infestations, the New Beith Site does not hold suitable habitat for the Collared Delma.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake	V	V	59254	Preferred habitat is Brigalow forest and woodland with fallen timber and ground litter, growing on cracking clay soils and clay loam soils. Also occurs in eucalypt and Callitris woodland with fallen timber and ground litter.	Due to a lack of records within the local area, it is highly unlikely that this species will occur. Further, the New Beith Site sits at an elevation below 200-500m ASL, which is preferred by the species.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake	E	E	1179	The grey snake is a relatively small, venomous, front-fanged (proteroglyphous) snake. In Queensland, grey snake habitat is Brigalow *Acacia harpophylla* and Belah *Casuarina cristata* woodlands on heavy, dark brown to black cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies, areas with small gullies and ditches, and floodplain environments where the species shelters beneath logs, rocks and soil cracks.	Habitat attributes to support this species are not present the New Beith Site including Precinct A.	Unlikely	Unlikely

**Status abbreviations are as follows: CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, C = Least Concern, SL = Special Least Concern, - = Not Listed.*

Listed migratory species (not listed above)

Scientific name	**Common name**	**EPBC code**	**Habitat and Distribution**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
Migratory marine birds						
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 suitable habitat to support this species occurs the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	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 within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
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 within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	644				
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.	While there is a suitable habitat on site, the lack of recent local records makes it unlikely this species would utilise the New Beith Site.	Low	Low

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC code	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
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.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus	Spectacled Monarch	83946	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 within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Migratory wetland species (not listed above)						
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 commonly utilises mangroves for foraging and roosting but is rarely seen on mudflats.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	858	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. Occasionally found further inland.	No suitable foraging or breeding habitat occurs within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely

Appendix E

Flora Species List

Native flora species observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle
Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle
Acacia fimbriata	Fringed Wattle
Acacia leiocalyx	Early Flowering Black Wattle
Adiantum atroviride	Maidenhair Fern
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She Oak
Alloteropsis semialata	Cockatoo Grass
Alphitonia excelsa	Soap Tree
Angophora leiocarpa	Smooth Bark Apple
Aristida calycina	Dark Wiregrass
Banksia integrifolia	Coastal Banksia
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee Bush
Brunoniella australis	Blue Trumpet
Cassytha glabella	Devil's Twine
Centella asiatica	Pennywort
Cheilanthes distans	Bristle Cloak Fern
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Yellow Buttons
Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood
Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton Bay Ash
Cupaniopsis anacardoides	Tuckeroo
Cymbopogon refractus	Barbed Wire Grass
Cyndon dactylon	Common Couch
Dianella caerulea	Blueberry Lily
Drosera spatulata	Spoon-leaved Sundew
Eleocharis dulcis	Water Chestnut
Eragrostis brownii	Brown's Lovegrass
Erythrina vespertilio	Bat Wing Coral Tree
Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaf Ironbark
Eucalyptus seeana	Narrow Leaf Red Gum
Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey Ironbark
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat Berry
Ficus coronata	Sand Paper Fig
Ficus rubiginosa	Port Jackson Fig

Fimbristylis ferruginea	A Fringe Rush
Gahnia aspera	Sawsedge
Geitonoplesium cymosum	Scrambling Lily
Glochidion sumatranum	Large-leaved Cheese Tree
Grevillea banksii	Red Silky Oak
Grewia latifolia	Dog's Balls
Goodenia rotundifolia	Star Goodenia
Grevillea robusta	Silky Oak
Haemodorum austroqueenslandicum	Blood Root
Hardenbergia violacea	Native Sarsaparilla
Heteropogon contortus	Black Speargrass
Imperata cylindrica	Blady Grass
Juncus usitatus	Common Rush
Jagera pseudorhus	Foambark
Lobelia purpurascens	White Root
Lomandra hystrix	Creek Mat Rush
Lomandra multiflora	Many Flowered Mat Rush
Ludwigia octovalvis	Native Willow Primrose
Lygodium microphyllum	Climbing Maidenhair Fern
Melaleuca irbyana	Swamp Tea-tree
Melaleuca linariifolia	Snow in Summer
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad Leaved Paperbark
Melaleuca saligna	Willow Bottlebrush
Melaleuca viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush
Melia azedarach	White Cedar
Murdannia graminea	Slug Herb
Nymphoides indica	Water Snowflakes
Ozothamnus diosmifolius	Sago Flower
Parsonsia strainea	Monkey Rope Vine
Patersonia fragilis	Swamp Iris
Patersonia glabrata	Native Iris
Persicaria decipiens	Slender Knotweed
Persicaria hydropiper	Water Pepper
Petalostigma pubescens	Quinine Bush
Philydrum lanuginosum	Woolly Frogmouth
Pomax umbellata	Pomax

Pteridium esculentum	Bracken
Stephania japonica	Tape Vine
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass
Trema tomentosa	Poison Peach
Vigna vexillata	Wild Cowpea
Viola banksii	Ivy-leaf Violet
Whalenbergia queenslandica	Bluebell

Introduced flora species observed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Biosecurity Act 2014
Ageratum houstonianum	Blue Billygoat Weed	
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Annual Ragweed	Restricted Invasive Plant
Andropogon virginicus	Whisky Grass	
Asclepias currassavica	Red-head Cotton Bush	
Asparagus aethiopicus	Climbing Asparagus Fern	Restricted Invasive Plant
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel Bush	Restricted Invasive Plant
Bidens pilosa	Cobbler's Pegs	
Celtis sinensis	Chinese Elm	Restricted Invasive Plant
Chloris gayana	Rhodes Grass	Other Invasive Plant
Chloris virgata	Feathertop Rhodes Grass	
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Laurel	Restricted Invasive Plant
Commelina diffusa	Wandering Jew	
Conyza bonariensis	Flaxleaf Fleabane	
Corymbia torelliana	Cadaghi	
Cyperus polystachyos	Bunchy Sedge	
Eragrostis curvula	African Lovegrass	Other Invasive Plant
Gomphocarpus physocarpus	Balloon Cotton Bush	
Heliotropium amplexicaule	Blue Heliotrope	
Hybanthus stellarioides	Spade Flower	
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	
Lantana camara	Lantana	Restricted Invasive Plant
Lantana montevidensis	Creeping Lantana	Restricted Invasive Plant
Ludwigia peploides	Water Primrose	
Macfadyena unguis-cati	Cat's Claw Creeper	Restricted Invasive Plant
Megathyrsus maximus	Guinea Grass	
Melinis minutiflora	Molasses Grass	Other Invasive Plant
Melinis repens	Red Natal Grass	
Murraya paniculata	Mock Orange	Other Invasive Plant
Nymphaea caerulea	Blue Water Lily	
Ochna serrulata	Ochna	Other Invasive Plant

