

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the PDA
DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL



Approval no: DEV2025/1681

Date: 15 December 2025

Significant Biodiversity Assessment Report

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

Prepared for Frasers Property New Beith Pty Ltd

21 August 2025

Job No. 10941 E

**Saunders
Havill**

PATHWAYS TO SUCCESS

Document control

Document: 10941 E Significant Biodiversity Assessment Report for Precinct B, Round Mountain New Beith, prepared by Saunders Havill Group for Frasers Property New Beith Pty Ltd.

Document Issue

Issue	Date	Prepared By	Checked By
Issue A	21/08/2025	HM/DC	AD

Prepared by

© Saunders Havill Group Pty Ltd 2025.

ABN 24 144 972 949

www.saundershavill.com

SHG has prepared this document for the sole use of the Client and for a specific purpose, as expressly stated in the document. No other party should rely on this document without the prior consent of SHG. SHG undertakes no duty, nor accepts any responsibility, to any third party who may rely on upon or use the document. This document has been prepared based on the Client's description of their requirements and SHG's experience, having regard to assumptions that SHG can reasonably be expected to make in accordance with sound professional principles. SHG may have also relied upon information provided by the Client and other third parties to prepare this document, some of which may have not been verified. Subject to the above conditions, this document may be transmitted, reproduced or disseminated only in its entirety.

Executive summary

The project site (Precinct B, 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 B is a residential precinct of approximately 23 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 south of Flagstone Creek 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 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 concurrently under assessment.

This Significant Biodiversity Assessment Report (SBAR) for Precinct B 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 broader 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 B 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) vegetation that has been subject to selective clearing and varying levels of disturbance and modification.

Category B (remnant) vegetation polygons are located in the western and southern portions of Precinct B, 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. Precinct B contains or adjoins one (1) *high risk* waterway for waterway barrier works (WWBW), being Flagstone Creek, and the upper catchment of one (1) *low risk* waterway under SARA's Development Mapping Assessment System (DAMS). The Category B vegetation reflecting the PMAV consists of a mix of Regional Ecosystems, including Least Concern RE12.9-10.2 and 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 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 B to determine the 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, 1 June 2021 and November 2023, which consisted of modified habitat quality 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* (Swamp Tea-tree). Indirect evidence of Koala usage was detected during SAT surveys undertaken outside of Precinct B, while Grey-headed Flying-fox was observed foraging during spotlighting surveys approximately 230 m to the west of the Precinct B boundary. A *Melaleuca irbyana* was detected within the works area of the precinct along the access track that runs north to south in the eastern portion of the New Beith Site. 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), *Petaurus australis* (Yellow-bellied Glider) and *Petauroides volans* (Greater Glider) due to relatively poor quality habitat for these species.

Development proposal

The development proposal is for the Precinct B works area that is part of the Round Mountain New Beith Site area within the Greater Flagstone PDA. The New Beith Site including Precinct B 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 the Precinct B contains a Primary Corridor within Flagstone Creek, ecological buffer areas, unconnected supporting habitat areas and low order remnant vegetation around the unnamed tributaries of Flagstone Creek.

The New Beith Site including Precinct B has been subject to modification in the form of logging, thinning and selective clearing activities. These have mostly occurred in the non-remnant 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 New Beith Site. The proposed development of Precinct B will result in the removal of regulated vegetation mapping present in the western and southern portions of the precinct, however, will retain vegetation in the form of environmental corridors and open space areas. Within the Flagstone Creek Corridor, only selective clearing as necessary 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 an environmental corridor encompassing Round Mountain and connecting down to Flagstone Creek. In addition, open space areas are proposed along the NESS mapped unconnected supporting habitat areas. 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 B, to provide broader connectivity to the bioregional corridor.

Summary

The proposed Precinct B at the New Beith Site reflects the original outcomes outlined in the Material Change of Use approval and reflected in the Greater Flagstone PDA Development Scheme. 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.

Table of contents

1. Introduction	1
1.1. Report Structure	3
1.2. Context and Background	4
2. Ecological Assessment Methodology and Process	8
2.1. Desktop Analysis Methodology	8
2.2. Field survey methodology	9
2.2.1 Assessment Units	9
2.2.2 Observational survey for significant flora and fauna, habitat trees and biodiversity values	9
2.2.3 Ground-truthing of vegetation communities	11
2.2.4 Property Map of Assessable Vegetation	11
2.2.5 Waterway Assessment	11
2.2.6 Spot Assessment Technique (SAT) koala surveys	11
2.2.7 Camera sites	12
2.2.8 Ultrasonic Bat Detection	12
2.2.9 Nocturnal Searches, Spotlight and Roost Searches	12
2.2.10 Flying-fox Roost Searches	13
2.2.11 Diurnal Active Searches	13
2.2.12 Targeted Bird Surveys	13
2.2.13 Modified Habitat Quality Assessment	13
3. Legislation, Policy and Planning Instruments	17
3.1. <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	17
3.2. <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	19
3.3. <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>	23
3.4. <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	25
3.5. <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>	25
3.6. Other Queensland Environmental Legislation	27
3.7. Australian Soil Resource Information System	27
3.8. Town Planning Instruments	28
4. Natural Environment Strategy (NESS)	31
4.1. NESS Site Strategies	31
4.2. Natural Environmental Features	32
5. Desktop Analysis	34
5.1. PMAV Regional Ecosystems	34
5.2. Fisheries Waterways	35
5.3. Threatened Species	35

6. Ecological survey results	41
6.1. General site survey details	41
6.2. Flora survey results	41
6.3. Ecological assessment areas	42
6.4. Fauna survey results	44
6.5. Fauna Surveys	47
6.5.1 Spotlight Searches	47
6.5.2 SAT Surveys	48
6.5.3 Camera sites	48
6.5.4 Bird Surveys	48
6.5.5 DGPS Tree Plot	48
6.6. Fauna Survey Summary	59
6.7. Threatened species	59
6.7.1 Threatened flora species	60
6.7.2 Threatened fauna species	62
6.8. Flagstone Creek, Additional Waterways / Drainage Features and Constructed Dams	67
6.8.1 Waterway Determinations	67
6.8.2 Flagstone Creek	68
6.8.3 Drainage Lines and Constructed Dams	71
7. Impact Assessment and Development Analysis	73
7.1. Proposed Development	73
7.1.1 Constraints Analysis	73
7.1.2 Impact Assessment	74
7.2. Potential Impacts	105
7.2.1 Vegetation clearing	105
7.2.2 Weeds	105
7.2.3 Vehicle movements	105
7.2.4 Earthworks	105
7.2.5 Light emissions during construction	106
7.2.6 Noise and vibration	106
7.2.7 Waste disposal	106
7.2.8 Hazardous and dangerous goods	107
7.2.9 Increased human presence	107
7.3. Ongoing disturbances	107
7.3.1 Vehicle strike	107
7.3.2 Noise and light pollution	108
7.3.3 Increased human presence	108
7.4. Management and compensatory measures	108
7.4.1 Vegetation Management Plan	108
7.4.2 Fauna Management Plan	108
7.4.3 Rehabilitation Management Plan	109
7.5. Guideline 14 – Environmental Values and Sustainable Resource Use	110

7.6. Guideline 17 – Koala Habitat Obligations	118
8. Conclusion	119
9. Recommendations	121
9.1.1 Vegetation Management Plan	121
9.1.2 Fauna Management Plan	121
9.1.3 Rehabilitation Management Plan	122

Figures

Figure 1:	Site Context	5
Figure 2:	Site Aerial	6
Figure 3:	Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map	22
Figure 4:	PMAV Rectified Regional Ecosystems	24
Figure 5:	Fisheries Data Layer	26
Figure 6:	ASRIS Soils	29
Figure 7:	EDQ Zoning	30
Figure 8:	NESS Constraints	33

Tables

Table 1:	Property summary	1
Table 2:	EPBC Act PMST Search Results	17
Table 3:	NCA Wildlife Online Search Results	20
Table 4:	Site Relevant to Other Queensland Environmental Legislation	27
Table 5:	Soil Description	28
Table 6:	Mapped Regional Ecosystem Descriptions	34
Table 7:	Likelihood of occurrence assessment criteria.	36
Table 8:	Species with a likelihood of occurrence of moderate or high.	36
Table 9:	Weather Conditions	41
Table 10:	Observed fauna species.	44
Table 11:	Fauna detected at 2018 remote-triggered camera sites.	51
Table 12:	Fauna detected at 2021 remote-triggered camera sites.	51
Table 13:	Camera trap locations	53
Table 14:	Field rectified likelihood of occurrence for threatened fauna species	62
Table 15:	Watercourse determination definitions	67
Table 16:	Descriptions of mapped drainage lines and watercourses within Precinct B	71

Plans

Plan 1:	Historical Aerial Imagery	7
Plan 2:	Assessment Units	50
Plan 3:	Field Survey Effort	50
Plan 4:	Waterway Assessments	72
Plan 5:	Rectified Site Constraints	76
Plan 6:	Development Assessment	77

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, former)
DETSI	Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (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, former)
ED Act	<i>Economic Development Act 2012</i>
EDQ	Economic Development Queensland (Qld)
EPBC	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)
LCC	Logan City Council

NCA	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)</i>
NCAR	Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 (Qld)
NCPR	Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020 (Qld)
PR	Planning Regulation 2017 (Qld)
SARA	State Assessment Referral Agency (part of DLGRMA)
SDAP	State Development Assessment Provisions
SPP	<i>State Planning Policy 2017 (Qld)</i>
VMA	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld)</i>

Reference Documents

ADR	<i>Acceptable Development Requirements for operational work that is constructing of raising waterway barrier works, prepared by Queensland Government (dated 1 October 2018)</i>
Development Scheme	<i>Greater Flagstone Urban Development Area Development Scheme (October 2011), Urban Land Development Authority, The State of Queensland.</i>
FSTID	<i>Fauna Sensitive Transport Infrastructure Design Manual, prepared by the Department of Transport and Main Roads (dated 2024).</i>
IG 14	<i>PDA Implementation Guideline No. 14 (Environmental values and sustainable resources) (May 2015), Department of Infrastructure Local Government and Planning, The State of Queensland.</i>
IG 17	<i>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.</i>
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 a proposed development within Lot 4 on SP332712, Olson Road, New Beith. The relevant area addressed within this SBAR is described as ‘Precinct B’ (hereinafter referred to as ‘precinct’), which is a 23 ha residential precinct located within the south-east of a larger development area named ‘New Beith Round Mountain’ (herein referred to as ‘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 B 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.

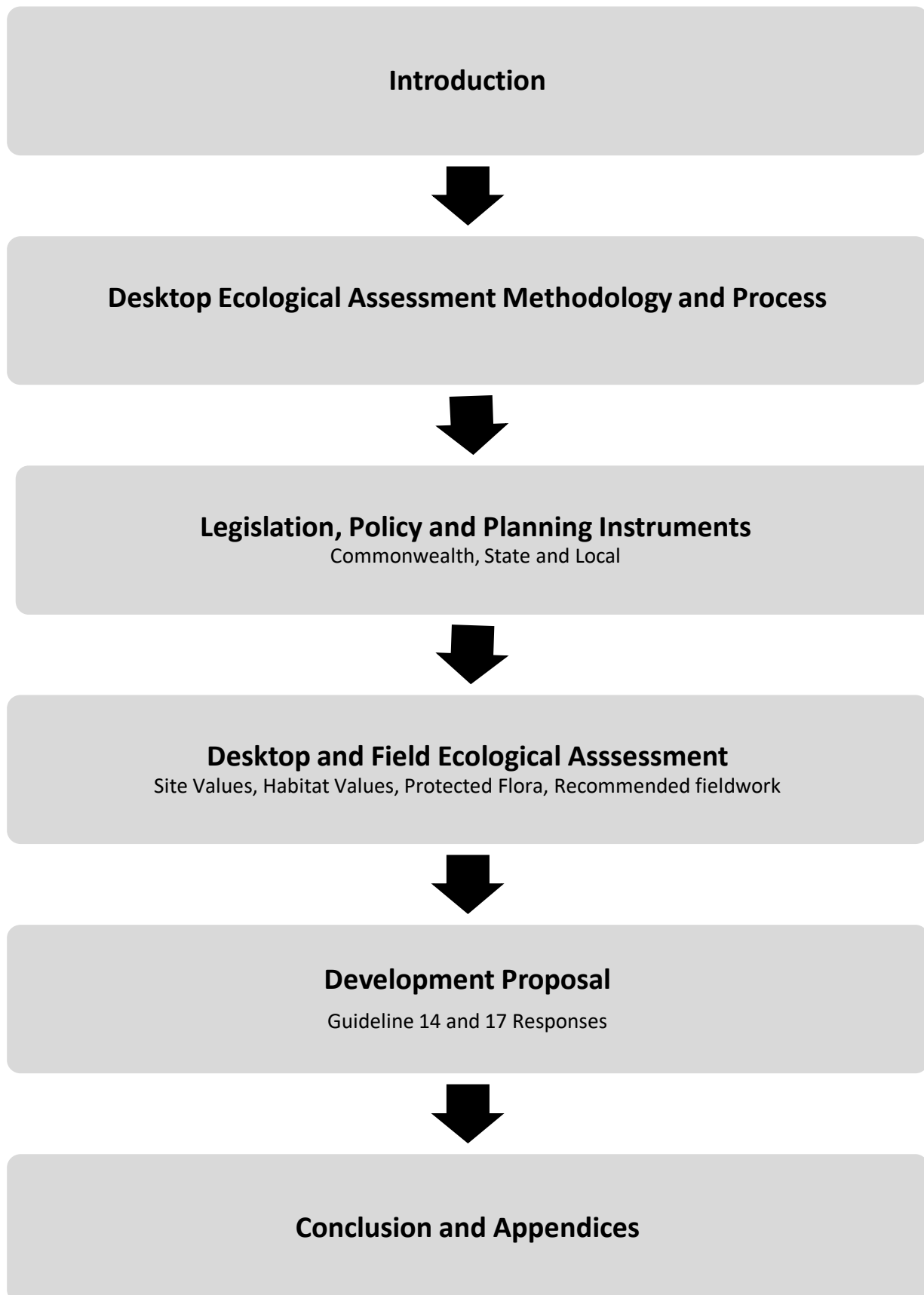
Table 1: Property summary

Address	Precinct B, Olson Road, New Beith, Queensland, 4124
RPD	Lot 4 on SP332712
Protected Plants	Partially within High Risk trigger area
VMA 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and Least Concern RE 12.9-10.2. • Essential Habitat
Fisheries 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>High risk</i> (Red) waterway for Queensland Waterway for Waterway Barrier Works (Flagstone Creek) • <i>Low risk</i> (Green) waterway for Queensland Waterway Barrier Works (unnamed tributary of Flagstone Creek).
MSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Habitat (Koala habitat areas – core) • Wildlife habitat (endangered or vulnerable) • Regulated vegetation (Category B) • Regulated vegetation (essential habitat) • Regulated Vegetation (intersecting a watercourse)

Koala Habitat	Koala Habitat Area (core) <u>not</u> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

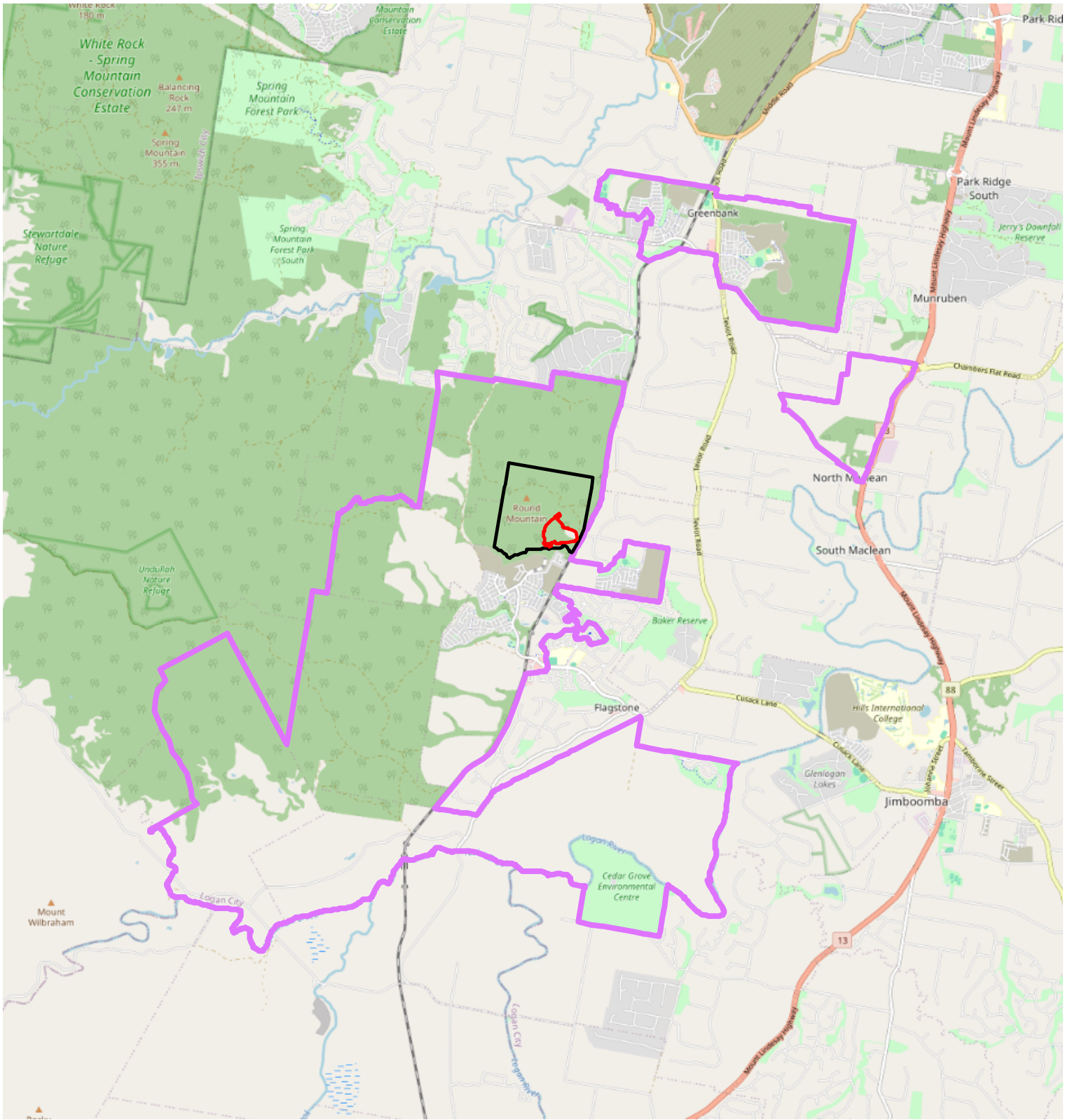
Contextually, the broader New Beith Site is located within the Greater Flagstone PDA, approximately 27.3 kilometres (km) south-east of Ipswich and approximately 14.3 km south-west of Logan Village (refer **Figure 1**). The broader New Beith Site and precinct area are surrounded by bushland to the north, 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 B comprises approximately 23 ha of developable land for open space internal road networks and 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.