Oplismenus aemulus	Creeping Bear Grass	
Opuntia stricta	Prickly Pear	Restricted Invasive Plant
Oxalis corniculata	Yellow Wood-sorrel	
Paspalum dilatatum	Paspalum	
Passiflora suberosa	Corky Passion Vine	
Pinus elliotii	Slash Pine	
Pteridium esculentum	Bracken	
Schefflera actinophylla	Umbrella Tree	Other Invasive Plant
Schinus terebinthifolius	Broadleaved Pepper	Restricted Invasive Plant
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed	Restricted Invasive Plant
Senna pendula	Easter Cassia	Other Invasive Plant
Setaria spacelata	Setaria	
Sida cordifolia	Flannel Weed	
Solanum mauritianum	Wild Tobacco Tree	Other Invasive Plant
Solanum nigrum	Blackberry Nightshade	
Solanum seaforthianum	Brazilian Nightshade	
Solanum torvum	Devil's Fig	
Sporobolus pyramidalis	Giant Rat's Tail Grass	Restricted Invasive Plant
Syagrus romanzoffiana	Cocos Palm	Other Invasive Plant
Thunbergia alata	Black-eyed Susan	Other Invasive Plant

Appendix F

SAT Survey Results

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats	
1	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270	N	
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N	
3	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine bush	140	N	
4	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270	N	
5	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	180	N	
6	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	300	N	
7	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	N	
8	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260	N	
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N	
10	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	140	N	
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170	N	
12	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150	N	
13	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	140	N	
14	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	340	N	
15	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	150	N	
16	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	140	N	
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N	
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	340	N	
19	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N	
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N	
21	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	420	N	
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330	N	
23	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	270	N	
24	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine bush	210	N	
25	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230	N	
26	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	140	N	
27	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N	
28	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N	
29	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N	
30	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	110	N	
Total			**0/30**		**0.00%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats	
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	410	N	
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310	N	
3	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N	
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N	
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	360	N	
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	390	N	
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260	N	
8	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270	N	
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190	N	
10	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	**Y**	
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N	
12	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	320	**Y**	
13	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210	**Y**	
14	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180	N	
15	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	460	N	
16	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	290	N	
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170	N	
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N	
19	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	290	N	
20	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	120	N	
21	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	120	N	
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N	
23	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N	
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N	
25	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	330	N	
26	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N	
27	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N	
28	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270	N	
29	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	410	N	
30	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360	N	
Total		**Low**	**3**		**10.00%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats	
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N	
2	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230	N	
3	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	110	N	
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260	N	
5	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	140	N	
6	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	120	N	
7	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	120	N	
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260	N	
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N	
10	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210	N	
11	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	160	N	
12	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N	
13	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	190	N	
14	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N	
15	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190	N	
16	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190	N	
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210	N	
18	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	330	N	
19	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	130	N	
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N	
21	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N	
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	410	N	
23	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	N	
24	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	190	N	
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N	
26	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310	N	
27	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	300	N	
28	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	120	N	
29	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240	N	
30	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330	N	
Total			**0/30**		**0.00%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats	
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N	
2	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	340	N	
3	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	280	N	
4	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	130	N	
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N	
6	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	180	N	
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N	
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N	
9	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	100	N	
10	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	110	N	
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N	
12	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	**Y**	
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N	
14	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160	N	
15	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N	
16	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330	N	
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190	N	
18	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	160	N	
19	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	140	N	
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130	N	
21	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	120	N	
22	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	110	N	
23	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	240	N	
24	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	210	N	
25	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	240	N	
26	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110	N	
27	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	180	N	
28	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	120	N	
29	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	130	N	
30	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140	N	
Total		**Low**	**1**		**3.33%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats	
1	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190	N	
2	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200	N	
3	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	420	N	
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230	N	
5	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160	N	
6	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	260	N	
7	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260	N	
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250	N	
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N	
10	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310	N	
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N	
12	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300	N	
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220	N	
14	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	210	N	
15	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N	
16	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-bark Apple	170	N	
17	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200	N	
18	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattl	160	N	
19	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310	N	
20	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180	N	
21	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210	N	
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290	N	
23	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	310	N	
24	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300	N	
25	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	150	N	
26	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N	
27	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N	
28	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	370	**Y**	
29	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190	N	
30	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140	N	
Total		**Low**	**1**		**3.33%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	380	N
2	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	160	N
3	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	110	N
4	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	140	N
5	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	150	N
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220	N
7	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	140	N
8	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	260	N
9	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	170	N
10	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260	N
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190	N
12	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150	N
14	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	240	N
15	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	140	N
16	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	160	N
17	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	180	N
18	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	340	**Y**
19	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	190	N
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N
21	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	150	N
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210	**Y**
23	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	140	N
24	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	240	N
25	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	110	N
26	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	220	N
27	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gyn	130	N
28	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N
29	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	220	N
30	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N
	Total	**Low**	**2**	**6.67%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats	
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N	
2	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	200	N	
3	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210	N	
4	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220	N	
5	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	200	N	
6	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	110	N	
7	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	130	N	
8	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	130	N	
9	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	280	N	
10	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200	N	
11	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310	N	
12	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	400	N	
13	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180	N	
14	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	190	N	
15	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	310	N	
16	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	140	N	
17	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	460	N	
18	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	360	N	
19	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270	N	
20	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	200	N	
21	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	470	N	
22	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	140	N	
23	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	480	N	
24	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	280	**Y**	
25	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	320	N	
26	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140	N	
27	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	330	N	
28	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	160	N	
29	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	260	N	
30	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140	N	
Total		**Low**	**1**		**3.33%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats	
1	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280	N	
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290	N	
3	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230	N	
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170	N	
5	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	420	**Y**	
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190	N	
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N	
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N	
9	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	310	N	
10	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	290	N	
11	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	420	N	
12	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260	N	
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N	
14	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N	
15	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	150	N	
16	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310	N	
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170	N	
18	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	310	N	
19	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280	N	
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130	N	
21	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	180	N	
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N	
23	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	200	N	
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250	N	
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190	N	
26	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260	N	
27	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260	Y	
28	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130	Y	
29	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210	N	
30	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	100	N	
Total			**3**		**10.00%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats	
1	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300	N	
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260	N	
3	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210	N	
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N	
5	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180	N	
6	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-bark Apple	350	**Y**	
7	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	560	**Y**	
8	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200	N	
9	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	110	N	
10	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	100	N	
11	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	180	N	
12	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110	N	
13	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	220	N	
14	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	120	N	
15	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260	**Y**	
16	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	370	N	
17	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	120	N	
18	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210	N	
19	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270	**Y**	
20	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270	N	
21	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	390	N	
22	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	420	N	
23	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210	N	
24	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	120	N	
25	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290	**Y**	
26	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	130	N	
27	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	130	N	
28	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140	N	
29	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	350	N	
30	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300	N	
Total				**5**	**16.67%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	304	**Y**
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310	N
3	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210	**Y**
4	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190	N
5	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260	N
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N
8	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200	N
9	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	150	N
10	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	270	N
11	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	160	N
12	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	440	N
13	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260	N
14	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250	N
15	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310	N
16	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	120	N
17	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	100	N
18	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	120	N
19	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	110	N
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
21	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290	N
22	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	100	N
23	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	470	N
24	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	110	N
25	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	100	N
26	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	100	N
27	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	140	N
28	*Corymbia tesselaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100	N
29	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	200	**Y**
30	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140	N
Total			**3**	**10.00%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	160	N
2	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	180	N
3	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N
4	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	300	N
5	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190	N
6	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140	N
7	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280	N
8	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	220	N
9	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	200	N
10	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	140	N
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N
12	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	270	N
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330	N
14	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170	N
15	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220	N
16	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320	N
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N
19	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230	N
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	410	N
21	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N
22	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220	N
23	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220	N
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260	N
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150	N
26	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
27	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220	N
28	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	260	N
29	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	240	N
30	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	200	N
	Total		**0/30**	**0%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	420	N
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150	N
3	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	200	N
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230	N
5	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	120	N
6	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	180	N
7	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gun	260	N
8	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120	N
9	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170	N
10	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	140	N
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230	N
12	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120	N
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
14	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150	N
15	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120	N
16	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
19	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gun	300	N
20	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gun	290	N
21	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	380	N
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
23	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120	N
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
25	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	140	N
26	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N
27	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	100	N
28	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210	N
29	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N
30	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
	Total		**0/30**	**0%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	620	N
2	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	110	N
3	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110	N
4	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	100	N
5	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	100	N
6	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	130	N
7	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	100	N
8	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	230	N
9	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	130	N
10	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	180	N
11	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	100	N
12	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140	N
13	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	170	N
14	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150	N
15	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150	N
16	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	1140	N
17	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	180	N
18	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	190	N
19	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	170	N
20	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230	N
21	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310	N
22	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	200	N
23	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	150	N
24	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160	N
25	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	230	N
26	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160	N
27	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	120	N
28	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	160	N
29	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	190	N
30	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	100	N
	Total		**0**	**0.00%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130	N
3	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140	N
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N
6	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280	N
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150	N
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N
10	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	270	N
11	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	220	N
12	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	100	N
13	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150	N
14	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N
15	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
16	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150	N
17	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	370	N
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130	N
19	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N
21	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	440	N
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
23	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N
25	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120	N
26	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290	N
27	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200	N
28	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	210	N
29	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210	N
30	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310	N
	Total		**0**	**0.00%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Corymbia intermedia*	Forest Red Gum	480	N
2	*Acacia disparrima*	River She-oak	180	N
3	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	River She-oak	100	N
4	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Hickory Wattle	130	N
5	*Corymbia intermedia*	River She-oak	360	N
6	*Angophora subvelutina*	Swamp Box	230	N
7	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Soap Tree	130	N
8	*Corymbia intermedia*	Forest Red Gum	430	N
9	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Spotted Gum	150	N
10	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Grey Ironbark	230	N
11	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	280	N
12	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Hickory Wattle	400	N
13	*Corymbia intermedia*	Black She-oak	330	N
14	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Grey Ironbark	300	N
15	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Forest Red Gum	100	N
16	*Acacia disparrima*	Black She-oak	170	N
17	*Acacia disparrima*	Black She-oak	120	N
18	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Black She-oak	200	N
19	*Acacia disparrima*	Quinine Bush	170	N
20	*Banksia integrifolia*	Forest Red Gum	160	N
21	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Soap Tree	130	N
22	*Acacia disparrima*	Soap Tree	140	N
23	*Corymbia intermedia*	Soap Tree	520	N
24	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Quinine Bush	400	**Y**
25	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Grey Ironbark	170	N
26	*Acacia concurrens*	Soap Tree	120	N
27	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Black She-oak	280	N
28	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Black She-oak	140	N
29	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Silky Oak	410	N
30	*Acacia disparrima*	Soap Tree	160	N
	Total	Low	**1**	**3.33%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	290	N
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
3	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	Y
4	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130	N
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N
6	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260	N
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	280	N
8	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine bush	220	N
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N
10	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	480	N
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
12	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130	N
13	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N
14	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110	N
15	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	360	N
16	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N
17	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	180	N
18	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	150	N
19	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	140	N
20	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	260	N
21	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	160	N
22	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	280	N
23	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	750	N
24	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210	N
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150	N
26	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230	N
27	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120	N
28	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	260	N
29	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230	N
30	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	220	N
Total				**0%**
Total				0/30

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats	
1	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty gum	380	N	
2	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	120	N	
3	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N	
4	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	190	N	
5	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	150	N	
6	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	180	N	
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N	
8	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	310	N	
9	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	190	N	
10	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	170	N	
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290	N	
12	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	340	N	
13	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	150	N	
14	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	250	N	
15	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty gum	190	N	
16	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	160	N	
17	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	160	N	
18	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	250	N	
19	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	230	N	
20	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270	N	
21	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	230	N	
22	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200	N	
23	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	160	N	
24	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	160	N	
25	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	240	N	
26	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	240	N	
27	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	410	N	
28	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	260	N	
29	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	380	N	
30	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170	N	
Total			**0/30**		**0.00%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats	
1	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	300	N	
2	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280	N	
3	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	210	Y	
4	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	250	N	
5	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270	N	
6	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	330	N	
7	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	150	N	
8	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280	N	
9	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270	N	
10	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	200	N	
11	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350	N	
12	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	150	N	
13	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	190	N	
14	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	110	N	
15	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	250	N	
16	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	300	N	
17	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	260	N	
18	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	220	N	
19	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	280	N	
20	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120	N	
21	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280	N	
22	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	170	N	
23	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	700	N	
24	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	160	N	
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N	
26	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580	N	
27	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	290	N	
28	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	290	N	
29	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	260	N	
30	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	280	N	
Total					**3.33%**
Total				1 scat	