The Precinct B works area encompasses approximately 23 ha of land containing a mix of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation and Category B (remnant) Composite Of Concern 12.3.11/ 12.3.7 and Least Concern RE 12.9-10.2, which have been confirmed by PMAV. A high-risk waterway adjoins the southern portion of the precinct (Flagstone Creek). A low risk waterway traverses the northern portion of the precinct (unnamed tributary of Flagstone 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 and Precinct B. The New Beith Site and Precinct B 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 considered necessary.

Precinct B will be developed in accordance with the 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 B is also provided in **Appendix A**.



- LEGEND**
- Greater Flagstone Boundary
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B boundary

Figure 1

Site Context

CLIENT
 Frasers Property
 New Beith Pty
 Ltd

FILE REFERENCE
 10941 E P-B SBAR Figure 1 Site Context C
 DATE
 11/08/2025

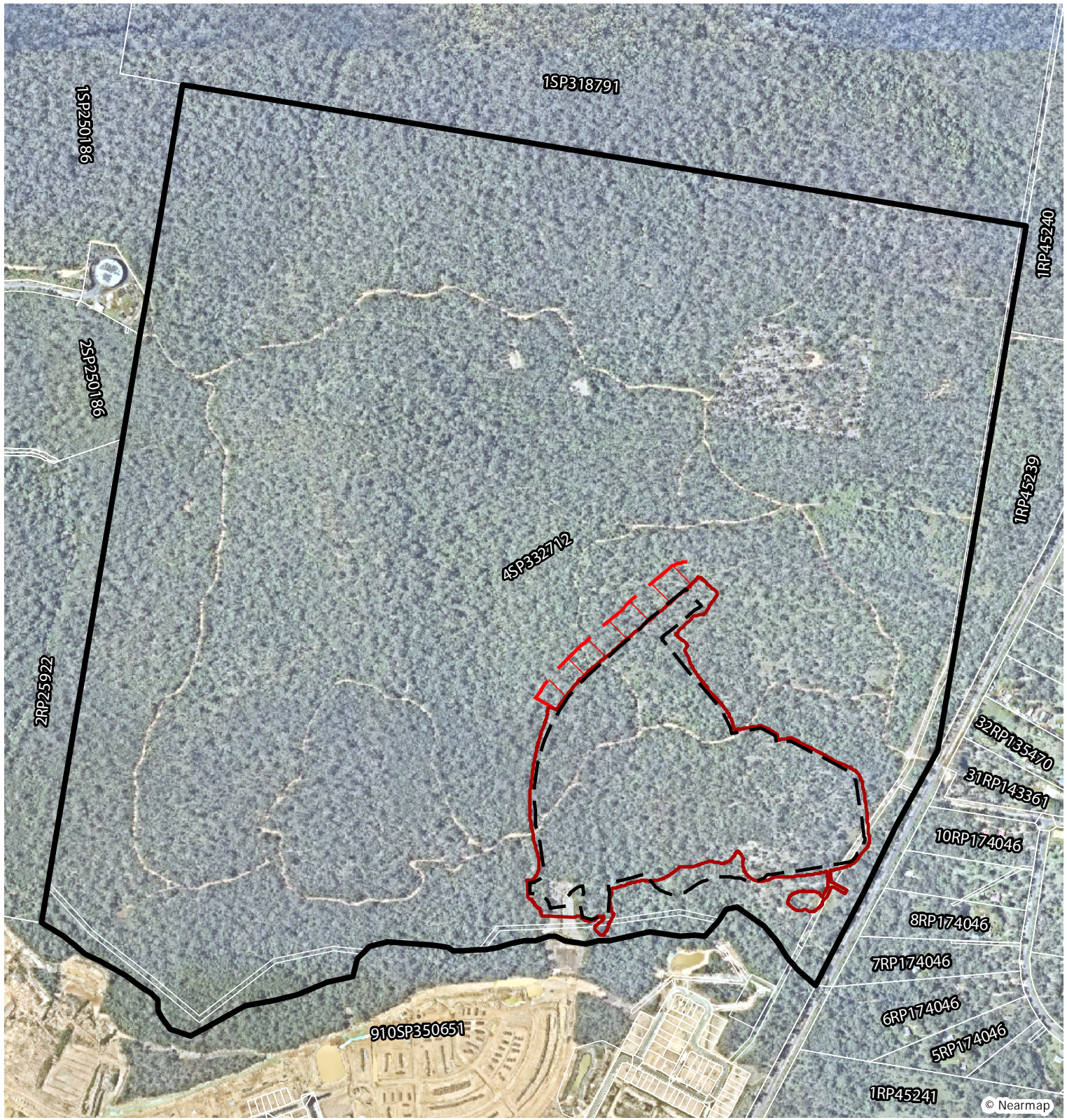
Round Mountain Project

**Saunders
 Havill**
 BOWENHILLS | SPRINGFIELD
 1300 123 744 | ma@saundershavill.com

0 1 2 3 km
 COORDINATE SYSTEM GDA 2020 MGA Z56 SCALE (A4) 1:100,000



DISCLAIMER
 THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT. SAUNDERS HAVILL CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON THE CONTENTS OF THESE DRAWINGS BY ANY THIRD PARTY.



LEGEND






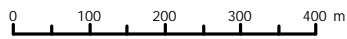
-  Old DCDB
-  Site boundary
-  Precinct B boundary
-  Precinct B vegetation clearing area
-  Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

Figure 2

Site Aerial

FILE REFERENCE
10941 E P-B SBAR Figure 2 Site Aerial C
DATE
11/08/2025

Round Mountain Project



COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
1:10,000



CLIENT

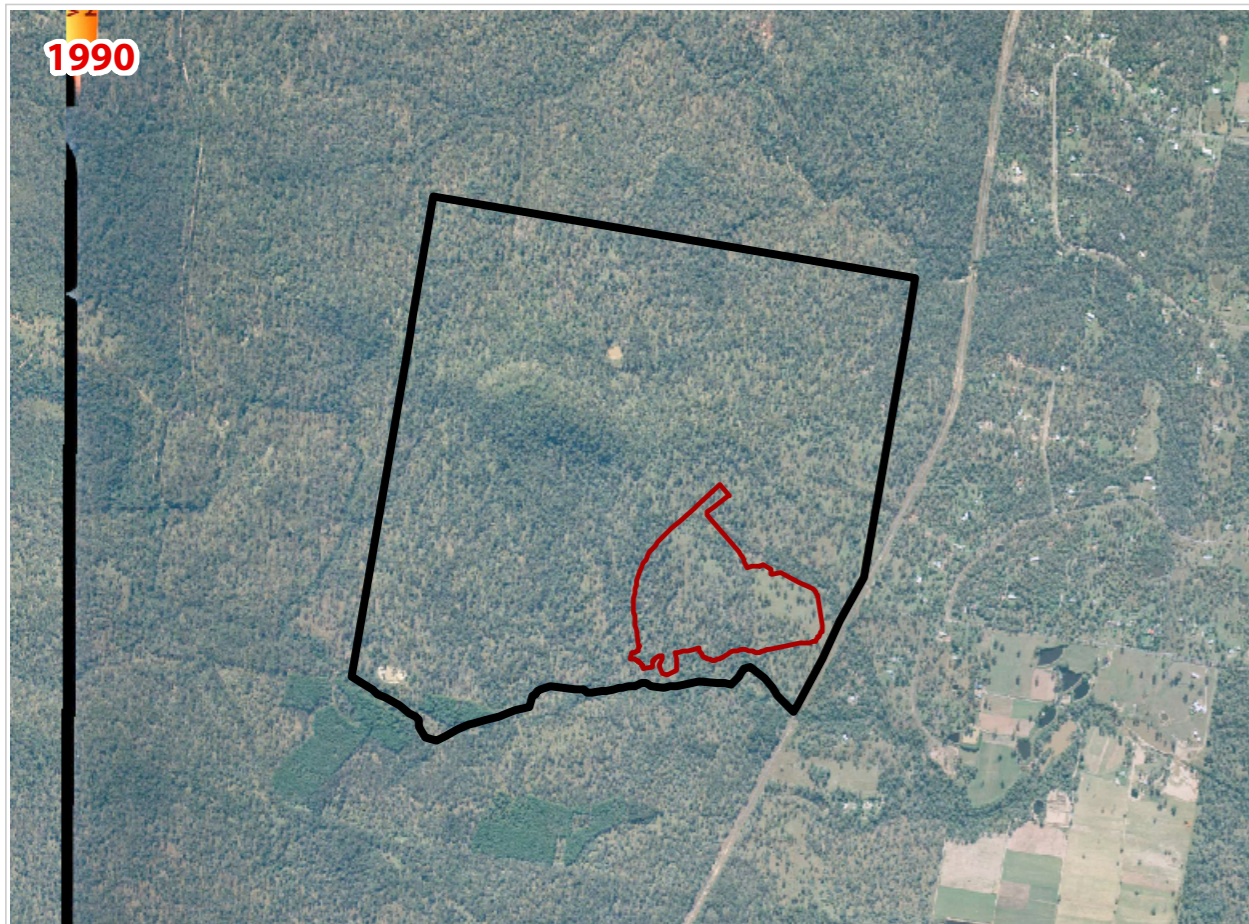
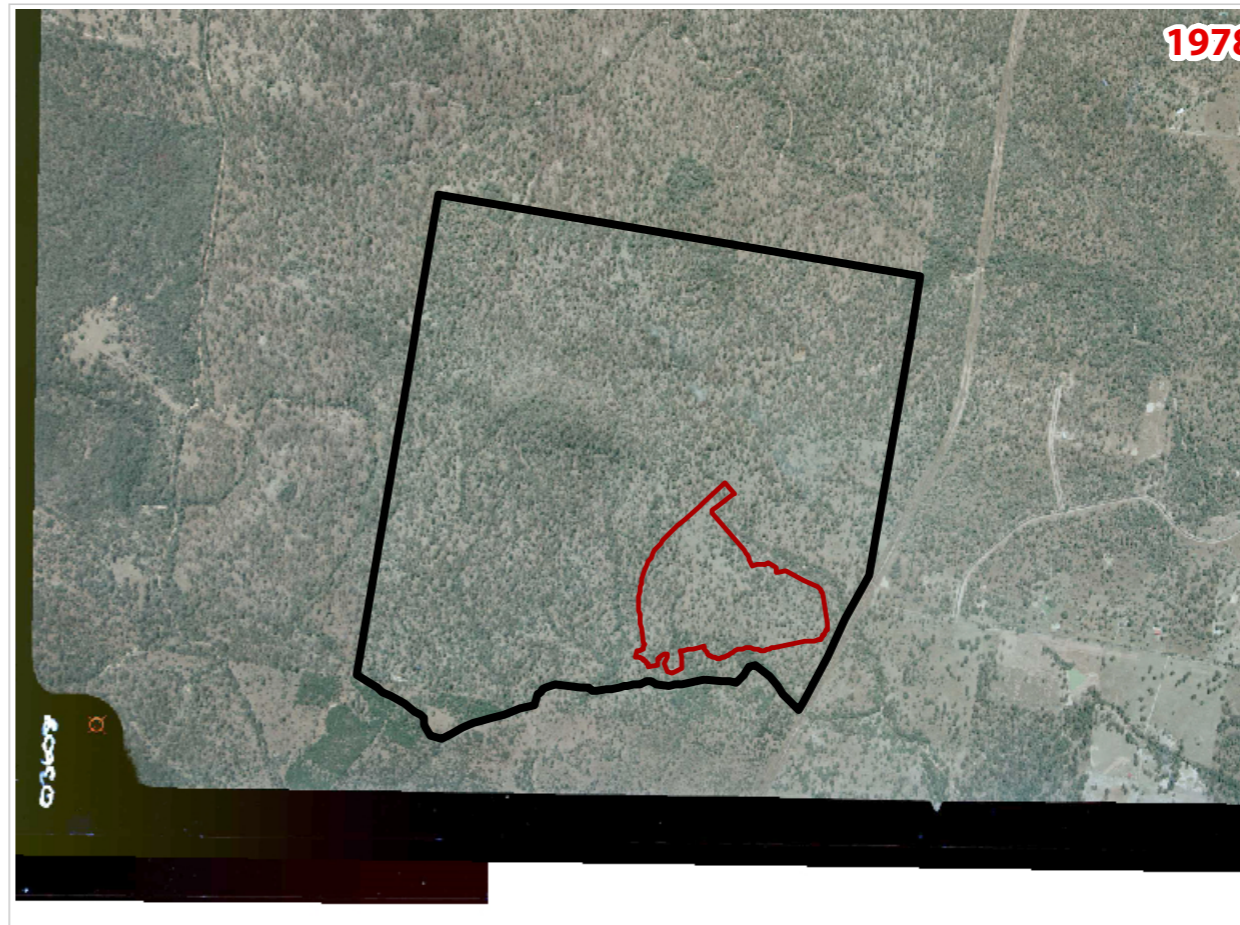
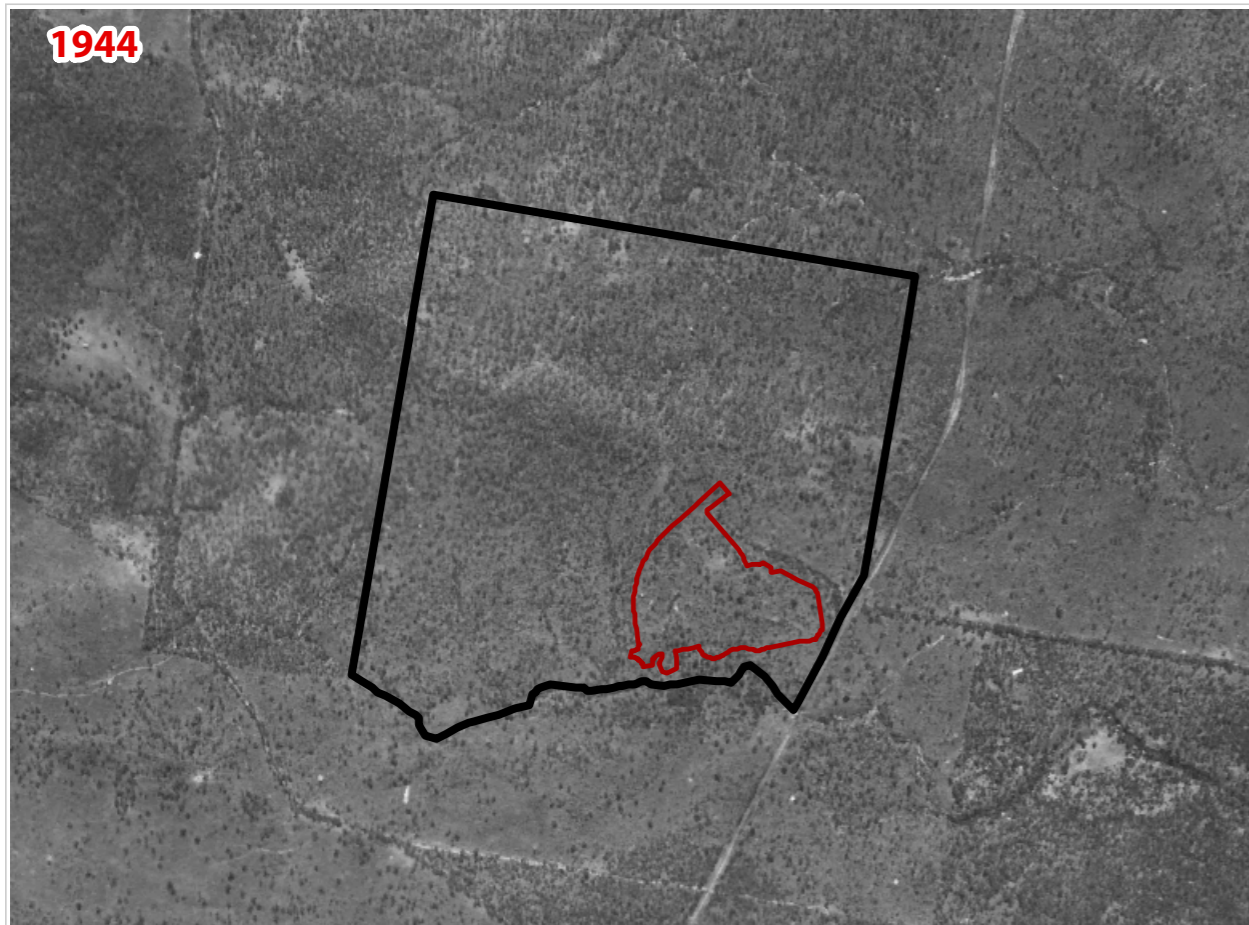
Frasers Property
New Beith Pty
Ltd

**Saunders
Havill**
BOWENHILLS | SPRINGFIELD
1300 123 744 | ma@saundershavill.com

DISCLAIMER



THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT. SAUNDERS HAVILL CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON THE CONTENTS OF THESE DRAWINGS BY ANY THIRD PARTY.

1. HISTORICAL AERIAL IMAGERY

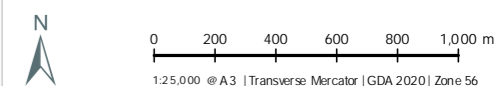


Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qds.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

LEGEND

-  Site Boundary
-  Precinct B boundary

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	7/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



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, 1 June 2021 and November 2023. 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 B works area includes portions of AU 1, 2 and 6. Refer **Plan 2** for assessment units.