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	340	N
3	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	280	N
4	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	130	N
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N
7	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240	N
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
10	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N
12	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N
14	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N
15	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N
16	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330	N
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190	N
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N
19	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130	N
21	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120	N
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N
23	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240	N
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210	N
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N
26	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	110	N
27	*Acacia disparima*	Hickory Wattle	180	N
28	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120	N
29	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130	N
30	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
Total				**0/30**

0%

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats	
1	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	380	N	
2	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	200	N	
3	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N	
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170	N	
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	280	N	
6	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	400	N	
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N	
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130	N	
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N	
10	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180	N	
11	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	230	N	
12	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230	N	
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220	N	
14	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N	
15	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N	
16	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260	N	
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N	
18	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink blood wood	110	N	
19	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N	
20	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220	N	
21	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240	N	
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N	
23	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N	
24	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170	N	
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N	
26	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170	N	
27	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N	
28	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220	N	
29	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280	N	
30	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N	
Total			**0/30**		**0%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N
3	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260	N
4	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	180	N
5	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220	N
6	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	170	N
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
8	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	150	N
9	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	100	N
10	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	120	N
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N
12	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	160	N
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N
14	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	120	N
15	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	380	N
16	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	400	N
17	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150	N
18	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	130	N
19	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	250	N
20	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140	N
21	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200	N
22	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	170	N
23	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	260	N
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	400	N
26	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
27	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
28	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	300	N
29	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N
30	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
	Total	Low	**0**	**0.00%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats	
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260	N	
2	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160	N	
3	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N	
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250	N	
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330	N	
6	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black sheoak	140	N	
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320	N	
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N	
9	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140	N	
10	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250	N	
11	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160	N	
12	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190	N	
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320	N	
14	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230	N	
15	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220	N	
16	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	140	N	
17	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240	N	
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N	
19	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210	N	
20	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	230	N	
21	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	220	N	
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N	
23	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190	N	
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220	N	
25	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	450	N	
26	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	340	N	
27	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	340	N	
28	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	120	N	
29	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink bloodwood	160	N	
30	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N	
Total			**0/30**		**0%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220	N
3	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130	N
4	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	N
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
6	*Corymbia tesselaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	150	N
7	*Corymbia tesselaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	180	N
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
9	*Corymbia tesselaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	200	N
10	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N
12	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150	N
13	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N
14	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	110	N
15	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	320	N
16	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N
17	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280	N
18	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120	N
19	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
20	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	230	N
21	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	250	N
22	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310	N
23	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310	N
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N
25	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	350	N
26	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	260	N
27	*Corymbia tesselaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	150	N
28	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	190	N
29	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	150	N
30	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	150	N
Total			**0/30**	**0%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	310	N
2	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	120	N
3	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	450	N
4	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	480	N
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250	N
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150	N
7	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200	N
8	*Corymbia tesselaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	160	N
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N
10	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N
11	*Corymbia tesselaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	130	N
12	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
14	*Corymbia tesselaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120	N
15	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	N
16	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N
17	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140	N
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N
19	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	540	N
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230	N
21	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	140	N
22	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130	N
23	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	220	N
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
25	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	120	N
26	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N
27	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170	N
28	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	200	N
29	*Corymbia tesselaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	140	N
30	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	330	N
Total			**0/30**	**0%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330	N
2	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200	N
3	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	320	N
4	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	N
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310	N
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
10	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280	N
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N
12	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	380	N
13	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220	N
14	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310	N
15	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	320	N
16	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290	N
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330	N
19	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220	N
20	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230	N
21	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230	N
22	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine bush	200	N
23	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220	N
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N
26	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230	N
27	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280	N
28	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180	N
29	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	N
30	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	N
Total			**0/30**	**0%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N
3	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310	N
5	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350	N
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	280	N
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290	N
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	400	N
10	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200	N
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220	N
12	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280	N
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	340	N
14	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	N
15	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N
16	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	270	N
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260	N
19	*Eucalytpus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170	N
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	280	N
21	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	280	N
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290	N
23	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210	N
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310	N
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220	N
26	*Eucalytpus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120	N
27	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
28	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220	N
29	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
30	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	340	N
	Total	Low	**0/30**	**0%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350	N
2	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	280	N
3	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	410	N
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	350	N
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N
10	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N
12	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	280	N
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260	N
14	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	350	N
15	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
16	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170	N
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N
19	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine bush	180	N
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
21	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	115	N
22	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	555	N
23	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	130	N
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150	N
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	105	N
26	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280	N
27	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N
28	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	N
29	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
30	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	130	N
	Total	Low	**0/30**	**0%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230	N
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130	N
3	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300	N
4	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190	N
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230	Y
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250	N
7	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	N
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250	N
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300	N
10	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N
11	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	320	N
12	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N
13	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220	N
14	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200	N
15	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200	N
16	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	250	N
17	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150	N
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230	N
19	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320	N
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210	N
21	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260	N
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
23	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190	N
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190	N
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	N
26	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	N
27	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140	N
28	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N
29	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160	N
30	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290	N
	Total	Low	**1**	**3.33%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330	N
2	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	410	N
3	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220	N
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230	N
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	270	N
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240	N
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220	N
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110	N
9	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170	N
10	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320	N
11	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	250	N
12	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140	N
13	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	130	N
14	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350	Y
15	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	280	Y
16	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150	N
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310	N
18	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	100	N
19	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220	N
20	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230	Y
21	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	Y
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	270	N
23	*Corymbia tessalaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	115	N
24	*Corymbia tessalaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	180	N
25	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	140	N
26	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	190	Y
27	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260	N
28	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170	N
29	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	N
30	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	300	N
	Total	Low	**5**	**16.67%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	340	N
2	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	200	N
3	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	100	N
4	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170	N
5	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	River She-oak	190	N
6	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	100	N
7	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	280	N
8	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	600	N
9	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	350	N
10	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	310	N
11	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	N
12	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	150	N
13	*Allocasurina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150	N
14	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	320	N
15	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	550	N
16	*Allocasurina littoralis*	Black She-oak	180	N
17	*Allocasurina littoralis*	Black She-oak	160	N
18	*Allocasurina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150	N
19	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	100	N
20	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350	N
21	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	170	N
22	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	170	N
23	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	240	N
24	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	150	N
25	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	170	N
26	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	100	N
27	*Allocasurina littoralis*	Black She-oak	180	N
28	*Allocasurina littoralis*	Black She-oak	170	N
29	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky Oak	150	N
30	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	170	N
	Total	Low	**0**	**0.00%**

	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scats
1	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280	N
2	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200	N
3	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	N
4	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300	N
5	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	250	N
6	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	300	N
7	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360	N
8	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	210	N
9	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230	N
10	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220	N
11	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	160	N
12	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160	N
13	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	N
14	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	140	N
15	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	N
16	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	150	N
17	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	360	N
18	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200	N
19	*Agnophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	580	N
20	*Agnophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	350	N
21	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300	N
22	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180	N
23	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	290	N
24	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	150	N
25	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	150	N
26	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	110	N
27	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	340	N
28	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	560	N
29	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	200	N
30	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170	N
	Total	Low	**0**	**0.00%**

Appendix G

Camera Trap Images

2018 - Camera 1

Aquila audax (Wedgetail Eagle)

Aquila audax (Wedgetail Eagle)

2018 - Camera 2

Anas superciliosa (Pacific Black Duck)

2018 - Camera 4

Intellagama lesueurii (Eastern Water Dragon)

Corvus orru (Torresian Crow

Canis familiaris (Feral Dog)

Macropus rufogriseus (Red-necked Wallaby)

Lepus europaeus (European Hare)

2018 - Camera 5

Alectura lathami (Australian Brush-turkey)

Macropus rufogriseus (Red-necked Wallaby)

2021 - Camera 1

Cracticus tibicen (Australian Magpie)

Macropus rufogriseus (Red-necked Wallaby

Wallabia bicolor (Swamp Wallaby)

Wallaby sp.

Trichosurus vulpecula (Common Brushtail Possum)

2021 - Camera 2

Isoodon macrourus (Brown Bandicoot)

Entomyzon cyanotis (Blue-faced Honeyeater)

Alectura lathami (Australian Brush Turkey)

Geopelia cuneata (Diamond Dove)

Canis lupus familiaris (Feral Dog)

Wallaby Species

2021 - Camera 3

Climacteris picummus (Brown Tree Creeper)

Macropus giganteus (Grey Kangaroo)

Trichosurus vulpecula (Common Brushtail Possum)

Wallaby sp.

Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa (Brush-tailed Phascogale)

2021 - Camera 4

Vulpes vulpes (European Red Fox)

*Rattus rattus** (Black Rat)

Trichosurus vulpecula (Common Brushtail Possum)

Rhipidura albiscapa (Grey Fantail)

Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa (Brush-tailed Phascogale)

Pseudocheirus peregrinus (Common Ringtail Possum)

2021 - Camera 5

Tachyglossus aculeatus (Short-beaked Echidna)

Wallaby Species

Trichosurus vulpecula (Common Brushtail Possum)

Alectura lathami (Australian Brush Turkey)

Wallabia bicolor (Swamp Wallaby)

Macropus parryi (Whiptail Wallaby)

Podargus strigoides (Tawny Frogmouth)

Appendix H

Detailed Waterway Assessments

Drainage line assessment point	Description	
Drainage Line A		
1	Determination: True waterway • Defined bed and bank features • Double u-shaped channel • Sandy substrate • No standing water or pools • Channel width 10 m • Riparian vegetation present including *Melaleuca viminalis* • Adjoining vegetation includes *Angophora subvelutina* and *Lomandra longifolia* • No macrophytes present • Woody debris present and overhanging banks	
Drainage Line B*		
3	Determination: Degraded waterway values • Inconsistent bed and bank features present • Sandy substrate • No riparian vegetation • Vegetation dominated by regrowth and *Trema tomentosa* • Some Juncus usitatus present	

4

Determination: Flowpath values absent

- No defined channel, bed or bank features
- Some overland flow present
- Vegetation dominated by *Acacia* sp. regrowth

5

Determination: Eroded drainage feature

- Continuous bed and bank features
- Eroded channel
- Semi permanent water
- No aquatic vegetation
- Banks dominated by *Acacia* sp. regrowth and *Corymbia citriodora*

Drainage Line R*

57

Determination: True waterway

- Defined bed and bank features
- The waterway consists of a lower section of approximately 200 m with a defined channel with a sandy substrate at the eastern border of the site
- Small scour pools are present on some of the bends in the waterway
- Riparian vegetation was restricted to *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) and *Juncus usitatus* (Common Rush) and *Cyperus rotundus* (Nutgrass)
- No macrophytes were observed in any of the pools
- Lantana camara (Lantana) present

58

Determination: True waterway downstream

- Eroded channel
- 1.5 m high banks
- Ephemeral pooling
- Average 1 m wide channel with ephemeral water present
- Banks dominated by *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, Lophostemon suaveolens and *Corymbia intermedia*
- *Gahnia aspera* and Signal Grass on banks with Acacia sp. regrowth
- Macrophytes – *Juncus usitatus* (Common Rush) downstream
- Channel shading 20%
- No macrophytes or aquatic habitat

59

Determination: Degraded waterway values

- Banks highly eroded
- V-shaped channel
- Channel width 1 m
- Ephemeral pooling
- Channel dominated by Signal Grass and Blady Grass
- Banks dominated by *Lophostemon suaveolens* with *Eucalyptus tereticornis*
- Channel shading 15%
- No macrophytes or aquatic habitat

60

Determination: Severely eroded drainage feature

- Eroded flow path with highly eroded and disturbed banks
- No water present
- Channel dominated by Red Natal Grass and Gahnia aspera with regrowth Alphitonia excelsa and Acacia sp.
- Banks dominated by mature *Corymbia citriodora*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Corymbia tessellaris*

61

Determination: Flowpath values absent

- No waterway flowpath present
- Mapped drainage line contains eucalypt woodland dominated by Eucalyptus tereticornis and E. siderophloia
- Canopy cover 20%

(*) Flow path of drainage line and riparian corridor of Q are within the Precinct A works area.

Riparian corridor of R intersects the Precinct A works area. Flow path of R does not intersect the works area.