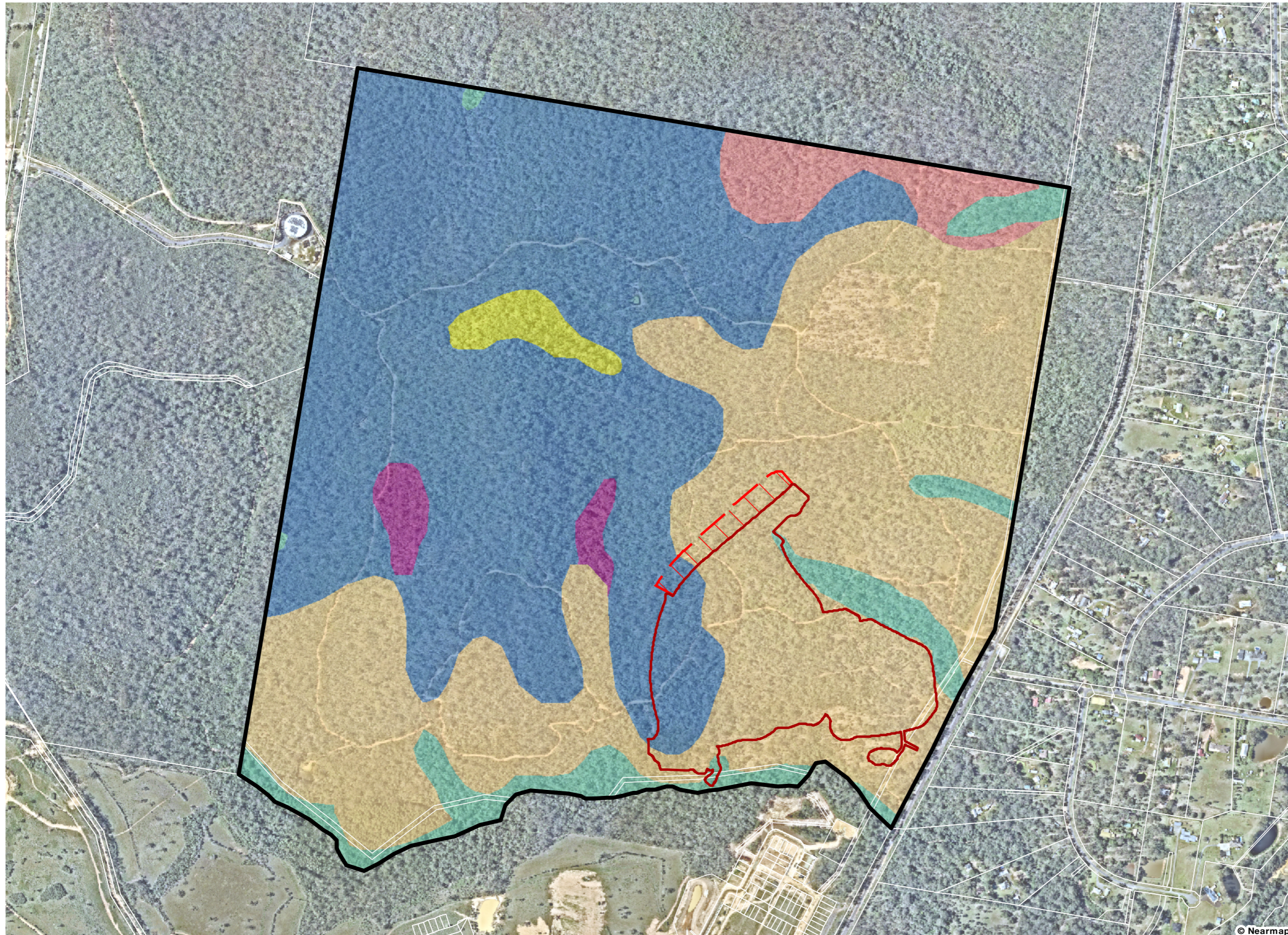
2.2.2 Observational survey for significant flora and fauna, habitat trees and biodiversity values

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



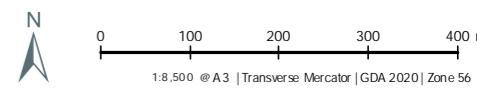
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.

Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at <http://qds.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
- 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

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	11/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



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.

Nine (9) waterway assessments were 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. 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 waterways 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 Foundation¹ 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 B) 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 B. 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. Two (2) of the remnant AUs and predominantly the non-remnant AU cover the Precinct B works area. 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 B 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 (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) 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 (<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>) 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		
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	Endangered
<i>Callidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Vulnerable
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Vulnerable

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

Threatened Species		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i>	Three-leaved Bosistoa	Vulnerable
<i>Coleus habrophyllus</i>	-	Endangered
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless Tongue-orchid	Vulnerable
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	Vulnerable
<i>Cupaniopsis tomentella</i>	Boonah Tuckeroo	Vulnerable
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	Bluegrass	Vulnerable
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>	-	Vulnerable
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut	Vulnerable
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	Rough-shelled Bush Nut	Vulnerable
<i>Notelaea ipsviciensis</i>	Cooneana Olive	Critically Endangered
<i>Notelaea lloydii</i>	Lloyd's Olive	Vulnerable
<i>Picris evae</i>	Hawkweed	Vulnerable
<i>Planchonella eerwah</i>	Shiny-leaved Condoe	Endangered
<i>Rhaponticum australe</i>	Austral Cornflower	Vulnerable
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub Turpentine	Critically Endangered
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	Native Guava	Critically Endangered
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>	Quassia	Vulnerable
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	Vulnerable
Reptiles		
<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	Vulnerable
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Adorned Delma	Vulnerable
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	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
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Glossy Black-cockatoo	Vulnerable
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	Vulnerable
<i>Petauroides volans volans</i>	Southern Greater Glider	Endangered
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-Bellied Glider (Southern Subspecies)	Vulnerable
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Vulnerable
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	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 NCWR 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:

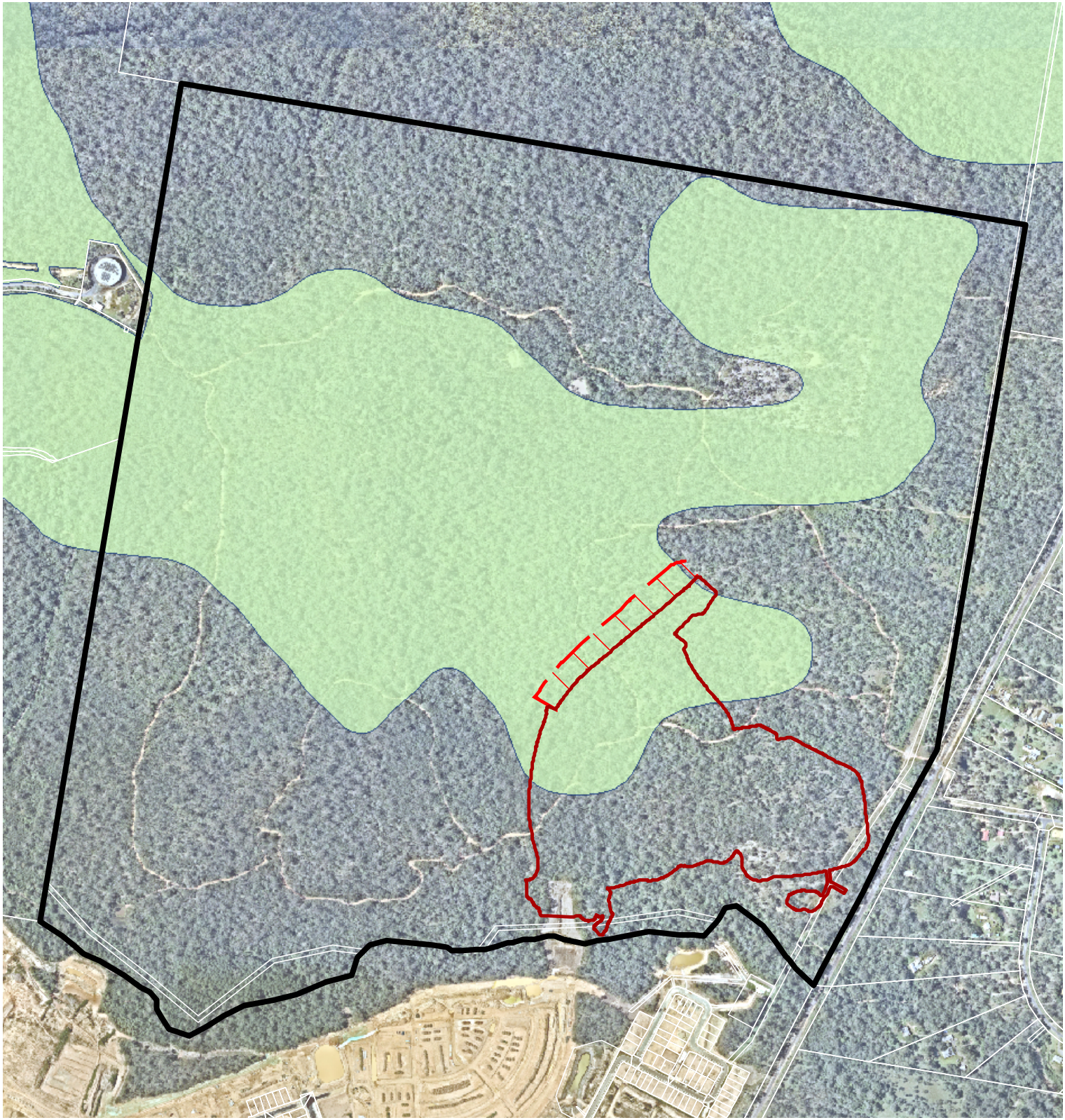
- a conservation plan applicable to the plant;
- a license, permit or other authority under a regulation; or
- an exemption under a regulation.

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






-  Old DCDB
-  Site boundary
-  Precinct B vegetation clearing area
-  Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
-  High risk area - flora survey trigger

Figure 3

NCA Protected Plants - Flora Survey Trigger Area

FILE REFERENCE
10941 E P-B SBAR Figure 3 NCA C
DATE
11/08/2025

Round Mountain Project



COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
1:10,000



CLIENT

Frasers Property
New Beith Pty
Ltd

**Saunders
Havill**
BOWENHILLS | SPRINGFIELD
1300 123 744 | ma@saundershavill.com

DISCLAIMER

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT. SAUNDERS HAVILL CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON THE CONTENTS OF THESE DRAWINGS BY ANY THIRD PARTY.

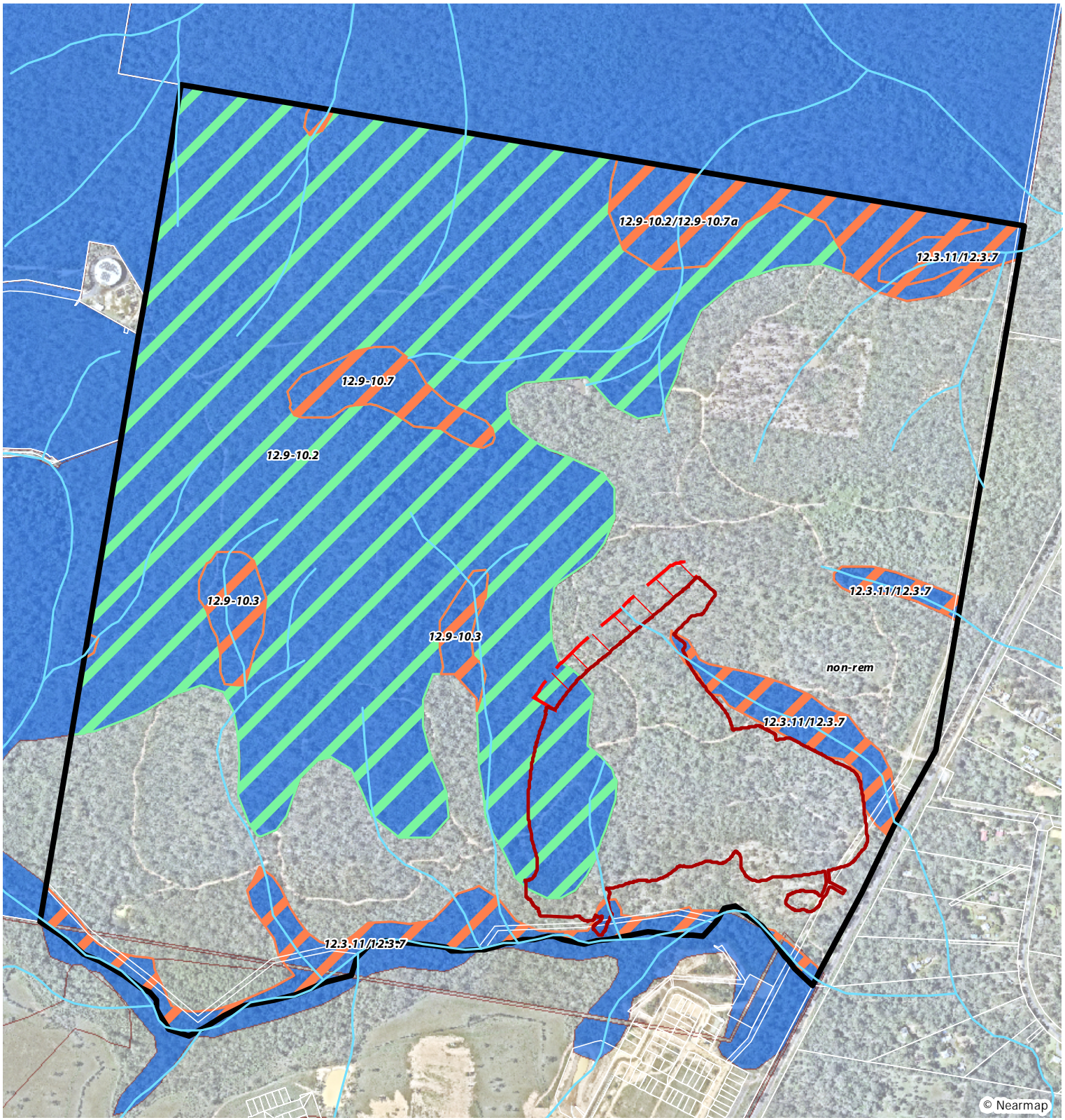
3.3. *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

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 B works area is mapped predominately as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation. Smaller portions of Category B (remnant) composite Of Concern RE 12.3.11/ 12.3.7 are mapped at the southern end of works area. Category B (remnant) Least Concern RE 12.9-10.2 is mapped as encroaching the western boundary of the precinct (refer **Figure 4**). The remnant habitat on-site is recognised as essential habitat for *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala), *Dasyurus maculatus maculatus* (Spotted-tailed Quoll (southern subspecies)) 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.

GIS scale State mapped watercourses are also presented in **Figure 4** for reference. These drainage lines 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

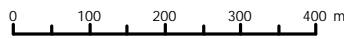
- | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------|
| | Qld DCDB | | VMA PMAV |
| | Site boundary | | Category A |
| | Precinct B vegetation clearing area | | Category B |
| | Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove | | Category R |
| | VM Watercourses | | Water |
| | Site Regional Ecosystems | | Category X |
| | Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems | | |
| | Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem | | |

Figure 4

Property Map of Assessable Vegetation

FILE REFERENCE
10941 E P-B SBAR Figure 4 PMAV Vegetation C
DATE
11/08/2025

Round Mountain Project



COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
1:10,000



CLIENT

Frasers Property
New Beith Pty
Ltd

**Saunders
Havill**

BOWENHILLS | SPRINGFIELD
1300 123 744 | mail@saundershavill.com

DISCLAIMER

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT. SAUNDERS HAVILL CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON THE CONTENTS OF THESE DRAWINGS BY ANY THIRD PARTY.

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:

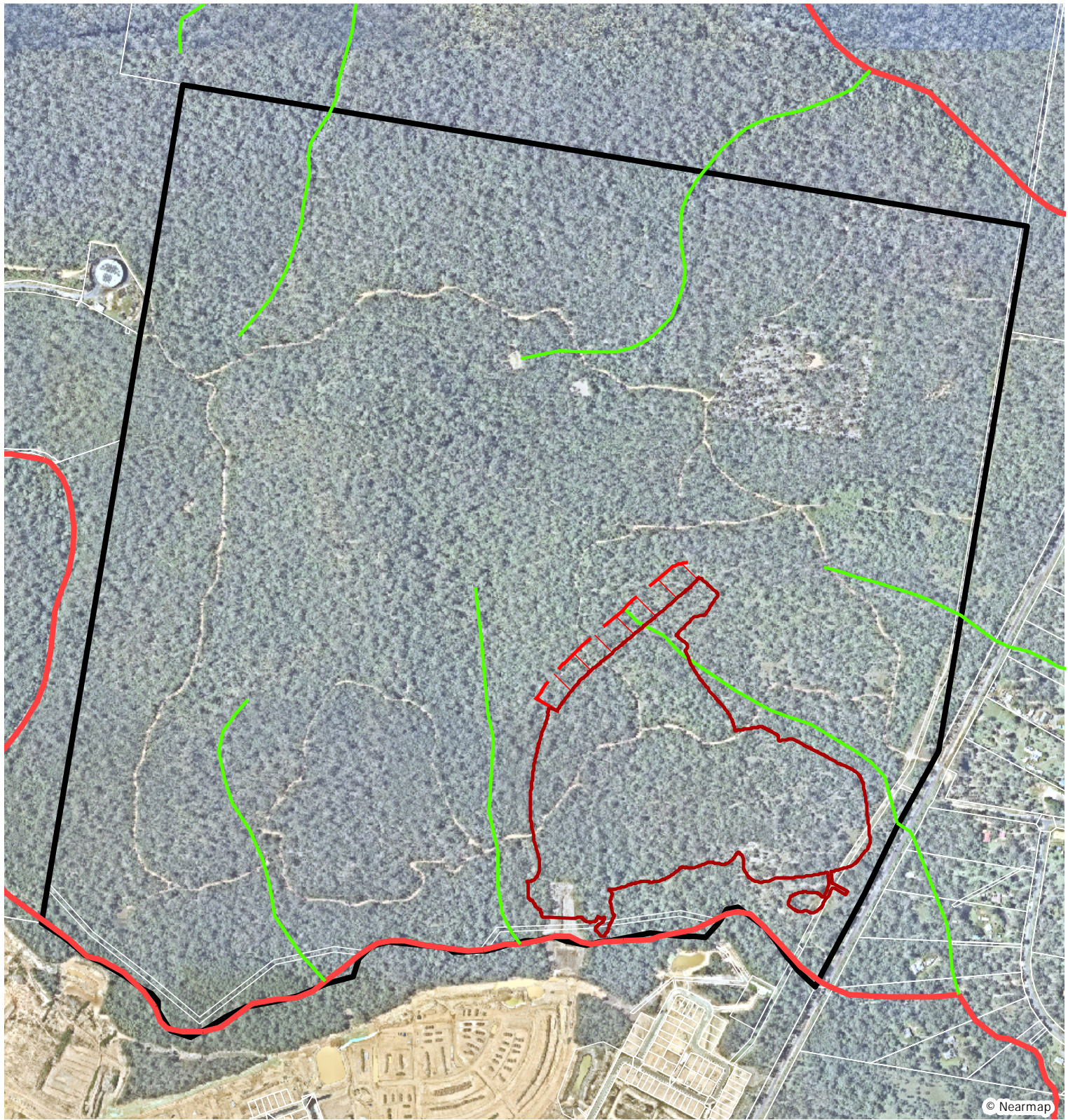
- Category 1: must be reported to an inspector within 24 hours (includes Red Imported Fire Ants, amongst others)
- Category 2: must be reported within 24 hours Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23.
- Category 3: must not be distributed either by sale or gift, or released into the environment.
- Category 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 B is mapped as adjoining a *high risk* waterway for waterway barrier works (WWBW) in association with Flagstone Creek and the upper catchment of one (1) *low risk* waterway under SARA's Development Mapping Assessment System (DAMS) (refer **Figure 5**). These areas are proposed to be retained in Vegetation Retention Zone and Open space areas.

It is understood that a determination for the extents of internal waterways has been agreed on referral to DAF and that no rectified waterways will be impacted within Precinct B. Should any works be undertaken within the rectified waterways that do not meet Accepted Development Requirements, a response to State Code 18: Waterway Barrier Works and referral may be required.



© Nearmap

LEGEND

- Qld DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
- Waterways
- Risk of Impact
- 1 - Low
 - 2 - Moderate
 - 3 - High
 - 4 - Major

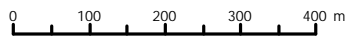
Layer Source: © State of Queensland 2025

Figure 5

Fisheries - Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works

FILE REFERENCE
10941 E P-B SBAR Figure 5 Fisheries Waterways C
DATE
11/08/2025

Round Mountain Project



COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
1:10,000



CLIENT

Frasers Property
New Beith Pty
Ltd

**Saunders
Havill**
BOWENHILLS | SPRINGFIELD
1300 123 744 | ma@saundershavill.com

DISCLAIMER

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT. SAUNDERS HAVILL CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON THE CONTENTS OF THESE DRAWINGS BY ANY THIRD PARTY.

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
<i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>	The <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> seeks to protect the coastal resources of the coastal zone.	The New Beith Site does not contain any coastal areas.
<i>State Planning Policy 2017</i>	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, essential habitat and intersecting a watercourse). 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.
<i>Planning Regulation 2017 – Schedule 11</i>	Schedule 11 of the <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i> (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

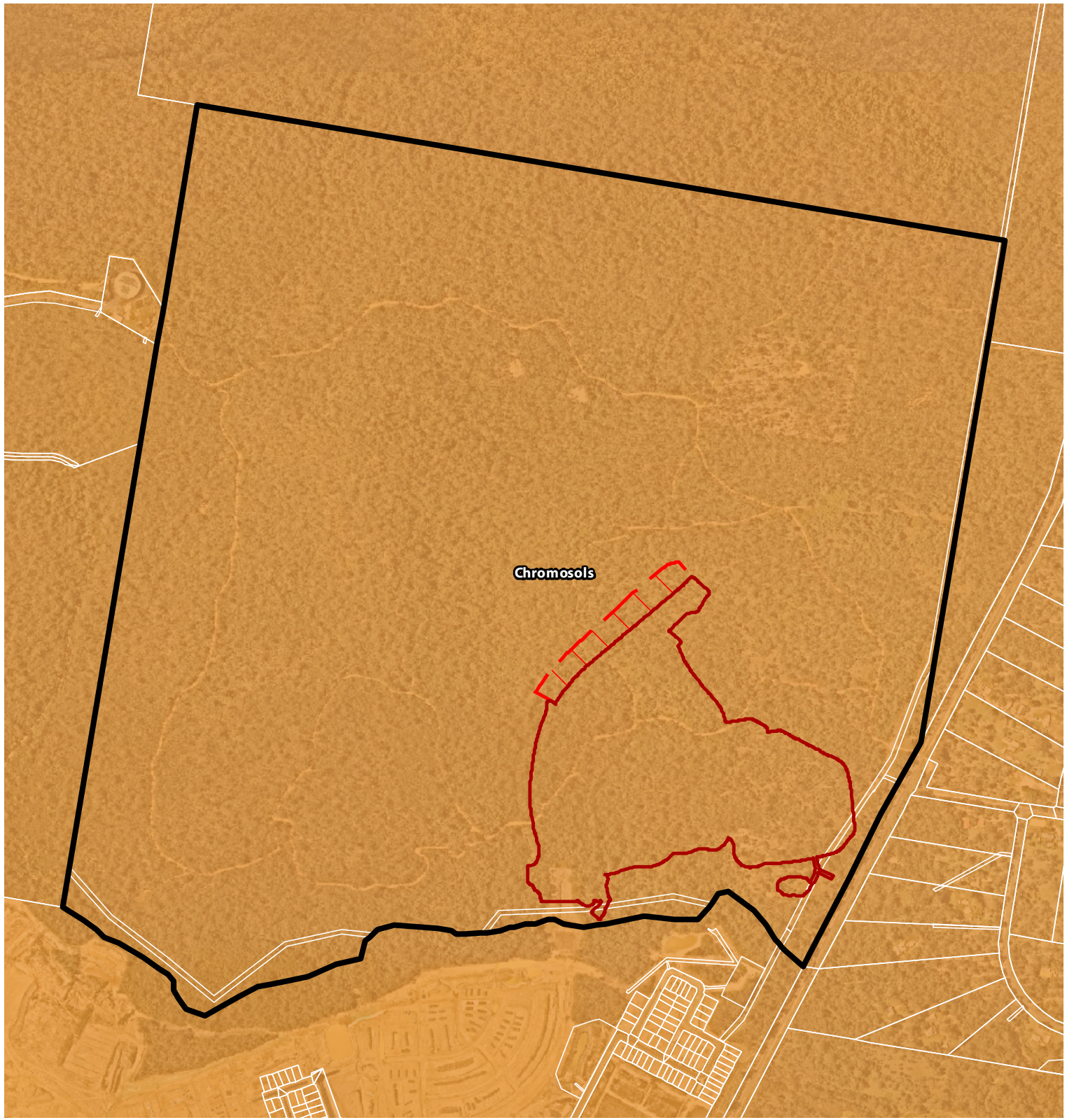
Soil Classification	Soil Description
Chromosol	Chromosols have a strong contrasting texture. They are not strongly acidic or sodic in the upper B horizon. The parent material of Chromosols ranges from highly siliceous, siliceous to intermediate in composition. These soils are found in imperfectly drained 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







-  Old DCDB
-  Site boundary
-  Precinct B vegetation clearing area
-  Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
-  Australian Soil Classification
-  Chromosols

Figure 6

ASRIS Soil Classification

FILE REFERENCE
10941 E P-B SBAR Figure 6 ASRIS Soils C
DATE
11/08/2025

Round Mountain Project



COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
1:10,448



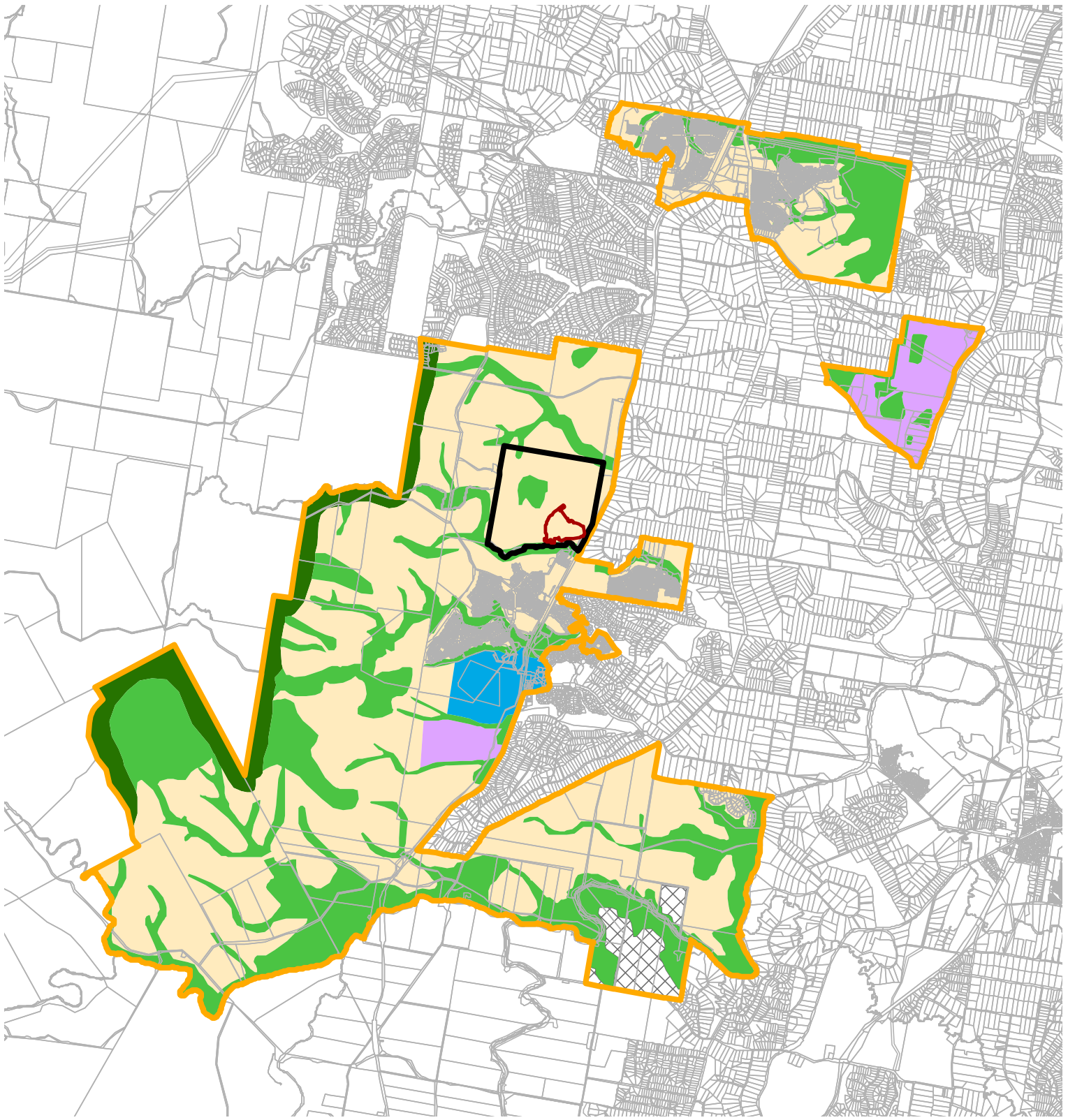
CLIENT

Frasers Property
New Beith Pty
Ltd

**Saunders
Havill**
BOWENHILLS | SPRINGFIELD
1300 123 744 | ma@saundershavill.com

DISCLAIMER

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT. SAUNDERS HAVILL CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON THE CONTENTS OF THESE DRAWINGS BY ANY THIRD PARTY.



LEGEND

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

Figure 7

EDQ Zoning and Community Greenspace Network

FILE REFERENCE
10941 E P-B SBAR Figure 7 EDQ Zoning C
DATE
11/08/2025

Round Mountain Project

0 1 2 3 km
COORDINATE SYSTEM GDA 2020 MGA Z56 SCALE (A4) 1:85,000



CLIENT

Frasers Property
New Beith Pty
Ltd

**Saunders
Havill**
BOWENHILLS | SPRINGFIELD
1300 123 744 | ma@saundershavill.com

DISCLAIMER

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT. SAUNDERS HAVILL CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON THE CONTENTS OF THESE DRAWINGS BY ANY THIRD PARTY.

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 B 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.'

Remnant areas within the Flagstone Creek corridor are almost entirely avoided except where minimally required for essential infrastructure, noting detailed design of basins and the creek crossing have been undertaken to avoid significant tree removal (refer **Section 7**).

The above designation triggers the requirement for this detailed assessment and report as previously undertaken for the Context Plan approval mirrored in this application.

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

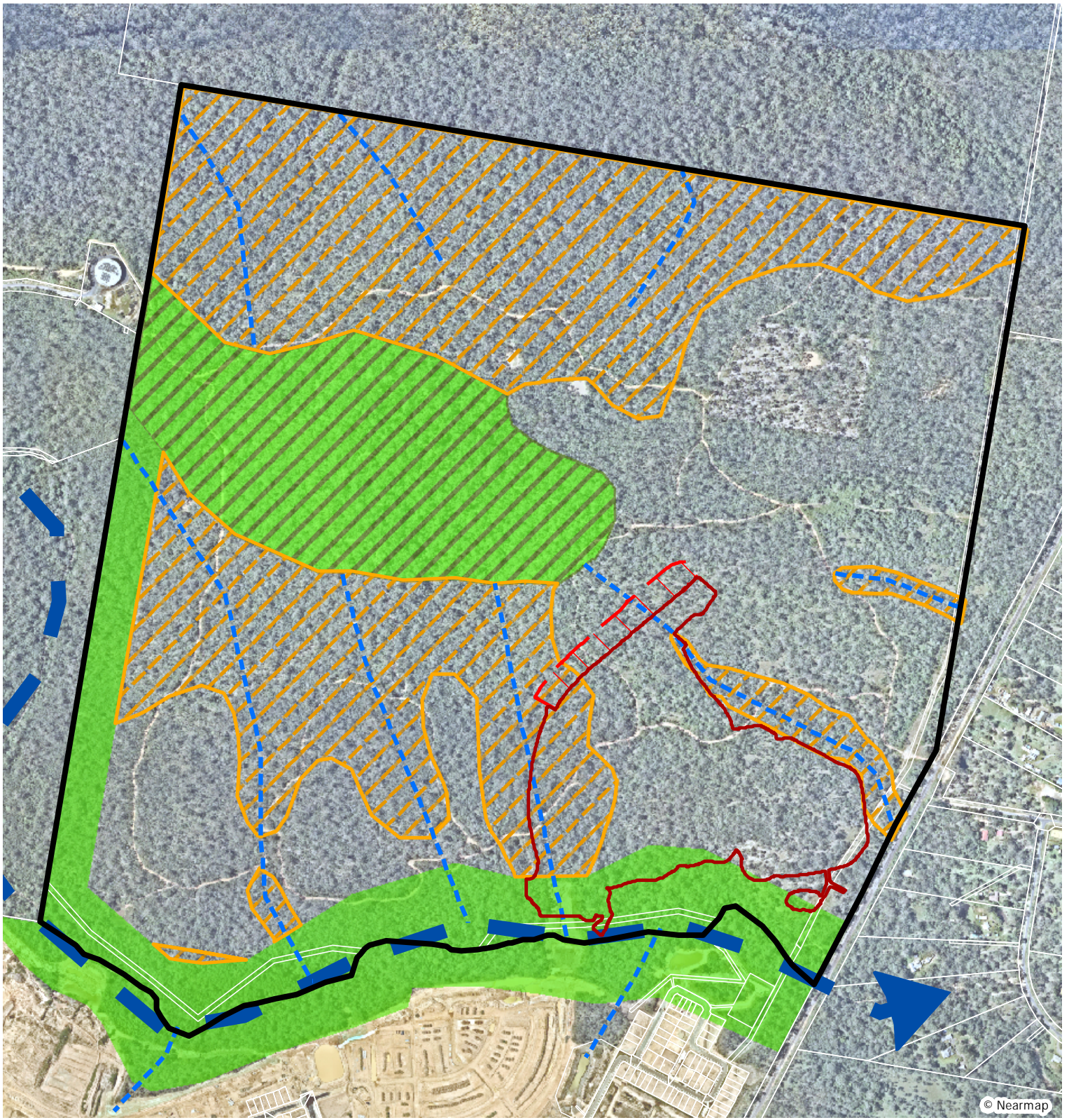
- Measures to conserve and enhance the site's biodiversity values (areas of ecological significance, waterways and vegetation management)
- Strategies for the protection of remnant endangered vegetation containing endangered regional ecosystems where proven by ground truthing to be viable
- Management 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










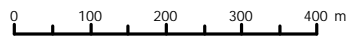
-  Old DCDB
-  Site boundary
-  Precinct B vegetation clearing area
-  Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
-  Primary Site Fauna Corridor
-  Unconnected Supporting Habitat Area
-  Ecological Buffer Area
-  Low Order Remnant Vegetation (Development Areas)
-  Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain

Figure 8

NESS Constraints

FILE REFERENCE
10941 E P-B SBAR Figure 8 NESS C
DATE
11/08/2025

Round Mountain Project



COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
1:10,000



CLIENT

Frasers Property
New Beith Pty
Ltd

**Saunders
Havill**
BOWENHILLS | SPRINGFIELD
1300 123 744 | ma@saundershavill.com

DISCLAIMER

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT. SAUNDERS HAVILL CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON THE CONTENTS OF THESE DRAWINGS BY ANY THIRD PARTY.

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

The majority of Precinct B is mapped as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation. The western portion of Precinct B is mapped as Least Concern Category B (remnant) vegetation. The southern portions of remnant vegetation marginally within the works extent are mapped as Of Concern Category B vegetation. The Category B vegetation as rectified by PMAV consists of a mix of Regional Ecosystems, including Least Concern RE12.3.7, RE12.9-10.2 and Of Concern RE12.3.11.

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 Ecosystem descriptions are summarised in the below table:

Table 6: Mapped Regional Ecosystem Descriptions

Regional Ecosystem	Structure Category	Description
Least Concern RE12.9-10.2	Mid-dense	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> open forest or woodland usually with <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> . Other species such as <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> and <i>E. siderophloia</i> may be present in scattered patches or in low densities. Understorey can be grassy or shrubby. Shrubby understorey of <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (whipstick form) often present in northern parts of bioregion. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. (BVG1M: 10b)

Regional Ecosystem	Structure Category	Description
Of Concern RE12.3.11	Mid-dense	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> +/- <i>E. siderophloia</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland. <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> frequently occur and often form a low tree layer. Other species present in scattered patches or low densities include <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>E. exserta</i> , <i>E. grandis</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> , <i>C. citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> , <i>E. latisinensis</i> , <i>E. tindaliae</i> , <i>E. racemosa</i> and <i>Melaleuca sieberi</i> . <i>E. seeana</i> may be present south of Landsborough and <i>Livistona decora</i> may occur in scattered patches or low densities in the Glenbar SF and Wongi SF areas. Occurs on Quaternary 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 <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamiana</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca viminalis</i> . Other species associated with this RE include <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> , <i>M. trichostachya</i> , <i>M. linariifolia</i> . North of Brisbane <i>Waterhousea floribunda</i> commonly occurs and may at times dominate this RE. <i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i> occurs in this RE in the north of the bioregion. <i>Lomandra hystrix</i> 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) *high risk* (red) waterway adjoins the southern portion of the precinct (Flagstone Creek). A *low risk* (green) waterway runs through the northern portion of the site (unnamed tributary of Flagstone Creek). These waterways are proposed to be largely retained within vegetation retention zones and open space areas of the development, noting a determination from DAF ensures rectified waterways will not be impacted.