Appendix I

Tree Schedule

saunders havill group

Precinct A SBAR B Tree Schedule Extract- Job 10941
Round Mountain, New Beith (Frasers Property New Beith Pty Ltd)
2/09/2024

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details						Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
7	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	470		470	148	22.0	7.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
8	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	480		480	151	22.0	9.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
9	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230		230	72	12.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
10	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250		250	79	12.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
11	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	450		450	141	18.0	7.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
12	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	340		340	107	15.0	5.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
13	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
14	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	210		210	66	9.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
15	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	240		240	75	12.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
16	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	220		220	69	11.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
17	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
18	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	300		300	94	18.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
19	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230		230	72	12.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
20	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	190		190	60	8.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
21	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	8.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
22	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	8.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
23	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	250		250	79	10.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
24	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	8.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
25	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	200		200	63	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
26	*DEAD/STAG*		550		550	173	17.0	6.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
27	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	200	180	269	85	9.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
28	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
29	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
30	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	160		160	50	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
31	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
32	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
33	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	16.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
34	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	180	100	206	65	8.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
35	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	390		390	123	17.0	8.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
36	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	600		600	188	20.0	10.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
37	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
38	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	190		190	60	8.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
39	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170		170	53	9.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
40	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260		260	82	9.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
41	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200	190	276	87	12.0	7.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
42	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	13.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
43	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	340		340	107	14.0	8.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
44	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	9.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
45	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	320		320	101	16.0	6.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Retain in P-A	
46	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
159	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	300		300	94	15.0	7.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
161	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	230		230	72	15.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
162	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	17.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
163	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	310		310	97	17.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
164	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	310		310	97	24.0	11.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
165	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	310		310	97	14.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
166	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	12.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
167	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	16.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
168	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300		300	94	17.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
169	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	280		280	88	14.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
170	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	190		190	60	8.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
171	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	380		380	119	18.0	7.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
172	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	240		240	75	12.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
179	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
180	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	12.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
181	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200		200	63	14.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
182	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
183	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	14.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
184	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	400		400	126	15.0	6.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
185	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	12.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
186	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	15.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
187	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Sewer in P-A	
188	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	17.0	7.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
189	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
190	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	12.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
191	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
192	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	15.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
193	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	14.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Retain in P-A	
194	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	430		430	135	18.0	8.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
195	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260		260	82	12.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	Spreading	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
196	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	390		390	123	16.0	6.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
197	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310		310	97	16.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
198	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270		270	85	18.0	4.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
199	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	340		340	107	15.0	7.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
200	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
201	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	14.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
202	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
203	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
204	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	200		200	63	9.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
205	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	170		170	53	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
206	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	440		440	138	16.0	7.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
207	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
208	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	170		170	53	7.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
209	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	14.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
210	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	15.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
211	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	16.0	9.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
212	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	680		680	214	26.0	14.0	8.2	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
213	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	17.0	7.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
214	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
215	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	380		380	119	18.0	6.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
216	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
217	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	520		520	163	24.0	9.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
218	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
219	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
220	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	620		620	195	24.0	8.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
221	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	500		500	157	22.0	8.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
393	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	310		310	97	17.0	10.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
395	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	340		340	107	17.0	9.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
396	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	225		225	71	14.0	7.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Retain in P-A	
397	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	395		395	124	19.0	9.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
398	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	205		205	64	8.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
399	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	225		225	71	10.0	7.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
400	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	69	14.0	7.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
401	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	255		255	80	10.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
402	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	290		290	91	16.0	9.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
403	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	290		290	91	13.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
404	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	530		530	167	20.0	14.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
405	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160	150, 145, 145	300	94	10.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
406	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	9.0	7.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
407	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	185		185	58	9.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
408	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260		260	82	9.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
409	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540	255	597	188	22.0	14.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
410	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	425		425	134	20.0	11.0	5.1	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
411	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	200		200	63	12.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
412	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	205		205	64	13.0	7.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
413	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	475		475	149	20.0	15.0	5.7	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
414	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	145	100	176	55	8.0	5.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
415	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	375		375	118	20.0	14.0	4.5	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
416	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	315		315	99	16.0	9.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
417	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	205		205	64	12.0	7.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
418	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	225		225	71	11.0	7.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
419	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	275	195	337	106	13.0	9.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
420	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	275		275	86	11.0	9.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
421	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170		170	53	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
422	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	340		340	107	19.0	13.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
423	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	375		375	118	16.0	10.0	4.5	2.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
424	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	370		370	116	18.0	11.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
425	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	225		225	71	17.0	8.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
426	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	17.0	9.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
427	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	480		480	151	19.0	13.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
428	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170	140, 110	246	77	9.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
429	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200	185	272	86	10.0	6.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
430	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	320		320	101	16.0	9.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
431	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	225		225	71	9.0	5.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
432	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	9.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
433	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230		230	72	9.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
436	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	345		345	108	17.0	11.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
439	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	390		390	123	17.0	12.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
520	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	210		210	66	14.0	7.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Retain in P-A	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details						Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
521	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	255		255	80	14.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
522	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	69	14.0	7.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
523	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	360		360	113	17.0	13.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
524	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	200		200	63	12.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
525	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	240		240	75	13.0	8.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
526	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	330		330	104	18.0	12.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
527	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	240	80	253	79	16.0	8.0	3.0	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
528	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	69	14.0	9.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
529	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	225		225	71	16.0	9.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
530	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	215	115	244	77	11.0	8.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
531	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	235		235	74	11.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
532	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	345		345	108	20.0	15.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
540	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	225		225	71	14.0	7.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
541	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	175		175	55	9.0	4.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
542	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	325		325	102	14.0	9.0	3.9	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
543	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	18.0	8.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
544	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	790		790	248	25.0	17.0	9.5	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
545	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	355		355	112	20.0	16.0	4.3	2.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
546	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	335		335	105	20.0	14.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
547	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	255		255	80	19.0	10.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
548	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	540		540	170	23.0	14.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
549	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310		310	97	20.0	14.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
550	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	200		200	63	9.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
551	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310		310	97	18.0	11.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
552	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	370		370	116	17.0	14.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
553	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	215		215	68	14.0	8.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
554	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	540		540	170	20.0	14.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
555	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200		200	63	15.0	9.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
556	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	315		315	99	16.0	11.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