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously recorded in proximity to the New Beith Site (<i>i.e.</i>, vagrant individuals); or • Potential habitat typologies or resources are present on the New Beith Site.
	Species previously recorded within the locality and one or more of the following criteria is met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
High	

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

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Assessment
Birds				
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> (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	Analysis conducted under the EPBC Act assessment – Impacted.
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	- / V	The western and southern end of the precinct is mapped as remnant vegetation with eucalypt	Moderate	Analysis conducted under the EPBC Act assessment – Not Impacted.

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Assessment
(Glossy Black-cockatoo)	Black-	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.		
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> (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	Analysis conducted under the EPBC Act assessment – Not Impacted.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> (White-throated Needle-tail)	V / V	White-throated Needle-tails 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	Analysis conducted under the EPBC Act assessment – Not Impacted.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i> (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 <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Spotted Gum).	Potential	Analysis conducted under the EPBC Act assessment – Impacted.
		Given the large area of remnant habitat and, the connectedness of the vegetation on-site and the mapped REs dominated by favourable foraging species <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , there is a potential for the species may occur within the precinct.		

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Assessment
<i>Ninox strenua</i> (Powerful Owl)	- / V	<p>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.</p> <p>The species has been recorded approximately 4.6km north of the New Beith Site within the Teviot Downs estate.</p>	Potential	<p>Targeted bird surveys (dawn and dusk) were conducted across nine (9) locations across the broader project area in November 2018 and April to May 2021 under a variety of conditions. Two bird surveys in 2018 were specifically located adjoining Precinct B. Bird species were also continuously recorded throughout other survey works. In total, 179 person hours have been devoted to targeted and opportunistic observations. Spotlighting for nocturnal fauna was conducted over two evenings in November 2018 and one in May 2021, with transects falling within Precinct B. In addition, all trees over 300 mm DBH were DGPS tree plotted and any habitat features and presence or otherwise of fauna activity recorded.</p> <p>The survey effort did not record this species on the broader site nor within Precinct A.</p>
Mammals				
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> (Spotted-tailed Quoll)	E / V	<p>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.</p> <p>Significant survey efforts to detect this species have been conducted within the locality in the past 10</p>	Potential	Analysis conducted under the EPBC Act assessment – Not Impacted.

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Assessment
		<p>years with the most significant survey effort demonstrated in a published study by Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (2015)³.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Based on potential evidence of this species in the locality, there is a potential likelihood this species would occur within the precinct.</p>		
<i>Petauroides volans</i> (Greater Glider)	V / V	<p>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.</p> <p>Key requirements of the species including presence of large hollow-bearing trees which would be confirmed through field surveys to determine the likelihood of this species occurring on within the precinct.</p>	Potential	Analysis conducted under the EPBC Act assessment – Impacted.
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i> (Yellow-bellied glider)	V/V	<p>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.</p>	Potential	Spotlighting for nocturnal fauna was conducted over two evenings in November 2018 and one in May 2021, with transects falling within Precinct B on both occasions. In addition, all trees over 300 mm DBH were DGPS tree plotted and any habitat features and presence or

³ 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	Assessment
			otherwise of fauna activity recorded.
			The survey effort did not record this species on the broader site nor within Precinct A.
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (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
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> (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			
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> (Swamp Tea-tree)	- / E	<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> 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 B between the 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, with specific days and weather conditions from 2021 detailed 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 23 ha of land containing both Category B and Category X vegetation.
- The remnant vegetation on-site as rectified by PMAV consists of a mix of Regional Ecosystems including Least Concern RE12.9-10.7 and 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. One (1) specimen of *Melaleuca irbyana* was identified during field surveys along the access track on the eastern boundary within the Precinct B works area (refer to **Section 6.7.1**).

6.3. Ecological assessment areas

Precinct B contains mapped 'Least Concern' RE12.9-10.2 and composite Of Concern RE12.3.11 / 12.3.7. A description of on-ground vegetation values throughout Precinct B is presented in the following subsections.

Assessment Unit 2 - Least Concern Regional Ecosystem Community

- The regional ecosystem represented throughout the mapped remnant area is 'Least Concern' RE12.9-10.2 (refer **Photo set 1**). Canopy species observed throughout this polygon are dominated by *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum), which is consistent with the VMA mapping. The majority of this area is heavily logged and due to these disturbances contains a dense layer of *Lantana camara* (Lantana) and lacks old growth trees. Other canopy species recorded throughout the remnant polygon identified *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark), *Corymbia intermedia* (Pink Bloodwood) and *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash).
 - The subcanopy layer is dominated by *Acacia disparrima* (Hickory Wattle) with *Acacia leiocalyx* (Early Flowering Black Wattle), *Alphitonia excelsa* (Soap Tree) and *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She Oak). The occasional small patch of *Petalostigma pubescens* (Quinine Bush) was also noted throughout the survey area.
- The Least Concern RE12.9-10.2 encompasses the western portion of the precinct.
- Due to a history of logging practices, very few old growth trees were identified throughout the Least Concern remnant polygon. As a result, there are limited notable habitat features including trees with hollows.
- Habitat for fauna that utilise tree hollows and consolidated leaf litter is limited. The majority of trees present are relatively young and are lacking notable habitat features. Habitat for nest building birds such as *Philemon corniculatus* (Noisy Friarbird) and grass eating fauna such as *Macropus giganteus* (Grey Kangaroo) was available.



Photo set 1: Heavy infestation of *Lantana montevidensis* (Creeping Lantana) on the western slopes within the Least Concern RE areas.

Assessment Unit 6 – Non-remnant Vegetation Community

The balance of the site mapped as non-remnant vegetation is Assessment Unit 6 (refer **Photo set 2**). These areas have been cleared of trees in the past and are located on the slopes of Round Mountain leading down to remnant riparian areas.

- The lower slopes nearer the gully lines contain scattered *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) and *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Gum-topped Box) specimens. The majority of the area mapped as Category X non-remnant is dominated by *Acacia* species, including *Acacia disparrima* (Hickory Wattle) and *Acacia leiocalyx* (Early Flowering Black Wattle). Other species recorded are identified as *Alphitonia excelsa* (Soap Tree), *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She-oak), *Petalostigma pubescens* (Quinine Bush), *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) and *Lophostemon suaveolens* (Swamp Box).
- *Lantana camara* (Lantana) dominated the shrub layer throughout the majority of the non-remnant area.



Photo set 2: Vegetation typical of the Non-remnant zone.

Assessment Unit 1 - Of Concern Regional Ecosystem Community

- The southern area mapped as containing Of Concern RE12.3.11 /12.3.7 is mapped along Flagstone Creek (refer **Photo set 3**).
- This vegetation community contains a mix of canopy species including *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), and *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark).
- The Flagstone Creek corridor included historical disturbance from clearing and logging and relatively high levels of Lantana infestation.



Photo set 3: Vegetation typical of the remnant vegetation to the south of Precinct B.

6.4. Fauna survey results

Fauna were 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 B), 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 was observed foraging during spotlighting.

Table 10: Observed fauna species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native/Introduced
Birds		
<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian Brush-turkey	Native
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King Parrot	Native
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	Native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native/Introduced
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Native
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulfur-crested Cockatoo	Native
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed cuckoo	Native
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	Native
<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal	Native
<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsefield's Bronze Cuckoo	Native
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck	Native
<i>Climacteris picummus</i>	Brown Treecreeper	Native
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	Native
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow	Native
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown quail	Native
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	Native
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	Native
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	Native
<i>Dendrocygna eytonii</i>	Plumed Whistling Duck	Native
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	Native
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	Native
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	Native
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater	Native
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin	Native
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond Dove	Native
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shoulder Dove	Native
<i>Geopelia placida</i>	Peaceful Dove	Native
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone	Native
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	Native
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	Native
<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced honeyeater	Native
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Brown Cuckoo-Dove	Native
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb fairy-wren	Native
<i>Malurus lathami</i>	Variegated Fairy-wren	Native
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy-wren	Native
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	Native
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater	Native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native/Introduced
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater	Native
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	Native
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter	Native
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Native
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater	Native
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finches	Native
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	Native
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	Native
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	Native
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated pardalote	Native
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin	Native
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird	Native
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	Native
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella	Native
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	Native
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird	Native
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	Native
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	Native
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo	Native
<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Fig bird	Native
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong	Native
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	Native
<i>Threskiornis Molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis	Native
<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	Forest Kingfisher	Native
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	Native
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	Native
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	Native
<i>Zosterpos lateralis</i>	Silvereye	Native
Amphibians		
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern Sedgefrog	Native
<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	Broad-palmed rocket frog	Native
<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Cane Toad	Introduced
Mammals		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native/Introduced
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	White-striped Free-tailed Bat	Native
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Domestic Dog	Introduced (Category 3, 4 & 6)
<i>Isodon macrourus</i>	Northern Brown Bandicoot	Native
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Hare	Introduced
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Grey Kangaroo	Native
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby	Native
<i>Macropus parryi</i>	Whiptail Wallaby	Native
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale	Native
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum	Native
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying Fox	Native – Vulnerable (EPBC)
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat	Introduced
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna	Native
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum	Native
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	Introduced (Category 3, 4, 5 & 6)
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby	Native
<i>Wallabia sp.</i>	Wallaby sp.	Native
Reptiles		
<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Wall Skink	Native
<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	Yellow-face Whip Snake	Native
<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	Tommy Round Head	Native
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Grass Skink	Native
<i>Physignathus lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon	Native
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Common Bearded Dragon	Native
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake	Native
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake	Native
<i>Varanus varius</i>	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 B indicated no presence of scats (refer 2018 SAT surveys 12, 13 and 15; 2021 SAT survey 16).

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. Cameras sites 1 (2021), 4 (2018) and 5 (2018) were located in proximity to the Precinct B 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.

6.5.4 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 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 broader project area 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 project area for the duration of the entire survey period.

6.5.5 DGPS Tree Plot

All trees over 100 mm DBH in remnant interface areas and 300 mm DBH elsewhere were plotted with a handheld GPS device (Trimble) to record locations (accuracy ± 1 m), and the following parameters of each tree specimen were recorded:

- tree species, via a combination of observations of the gum nuts, buds, leaves, bark and growth form;
- diameter of the trunk of the tree measured using the standard method of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH);

- height of the tree estimated in metres from ground;
- canopy spread estimated in metres from ground;
- health assessment (canopy, trunk); and
- habitat values (for example, presence and/or number of hollows, nests, termites, scratches and scats).

The entire tree trunk and branches were visually surveyed from ground for habitat values including hollows.

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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at <http://qds.spatialinformation.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - 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
 - GPS/survey tree plot
 - Spot lighting (2018)
 - Spot lighting (2021)
 - Bird survey (dawn) (2021)
 - Bird survey (dusk) (2021)
 - Modified habitat quality transects

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	11/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD

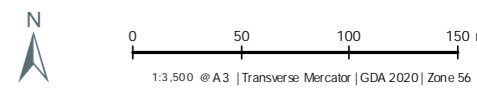


Table 11: Fauna detected at 2018 remote-triggered camera sites.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Camera 1	Camera 2	Camera 3	Camera 4	Camera 5	Camera 6
<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian Brush-turkey	-	-	-	-	Y	-
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Y	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Wild Dog	-	-	-	Y	-	-
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	-	-	-	Y	-	-
<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon	-	-	-	Y	-	-
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	European Hare	-	-	-	Y	-	-
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	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
<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian Brush Turkey	-	Y	-	-	Y
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Wild Dog	-	Y	-	-	-
<i>Climacteris picummus</i>	Brown Tree Creeper	-	-	Y	-	-
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	Y	-	-	-	-
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater	-	Y	-	-	-
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond Dove	-	Y	-	-	-
<i>Isoodon macrourus</i>	Northern Brown Bandicoot	-	Y	-	-	-
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Hare	-	-	-	-	Y
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Grey Kangaroo	Y	-	Y	-	-
<i>Macropus parryi</i>	Whiptail Wallaby	-	-	-	-	Y
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby	Y	-	-	-	-
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	-	Y	-	-	-
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale	-	-	Y	Y	-
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	-	-	-	-	Y
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum	-	-	-	Y	-
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat	-	Y	-	Y	-
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail	-	Y	-	Y	-
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna	-	-	-	-	Y
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum	Y	-	Y	Y	Y

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

Table 13: Camera trap locations

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

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 <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (Narrow-leaved Ironbark).	
Camera 4	Camera site four (2018) was located within a minor waterway towards the eastern boundary with <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Broad-leaved Paperbark). Some weeds species including <i>Lantana camara</i> (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 <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (Long-leaved Mat Rush) with <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> (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 B 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 that is considered the primary movement corridor across the broader 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 Needle-tail), *Ninox strenua* (Powerful Owl), *Petauroides volans volans* (Southern Greater Glider), *Petaurus australis australis* (Yellow-bellied Glider), *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox), *Phascogale carolinensis* (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 230m to the west of the Precinct B 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 B, 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-site – *Melaleuca irbyana*. Eighteen (18) 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 (refer **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 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 within the Precinct B works area (refer **Photo set 6**) and has since been cleared for the Logan Water infrastructure works.



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 1000mm 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 the 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 assessment. 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 B 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 threatened 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				
<i>Anthochaera Phrygia</i> (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
		<p>and <i>Corymbia</i> species, particularly <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (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 <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Spotted Gum) and <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Forest Red Gum) within the New Beith Site, however no mistletoe was recorded.</p> <p>Regent Honeyeaters experience competition from aggressive species such as Noisy Miner (<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>) and Noisy Friarbird (<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>). 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.</p>		
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i> (Glossy Black-cockatoo)	- / V	<p><i>Allocasuarina</i> 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 utilising the <i>Allocasuarina</i> species. WildNet identified one (1) proximal record, while ALA had also identified one (1) proximal record.</p>	Moderate	Low
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> (Red Goshawk)	V /	<p>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.</p>	Potential	Low

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	V/SL	<p>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.</p>	Moderate	Low
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> (White-throated Needletail)	V / V	<p>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.</p>	Moderate	Low
<i>Lathamus discolor</i> (Swift Parrot)	CE / E	<p>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.</p> <p>Field surveys identified two (2) preferred foraging species <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Spotted Gum) and <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Forest Red Gum) within the New Beith Site. A greater number of mature species were found within</p>	Potential	Low

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Targeted bird surveys conducted in 2021 did not detect the species, therefore, the Swift Parrots are unlikely to rely on the New Beith Site.</p>				
<i>Ninox strenua</i> (Powerful Owl)	- / V	Their preferred habitat of wet forests with dense understoreys along watercourses was not observed on-site.	Potential	Low
Mammals				
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> (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.	Potential	Low
<p>This species requires hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves. Historical logging practises have deteriorated large portions of the</p>				

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
		<p>site, and likely to have resulted in reduced prey abundance, greater Fox incursion, and changed fire regimes.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<i>Petauroides volans</i> (Greater Glider)	V / V	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Potential	Low
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (Koala)	V / V	<p>The New Beith Site is highly disturbed through past vegetation clearing and grazing purposes and severe infestations of <i>Lantana camara</i> 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.</p>	High	Known

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> (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				
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	- / E	A <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> 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. Flagstone Creek, Additional Waterways / Drainage Features and Constructed Dams

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 defining 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 nine (9) waterway assessments were conducted on-site across three (3) mapped drainage lines within waterway 'assessment areas'. One (1) waterway and two (2) drainage lines were assessed within or adjoining Precinct B. Refer to **Appendix H** for full descriptions of individual assessment locations. Refer to **Plan 4** for location of waterway assessments and assessment areas within Precinct B.

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 Dominance of weeds

Determination Type	Definition
	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 Flagstone Creek

Flagstone Creek traverses the southern portion of the precinct flowing from the west to the east. On **Plan 4** it is marked as assessment area A. The entire section of Flagstone Creek present on the New Beith Site was walked and detailed waterway assessments were undertaken at two (2) locations along the waterway (refer **Photo sets 7-10**). The flowing observations can be made from the surveys:

- The waterway was not flowing at the time of survey, but pools of semi-permanent water were present providing potential fish habitat. No fish were observed during the survey.
- The channel forms a double U shape with the main channel ranging from 6 to 10 m wide with steep banks leading to floodplains before rising again to the top of the outer bank.
- Sand is the dominate substrate but exposed bedrock is present in sections of the waterway and this is where water has pooled.
- Riparian species such as *Casuarina cunninghamiana* (River She-oak), *Melaleuca viminalis* (Weeping Bottlebrush), *Ficus coronata* (Sandpaper Fig) and *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) are present along the length of the waterway within the site.
- The flood plains sloping from the waterway are infested with a variety of weeds but are dominated by *Lantana camara* (Lantana). A heavy infestation of *Dolichandra unguis-cati* (Cat's Claw Creeper) approximately 50 m long and 20 m wide is present of the southern bank of Flagstone Creek.
- A *Pseudonaja textilis* (Eastern Brown Snake) and a variety of birds were observed associated with the waterway during the survey.



Photo set 7: Flagstone Creek at assessment site 1. Upstream (left) and Downstream (right).



Photo set 8: Flagstone Creek at assessment site 2. Upstream (left) and Downstream (right).



Photo set 9: Semi-permanent pool providing potential fish habitat in Flagstone Creek



Photo set 10: Infestation of *Dolichandra unguis-cati* (Cat's Claw Creeper) on the southern bank of Flagstone Creek.

6.8.3 Drainage Lines and Constructed Dams

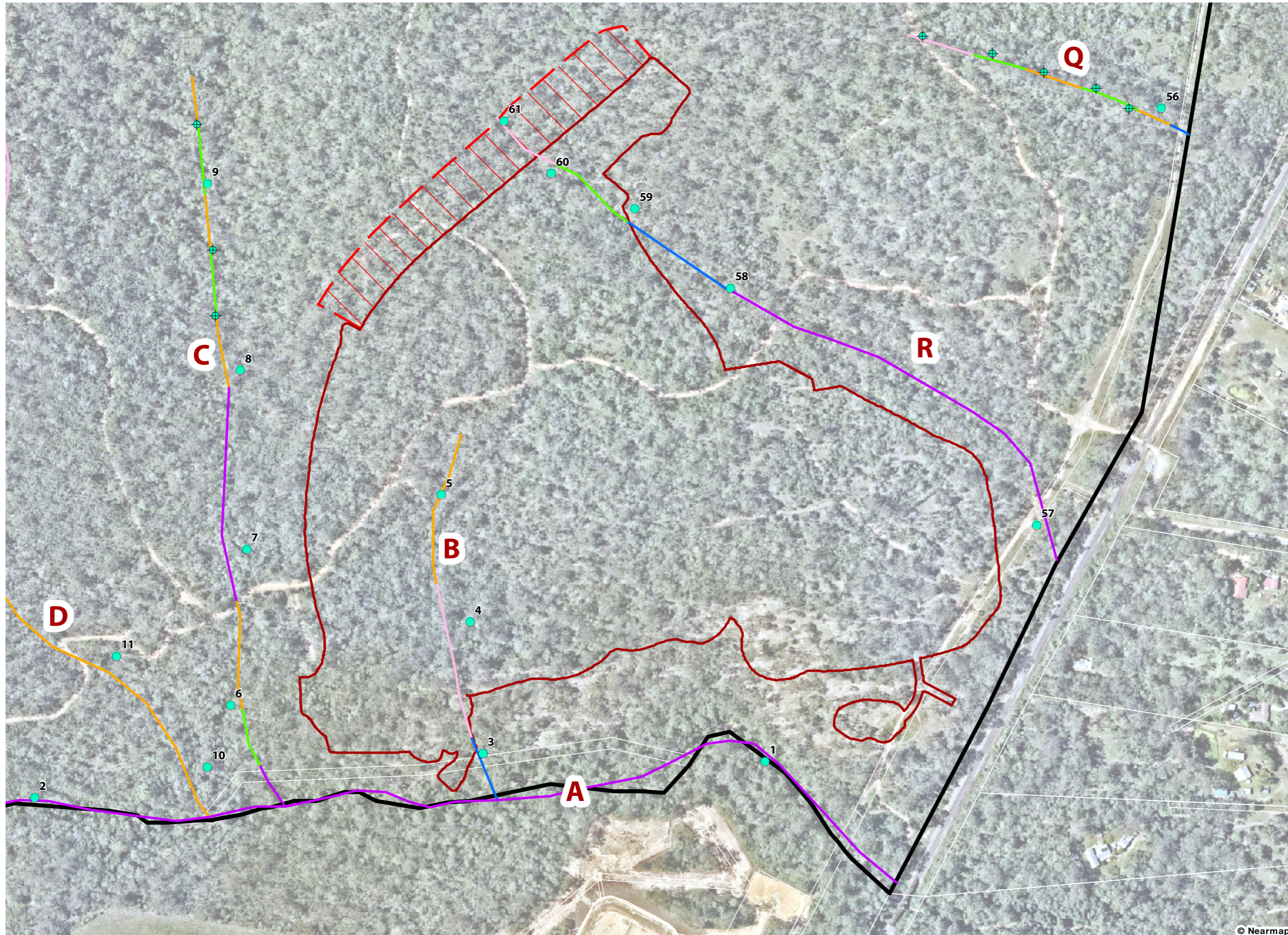
A summary of the mapped drainage lines that occur within and adjoining Precinct B is provided in **Table 16** below. In addition to Flagstone Creek (assessment area A), two (2) drainage lines traverse Precinct B (refer assessment areas B and R below). Refer to **Appendix H** for full descriptions of waterway assessments. The following general statements regarding the drainage lines can be made:

- 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: Descriptions of mapped drainage lines and watercourses within Precinct B

Assessment Area	Assessment locations	General description
B	3-5	Drainage Line B is located in the southern portion of the precinct and flows from north to south, feeding Flagstone Creek. Upstream, the drainage line is described as an eroded drainage feature with discontinuous bed and bank features and partially eroded banks. These features diminish downstream with limited flow path values present, mostly indicative of an overland flow path. Slightly upstream from where the drainage feature joins Flagstone Creek, the flow path forms a more defined channel with continuous bed and bank features and semi-permanent water. The adjoining vegetation contains eucalypt woodland dominated by <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Spotted Gum) and a sub-canopy of <i>Acacia</i> sp.
R	57-61	Drainage Line R is located in the north portion of the precinct 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 <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Broad-leaved Paperbark) and <i>Juncus usitatus</i> (Common Rush) is present on the banks. <i>Lantana camara</i> (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 the upstream portion.

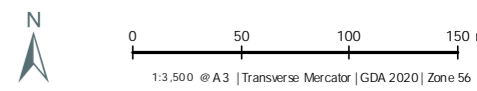
4. WATERWAY ASSESSMENT



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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qds.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - 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

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	11/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



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 B 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 B:

'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 Flagstone Creek Corridor has therefore been proposed to be largely retained as vegetation retention zones 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**). These vegetation retention zones within the creek corridor would connect to vegetation surrounding Round Mountain and portions along the western boundary that will provide habitat for species located on-site. Only selective clearing is proposed within the Flagstone Creek Corridor which is discussed in further detail in **Section 7.1.2**.

Precinct B 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 New Beith Site 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**, those drainage lines that maintain 'True Waterway' and 'Degraded Waterway Values' as defined have been included as rectified constraints in **Plan 5**. Notably, the NESS defines the extent of suitable setbacks and buffer treatments to Flagstone Creek. As discussed in **Section 6.8.3**, the two minor

drainage lines (B and R) mapped as traversing the precinct in the north and south have undefined and eroded upstream drainage features and therefore have been rectified as no longer intersecting 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 B 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 B, Round Mountain, New Beith area within the Greater Flagstone PDA (refer **Plan 6**). 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 west 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 remnant vegetation (Category B Least Concern RE12.9-10.2) mapped in the western portion of the precinct mainly for internal road networks and housing allotments. Remnant vegetation (Category B Of Concern RE12.3.11/12.3.7) will also be marginally removed for essential infrastructure in the southern portions of the precinct along Flagstone Creek, noting detailed design avoids significant trees (**Plan 6**). Only selective clearing will be undertaken as necessary to construct a permanent culvert crossing across Flagstone Creek as part of a road linkage and also a nearby stormwater retention basin. Higher ecological values are present within the Flagstone Creek Corridor, even with some areas infested with weeds, which will 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 area.

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.

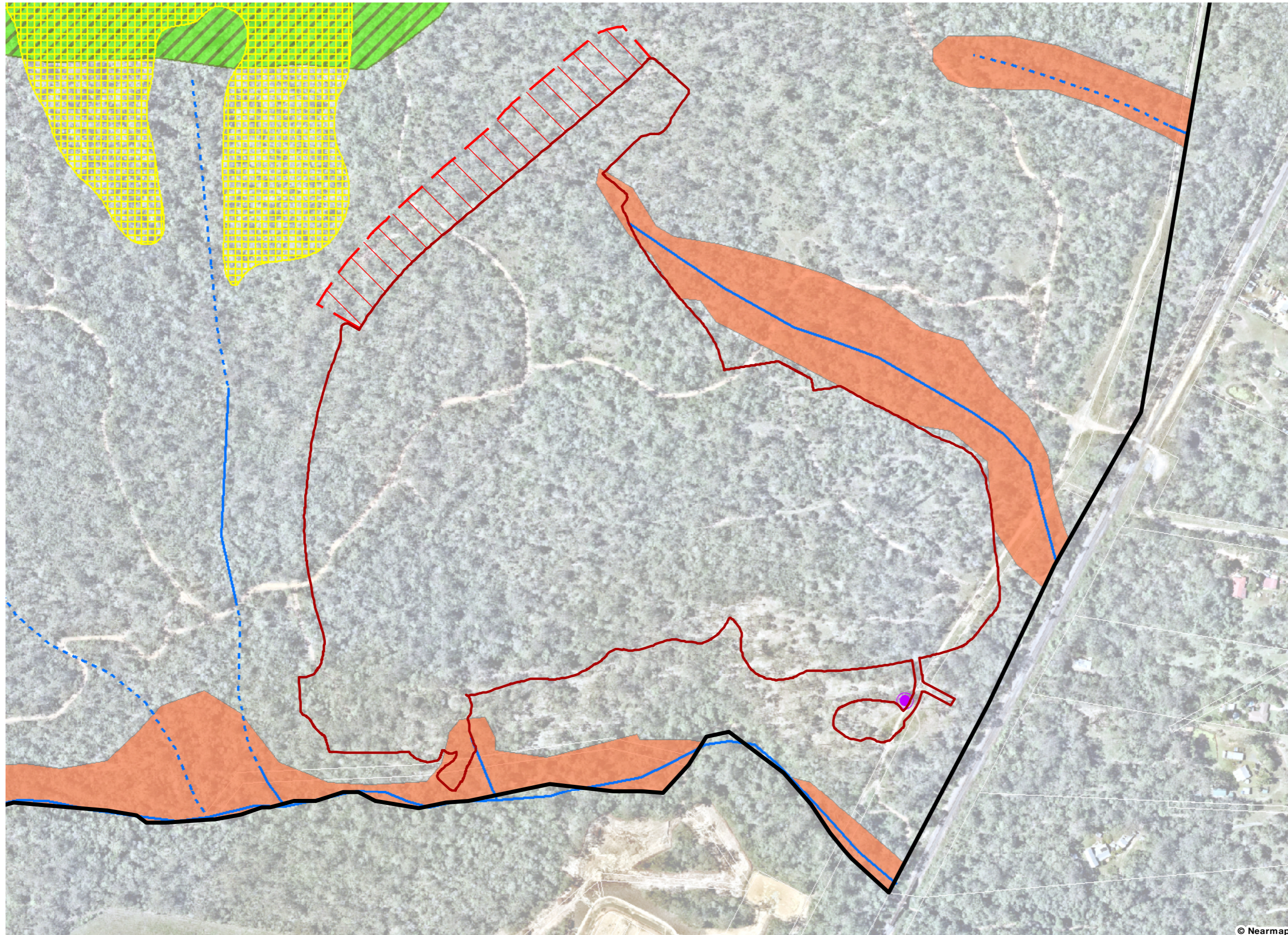
It is important to note that the required buffers and corridor dimensions for Flagstone Creek are identified within the EDQ endorsed Natural Environmental Site Strategy, i.e. a 100 m core corridor with open space buffers maintaining on average a 200 m corridor width along Flagstone and Sandy Creeks. These corridor dimensions have been ascribed to the Flagstone Creek corridor under the proposed Context Plan, with areas retained within the Round Mountain Summit to the west of Precinct B, and associated linkages between these areas and areas off-site.

A road linkage is proposed to cross the *high risk* Fisheries waterway for WWBW (Flagstone Creek) within the southern portion of the precinct where a permanent culvert crossing is proposed for construction. The permanent waterway crossing and any other works that are conducted within Fisheries waterways are to be undertaken in accordance with the Accepted Development Requirements or will require a permit for WWBW through SARA.

Vegetation clearing is required to occur in the Precinct B 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 Flagstone Creek, connecting to Round Mountain slopes as well as areas of the western property boundary, with open spaces proposed across the New Beith Site, creating a soft buffer between the development and allowing fauna connectivity. Only selective clearing of the riparian vegetation of Flagstone Creek will occur as necessary to construct a road linkage including the permanent waterway crossing and stormwater retention basins.

Extensive modification of land in the eastern portion of the precinct has resulted in a disturbed environment that generally lacks high value habitat. Within these areas, open space uses are proposed to be retained. Fauna movement opportunities will be enabled through the proposed retention and rehabilitation of environmental 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.

5. CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

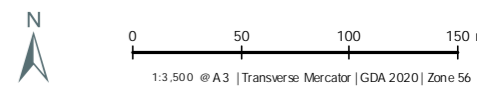


Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qds.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

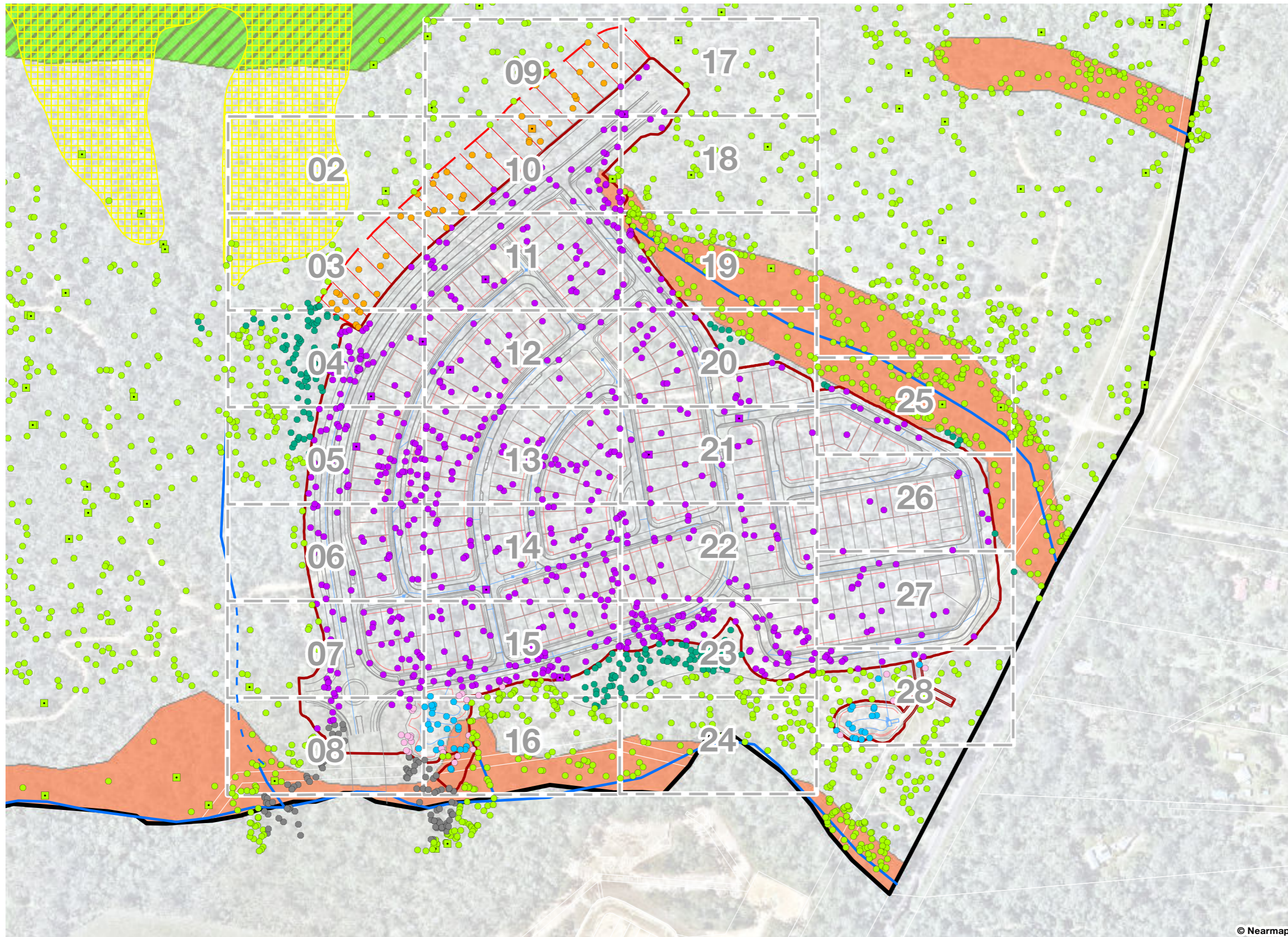
- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Melaleuca irbyana* (2021)
 - Confirmed waterway / habitat values**
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Confirmed drainage feature
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	11/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



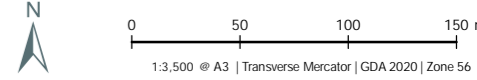
6.01. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT (CONTEXT)