557	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	355		355	112	14.0	9.0	4.3	2.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
558	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	485		485	152	17.0	10.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
559	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	415		415	130	17.0	14.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
560	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	245		245	77	14.0	9.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
561	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	345		345	108	16.0	10.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
562	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	16.0	10.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
563	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	245		245	77	18.0	10.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
564	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	200		200	63	15.0	9.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
565	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	180		180	57	12.0	8.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
566	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	155	145	212	67	8.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
567	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	185	180, 115	283	89	14.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
568	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	250		250	79	9.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
569	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	215		215	68	8.0	6.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
570	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	200	100	224	70	11.0	6.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
571	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	11.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
572	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	190		190	60	9.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
573	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	185		185	58	7.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
574	*Ficus rubiginosa*	Port Jackson Fig	180	315, 310	477	150	8.0	7.0	5.7	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
575	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	355		355	112	20.0	14.0	4.3	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
576	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	10.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
577	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	200		200	63	9.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
578	*DEAD/STAG*		775		775	243	9.0	4.0	9.3	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Large	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
579	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	455		455	143	18.0	14.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1088	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	720		720	226	22.0	11.0	8.6	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1089	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	740		740	232	19.0	9.0	8.9	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1090	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	610		610	192	18.0	9.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1091	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	640		640	201	18.0	8.0	7.7	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1092	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	330	360	488	153	17.0	5.0	5.9	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1093	*DEAD/STAG*		550		550	173	16.0	7.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1094	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	620		620	195	19.0	8.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1095	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	750		750	236	19.0	9.0	9.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1096	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580		580	182	16.0	8.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1097	*DEAD/STAG*		510		510	160	17.0	8.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1098	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	600		600	188	19.0	9.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1099	*DEAD/STAG*		830		830	261	19.0	8.0	10.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1101	*DEAD/STAG*		330		330	104	16.0	6.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1102	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	560		560	176	19.0	9.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1106	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580		580	182	19.0	8.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1107	*DEAD/STAG*		330		330	104	16.0	6.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1108	*DEAD/STAG*		620		620	195	18.0	8.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1109	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	410		410	129	16.0	7.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1110	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	830		830	261	17.0	10.0	10.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1111	*DEAD/STAG*		600		600	188	17.0	6.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
1112	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	550		550	173	18.0	9.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1113	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	600		600	188	19.0	10.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1114	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220		220	69	14.0	7.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove in P-A	
1115	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	310		310	97	16.0	5.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove in P-A	
1116	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	640		640	201	18.0	8.0	7.7	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1117	*DEAD/STAG*		700		700	220	17.0	7.0	8.4	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1118	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580		580	182	17.0	7.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1119	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	610		610	192	18.0	9.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1120	*DEAD/STAG*		400		400	126	8.0	1.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Large	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1121	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	570		570	179	17.0	7.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1124	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	310		310	97	15.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1137	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	730		730	229	23.0	13.0	8.8	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1138	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	560		560	176	20.0	9.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1139	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	25.0	14.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1140	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	650		650	204	23.0	13.0	7.8	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1141	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580		580	182	18.0	12.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1142	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	630		630	198	17.0	9.0	7.6	2.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1143	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	690		690	217	23.0	13.0	8.3	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1144	*DEAD/STAG*		690		690	217	25.0	12.0	8.3	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1145	*DEAD/STAG*		660		660	207	22.0	12.0	7.9	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1146	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	680		680	214	25.0	15.0	8.2	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1147	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	655		655	206	25.0	14.0	7.9	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1148	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	625		625	196	23.0	15.0	7.5	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1149	*DEAD/STAG*		500		500	157	17.0	14.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1150	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	660		660	207	20.0	15.0	7.9	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1151	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	600		600	188	21.0	13.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1152	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	645		645	203	22.0	12.0	7.7	2.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1153	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	590		590	185	26.0	16.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1154	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	340	240	416	131	19.0	9.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1155	*DEAD/STAG*		500		500	157	20.0	9.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1156	*DEAD/STAG*		410		410	129	6.0	1.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1157	*DEAD/STAG*		420		420	132	7.0	3.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Large	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1158	*DEAD/STAG*		635	270	690	217	27.0	16.0	8.3	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1159	*DEAD/STAG*		560		560	176	21.0	10.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1160	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	520		520	163	25.0	13.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1161	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	700		700	220	22.0	14.0	8.4	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details						Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
1162	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	600		600	188	26.0	17.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1163	*DEAD/STAG*		560		560	176	6.0	2.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Major	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1164	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	735		735	231	17.0	13.0	8.8	2.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1165	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	830		830	261	24.0	13.0	10.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove in P-A	
1168	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	650		650	204	19.0	12.0	7.8	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1251	*DEAD/STAG*		385		385	121	9.0	1.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Large	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1252	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	560		560	176	15.0	8.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1253	*DEAD/STAG*		720		720	226	17.0	10.0	8.6	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1254	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	255		255	80	9.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1255	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	210		210	66	8.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1256	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	200		200	63	10.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1257	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	365		365	115	14.0	7.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1258	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	355		355	112	16.0	7.0	4.3	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1259	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	280		280	88	13.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1260	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	480		480	151	17.0	10.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1261	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	14.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Sewer in P-A	
1262	*DEAD/STAG*		400		400	126	10.0	4.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Large	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1363	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	590		590	185	15.0	8.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	Spreading	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1364	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	500		500	157	15.0	9.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1365	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	670		670	210	18.0	8.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1366	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	580		580	182	18.0	7.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1367	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	620		620	195	18.0	7.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1368	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	490		490	154	17.0	8.0	5.9	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1369	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290		290	91	8.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1370	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	16.0	6.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1371	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	360		360	113	14.0	7.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1372	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	9.0	7.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1373	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220		220	69	12.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1374	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200		200	63	15.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
1375	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230		230	72	9.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
1376	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310		310	97	15.0	5.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
1377	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	16.0	7.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1378	*DEAD/STAG*		650		650	204	18.0	8.0	7.8	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove in P-A	
1379	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	300		300	94	16.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1380	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220		220	69	15.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1381	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	360		360	113	16.0	7.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details						Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
1382	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	9.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1383	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	380		380	119	18.0	7.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1384	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1385	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	170		170	53	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1386	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	400		400	126	17.0	8.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1387	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	280		280	88	12.0	4.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1388	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	450		450	141	15.0	9.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1389	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	190		190	60	9.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1390	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1391	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200		200	63	15.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1392	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1393	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1394	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1395	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1396	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	9.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1397	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	16.0	7.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1398	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	360		360	113	17.0	6.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1399	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	9.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1400	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	240		240	75	14.0	9.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1401	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170		170	53	8.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1402	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	190		190	60	8.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1403	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230		230	72	12.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1404	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	190	180	262	82	7.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1405	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260		260	82	9.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1406	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1407	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260		260	82	12.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1408	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260		260	82	11.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1409	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	160		160	50	8.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1410	*DEAD/STAG*		200		200	63	7.0	1.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1411	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	170		170	53	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1412	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220		220	69	12.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1413	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	320		320	101	13.0	6.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1414	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	11.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1415	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	150	100	180	57	9.0	7.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1416	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170		170	53	9.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1417	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	190		190	60	8.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
1418	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	11.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1419	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	9.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1420	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	470		470	148	17.0	7.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1421	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	14.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
1422	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220		220	69	14.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
1423	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	9.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Basin in P-A	
1424	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	16.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Sewer in P-A	
1425	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170		170	53	9.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Sewer in P-A	
1426	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	290		290	91	17.0	5.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Sewer in P-A	
1427	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	17.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1428	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	460		460	145	19.0	9.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Sewer in P-A	
1429	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200		200	63	14.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove Sewer in P-A	