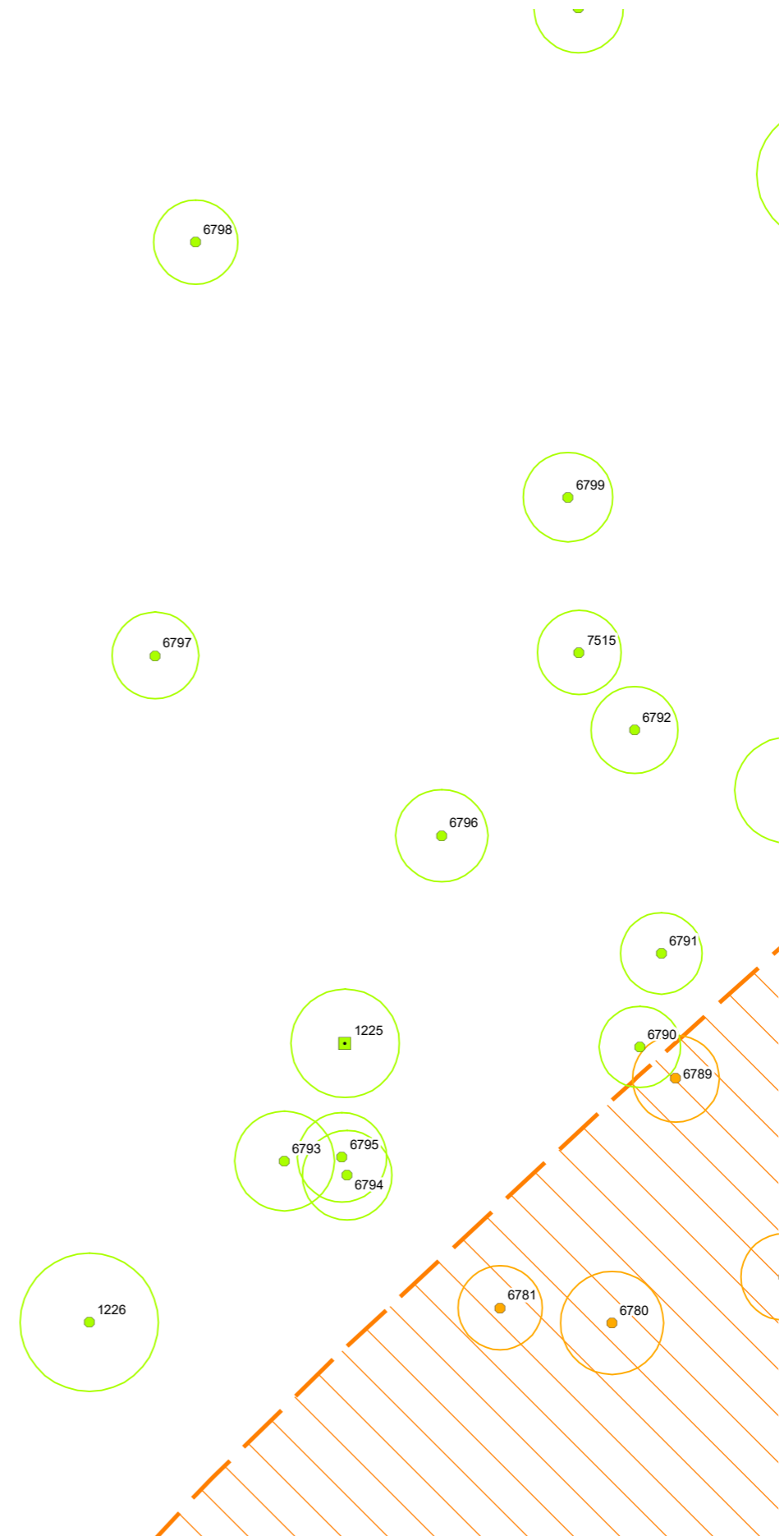
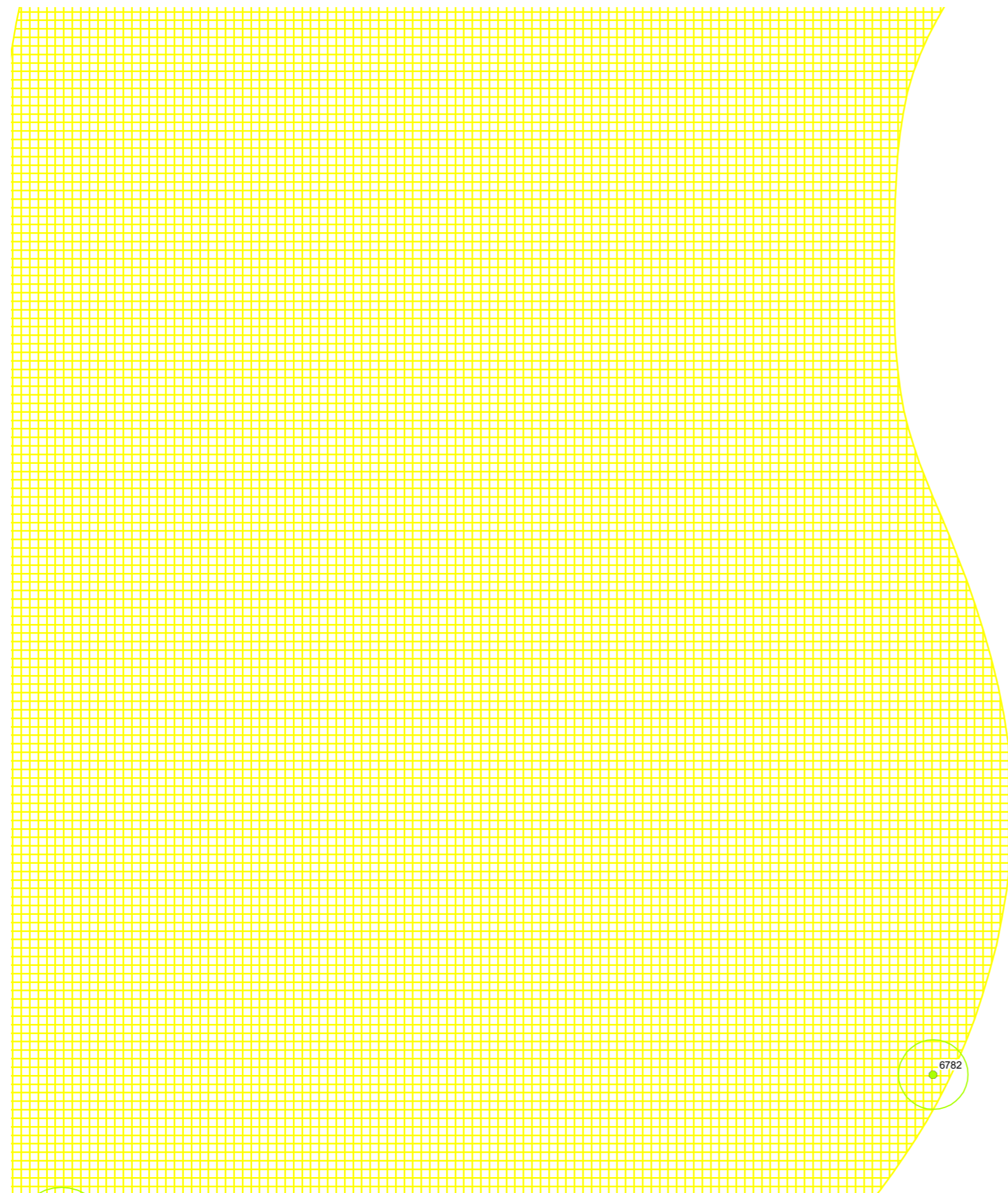
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Qld DCDB
 - ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - ▭ Precinct B Temporary Asset
 - ▭ Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Layout design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Top & toe of batter
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - ▭ Steep Terrain
 - ▭ Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - ▭ Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
- Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)**
- Tree to retain in this app. - subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain in this app. - subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree to remove in Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat tree to remove in Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.02. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



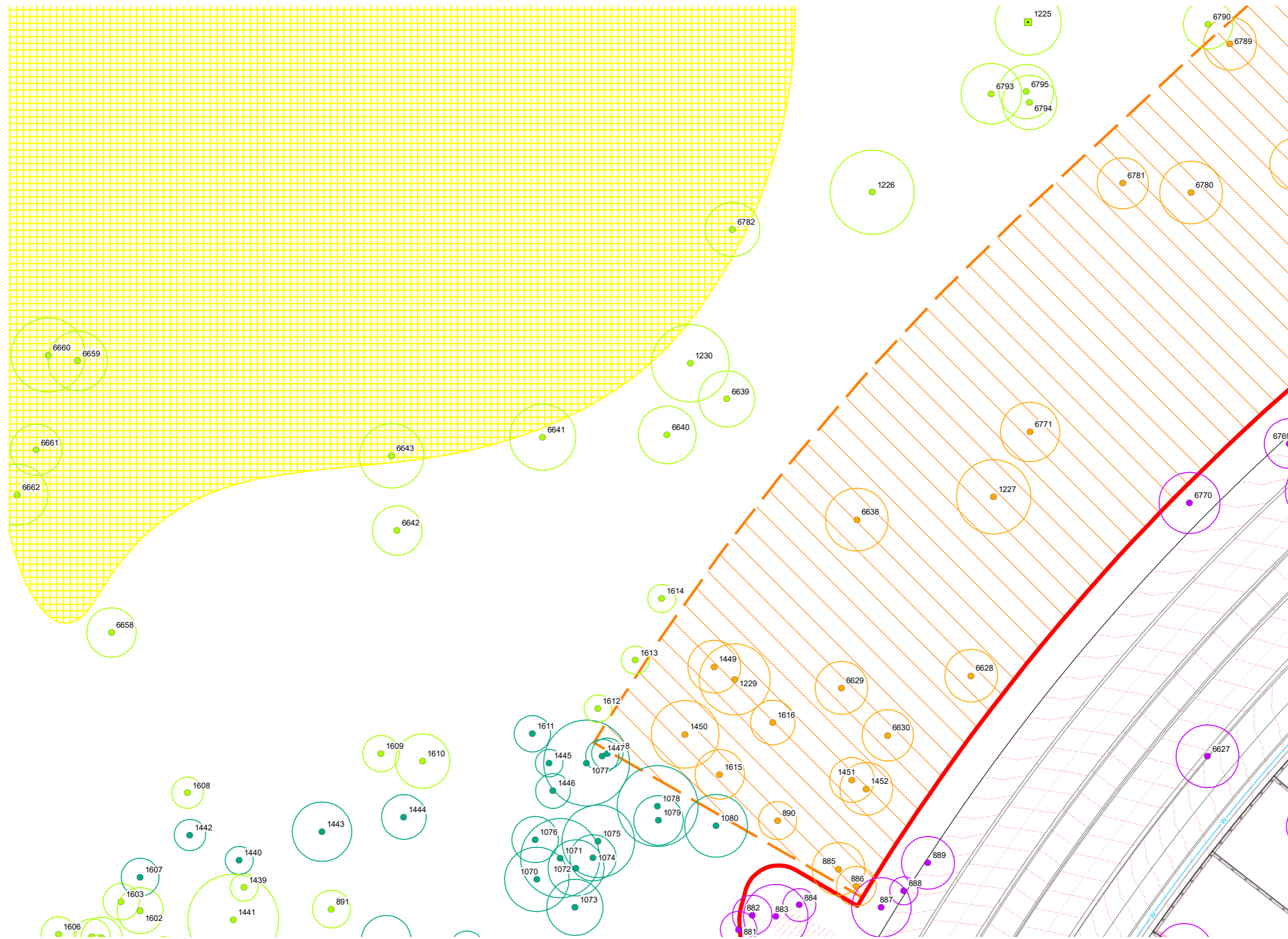
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at <http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Qld DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



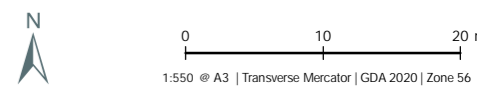
6.03. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



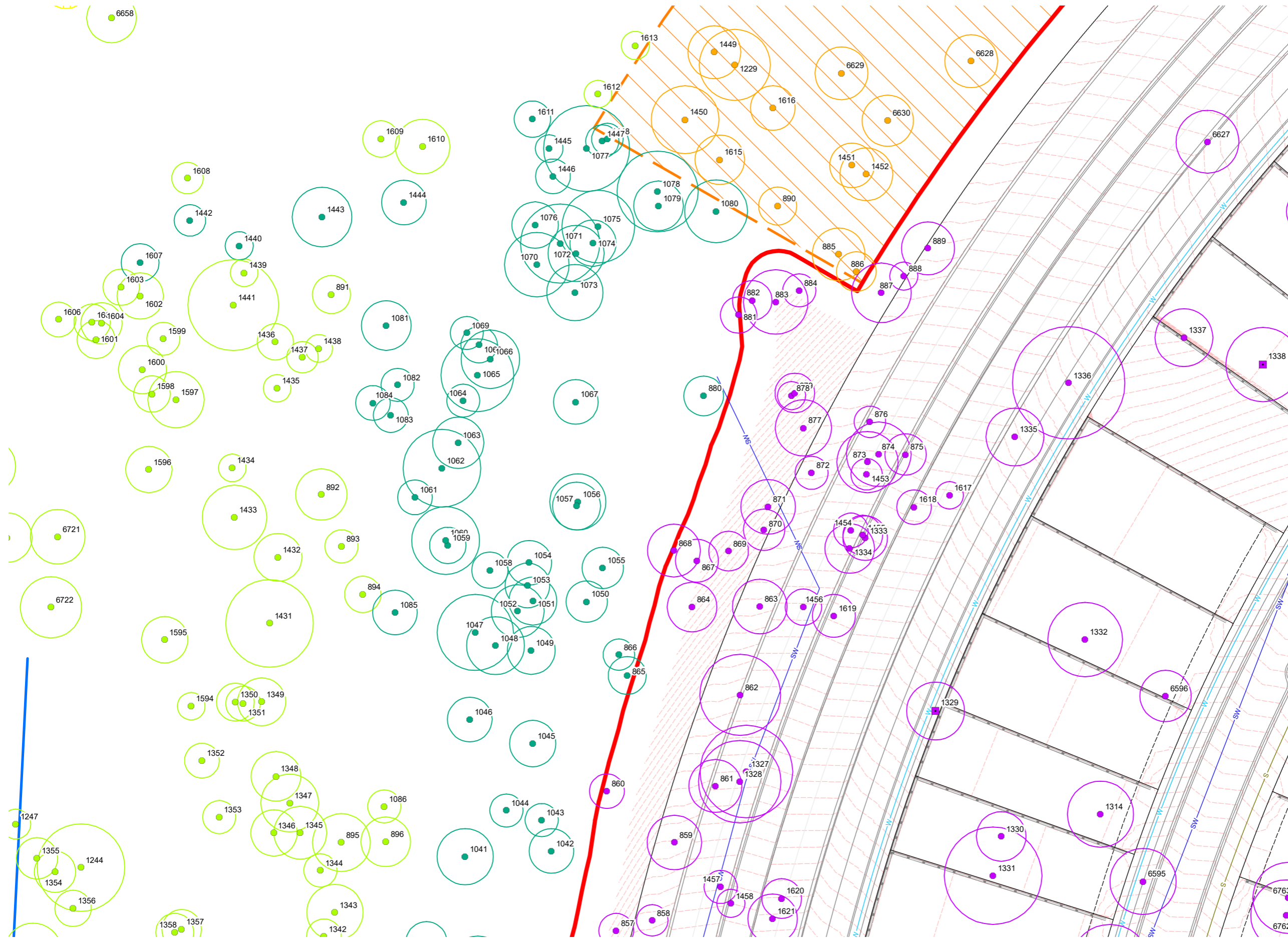
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at <http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.04. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



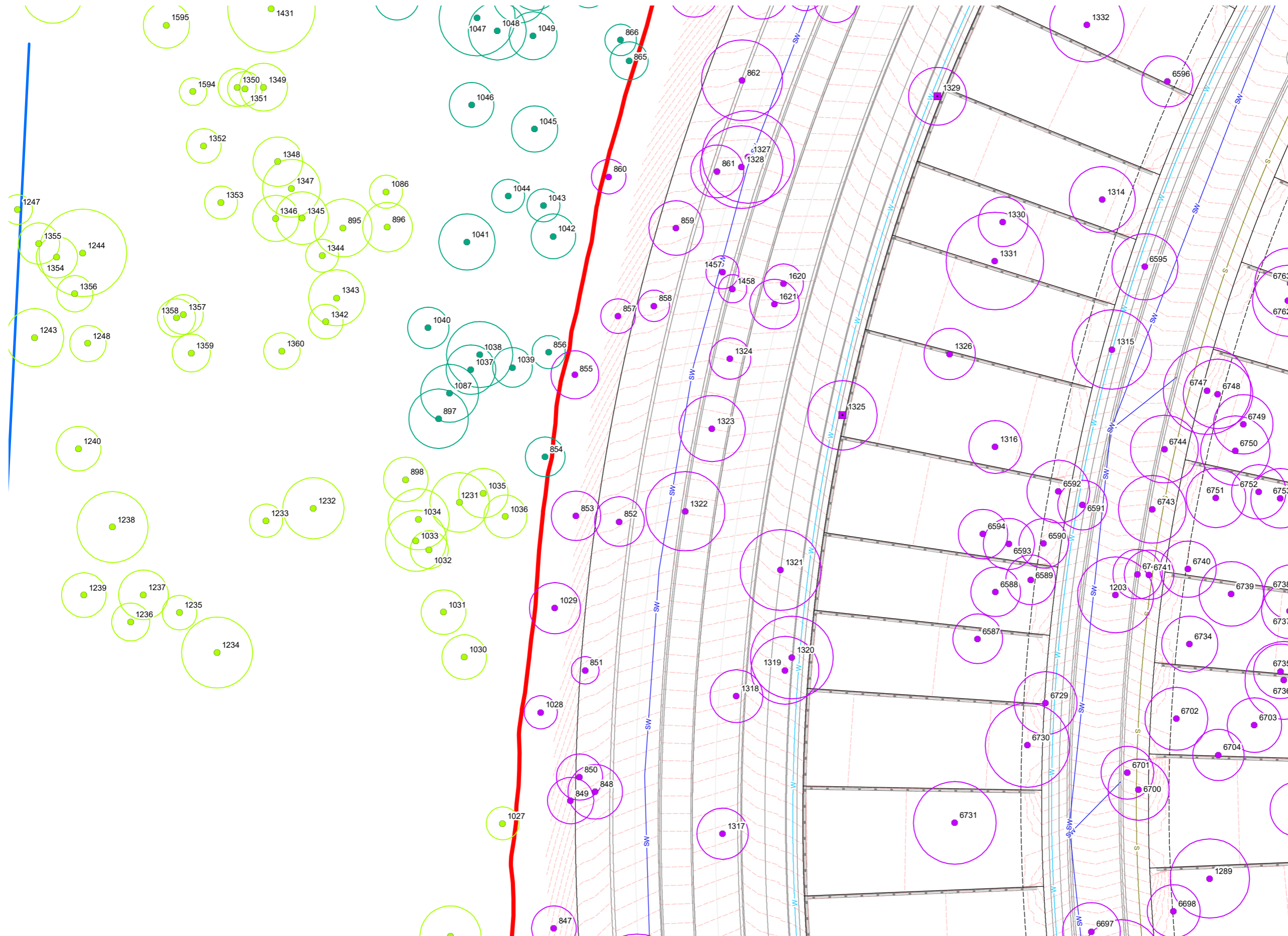
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)**
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue C	Date	Description	Drawn TC	Checked AD
	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT		



6.05. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at <http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