1430	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	17.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1514	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	450		450	141	27.0	11.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1515	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	23.0	13.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1516	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	590		590	185	26.0	20.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1517	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	24.0	9.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1518	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	26.0	8.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1519	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	300	200	361	113	12.0	9.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1520	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	230		230	72	10.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1521	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	11.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1522	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	330		330	104	26.0	9.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1523	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	380		380	119	32.0	15.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1524	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	69	15.0	9.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1525	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	14.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1526	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230		230	72	16.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1527	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1528	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	430		430	135	20.0	7.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1529	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	410		410	129	27.0	18.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1530	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	20.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1531	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260		260	82	26.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1532	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	240		240	75	17.0	13.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1533	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	32.0	10.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1534	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	28.0	10.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1535	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260		260	82	15.0	9.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1536	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	360		360	113	22.0	5.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details						Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
1537	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	290		290	91	19.0	10.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1538	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	350		350	110	17.0	5.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1539	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	320		320	101	18.0	8.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1540	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	340		340	107	26.0	9.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1541	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	13.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1542	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	230		230	72	16.0	9.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1543	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	14.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1544	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	200		200	63	13.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1545	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	260		260	82	16.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1546	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	210		210	66	14.0	7.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1547	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	190		190	60	8.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1548	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250		250	79	12.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1549	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	200		200	63	14.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1550	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	430		430	135	33.0	23.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1551	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	270		270	85	15.0	7.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1552	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	410		410	129	28.0	15.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1553	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	22.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1554	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	130		130	41	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1555	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	100		100	31	9.0	5.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1556	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	19.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1557	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140	130	191	60	9.0	5.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1558	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	10.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Retain in P-A	
1559	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310		310	97	18.0	8.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1560	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	11.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1561	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270		270	85	17.0	8.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1562	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	300		300	94	15.0	7.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1563	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	16.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1564	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	14.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1565	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	280	130	309	97	14.0	5.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1566	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	220	200	297	93	15.0	9.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1567	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	69	14.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1568	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200	130	239	75	14.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1569	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	14.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1570	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	15.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1571	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	380		380	119	17.0	8.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1572	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	250		250	79	16.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details						Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
1573	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	320		320	101	15.0	6.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1574	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	12.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1575	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	14.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1576	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	15.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1577	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	370		370	116	18.0	7.0	4.4	2.2	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1578	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	15.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1579	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	15.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1580	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	15.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1581	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	13.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1582	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190	120	225	71	16.0	5.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1583	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200		200	63	16.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1584	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1585	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	200		200	63	16.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1586	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	15.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1587	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290		290	91	16.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1588	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	280		280	88	16.0	8.0	3.4	1.9	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1589	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1590	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200		200	63	15.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1591	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	15.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1592	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	240		240	75	15.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1593	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200		200	63	14.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1753	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	110		110	35	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1754	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	210		210	66	11.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1755	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	120		120	38	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1756	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	370		370	116	19.0	7.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1757	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	15.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1758	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	340		340	107	18.0	8.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1759	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	300		300	94	16.0	7.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1760	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	17.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1761	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1762	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	240	200	312	98	15.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1763	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	150	130	198	62	13.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1764	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260	220	341	107	16.0	6.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1765	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	15.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1766	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	380		380	119	21.0	11.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1767	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
1768	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	150		150	47	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1769	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	180		180	57	14.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1770	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	17.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1771	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	150		150	47	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1772	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	69	10.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1773	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	11.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1774	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	11.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1775	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
1776	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	19.0	8.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1777	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	19.0	8.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1778	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270		270	85	17.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1779	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220		220	69	17.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1780	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	170		170	53	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1781	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	390		390	123	19.0	9.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1782	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210		210	66	17.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1783	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310		310	97	18.0	10.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1784	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	16.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1785	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200		200	63	16.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1786	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	330		330	104	18.0	9.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1787	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	15.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1788	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	18.0	7.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1789	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	69	13.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1790	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	240		240	75	16.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1791	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1792	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250		250	79	17.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1793	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	13.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1794	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	220		220	69	14.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1795	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	240		240	75	14.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1796	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	16.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1797	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	440		440	138	19.0	8.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1798	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	16.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1799	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	16.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1800	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	170		170	53	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1801	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	170	90	192	60	11.0	3.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1802	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	140		140	44	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1803	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	12.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
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
1804	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	380		380	119	18.0	7.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1805	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	280		280	88	16.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1806	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	380		380	119	19.0	8.0	4.6	2.2	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1807	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	16.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1808	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	16.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1809	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	200	140	244	77	16.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1810	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	230		230	72	13.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1811	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	230		230	72	15.0	8.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1812	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	150		150	47	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1813	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	14.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1814	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300		300	94	18.0	7.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1815	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	320		320	101	17.0	8.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1816	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	360		360	113	15.0	4.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1817	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	Small-fruited Grey Gum	200		200	63	16.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1818	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1819	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	220		220	69	16.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1820	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	120		120	38	15.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1821	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	17.0	7.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1822	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1823	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230		230	72	17.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1824	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1825	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	16.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain in P-A	
1826	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early-flowering Black Wattle	170		170	53	11.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove in P-A	
3029	*DEAD/STAG*		370		370	116	8.0	1.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-		-	Retain in P-A	
3030	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	1080		1080	339	26.0	15.0	13.0	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-		-	Retain in P-A	
3036	*DEAD/STAG*		320		320	101	6.0	1.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-		-	Retain in P-A	
3037	*DEAD/STAG*		240		240	75	8.0	1.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-		-	Retain in P-A	
3038	*DEAD/STAG*		530		530	167	20.0	16.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-		-	Remove in P-A	
3039	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	670		670	210	21.0	17.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-		-	Remove in P-A	
3040	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	700		700	220	22.0	14.0	8.4	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	New	Yes	-		-	Remove in P-A	
3041	*DEAD/STAG*		330		330	104	11.0	3.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-		-	Remove in P-A	
3042	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	420	300	516	162	34.0	19.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-		-	Remove in P-A	
3043	*DEAD/STAG*		450		450	141	23.0	6.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-		-	Retain in P-A	
3044	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	810		810	254	22.0	12.0	9.7	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-		-	Retain in P-A	
3045	*DEAD/STAG*		420		420	132	16.0	5.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-		-	Retain in P-A	
3420	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	410		410	129	22.0	10.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-		-	Remove in P-A	