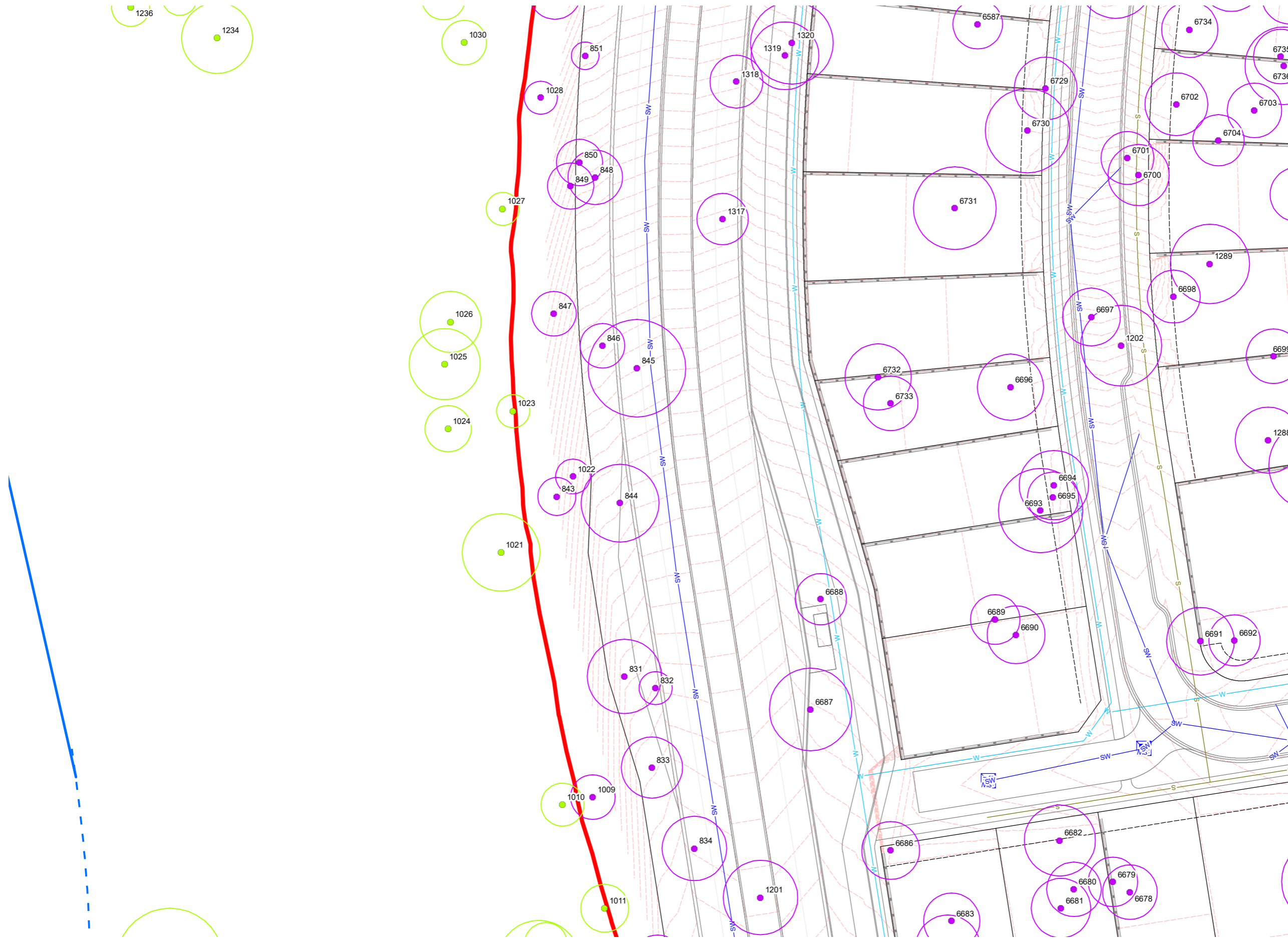
- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.06. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at <http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)**
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.07. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

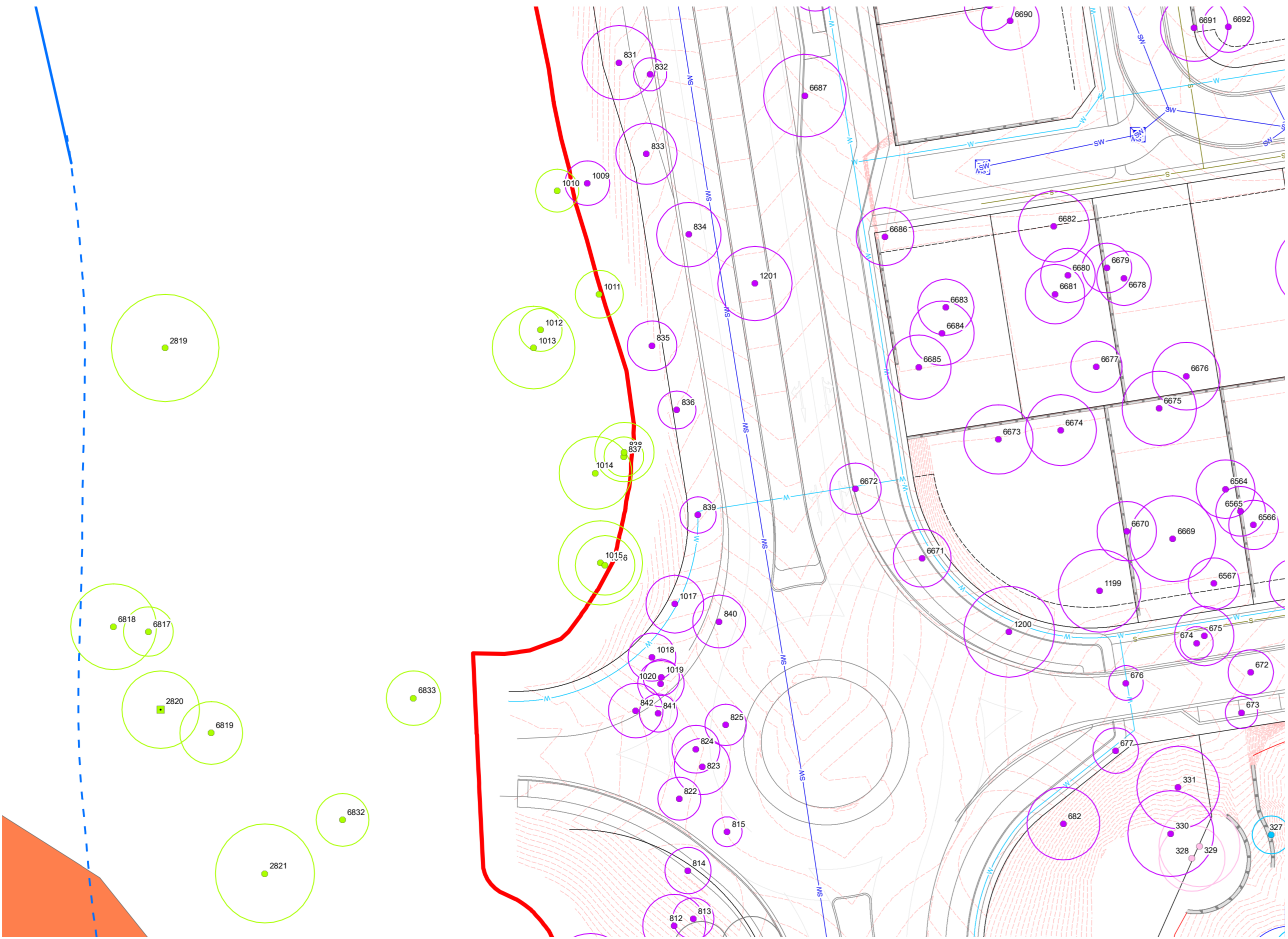
- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - ▭ Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - ▭ Steep Terrain
 - ▭ Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - ▭ Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS

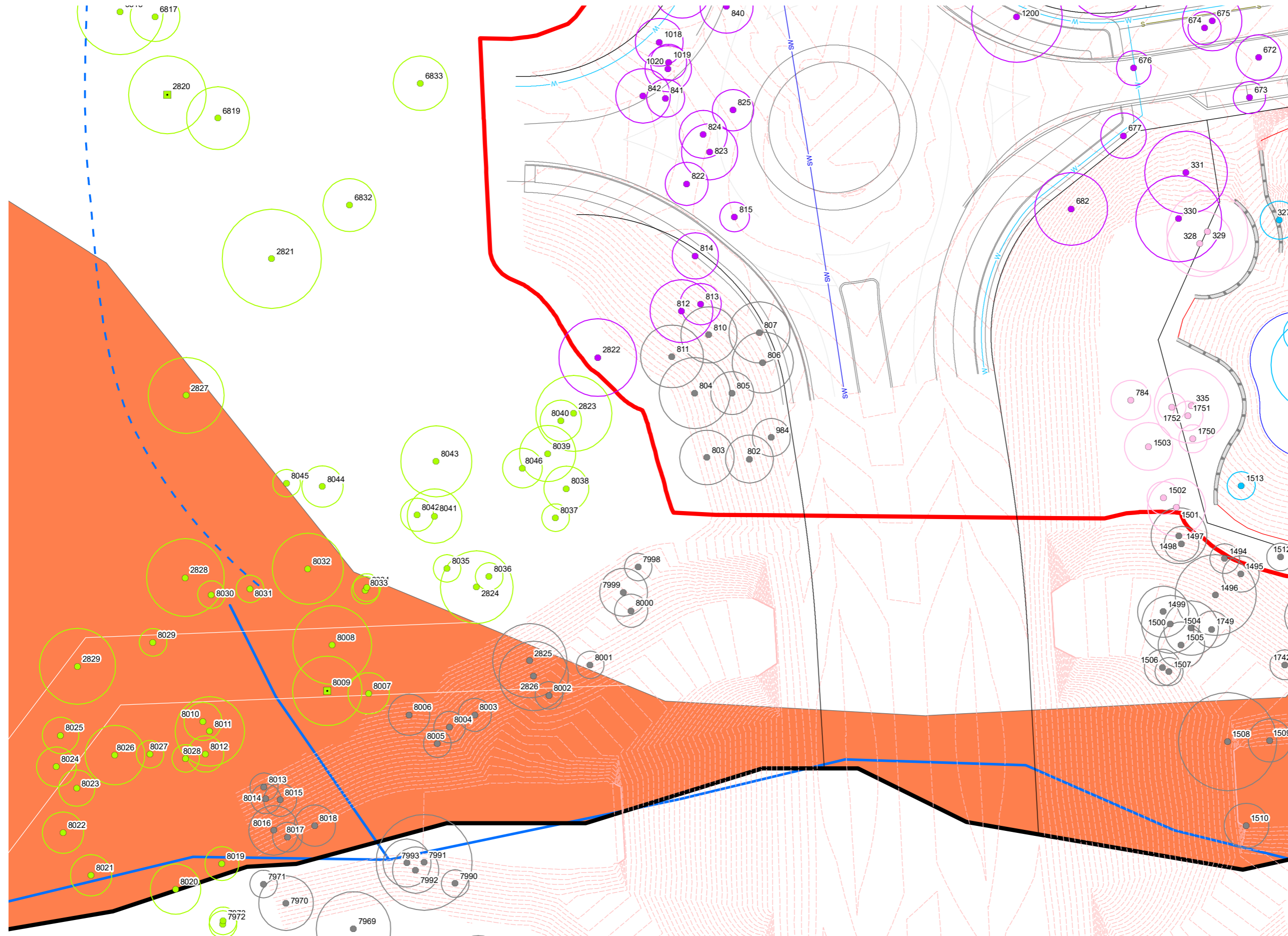
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



Address / RPD: 4SP32712
 21/08/2025
 10941 E 6 07 P-B SBAR Development Assessment C



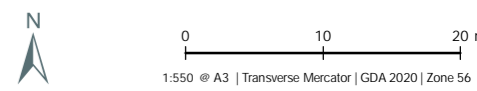
6.08. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



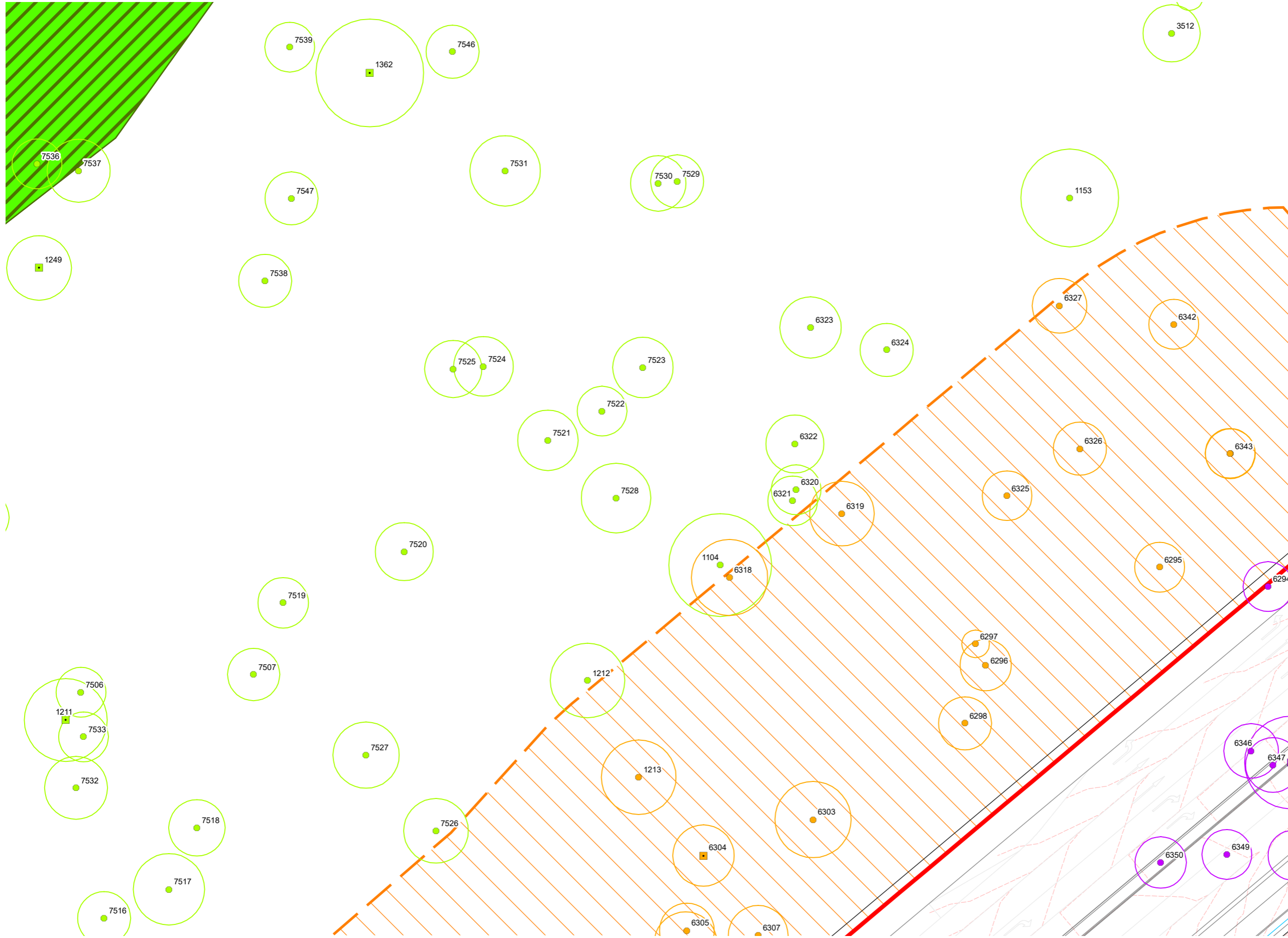
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - ▭ Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - ▭ Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - ▭ Steep Terrain
 - ▭ Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - ▭ Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.09. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

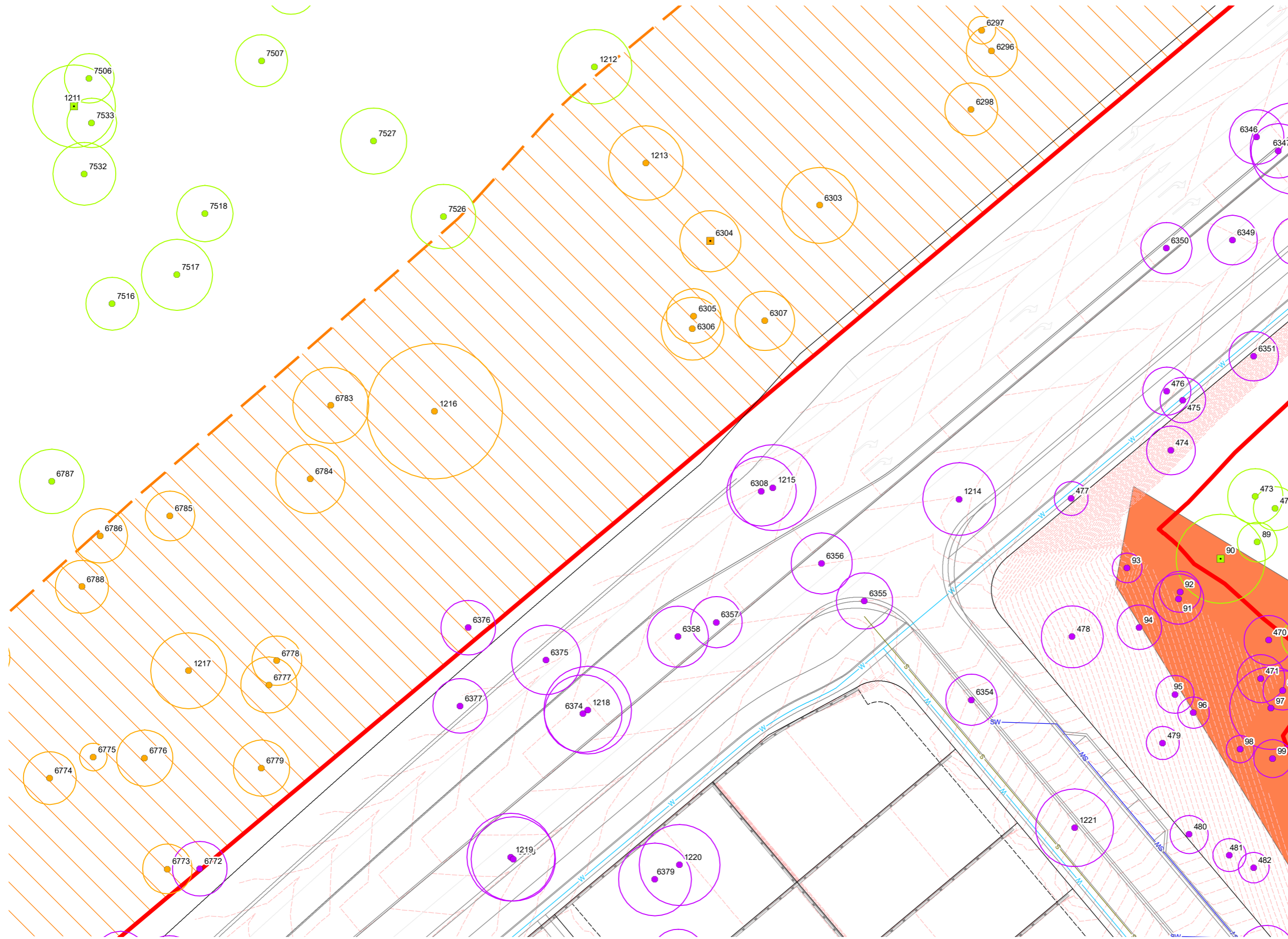
- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.10. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at <http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

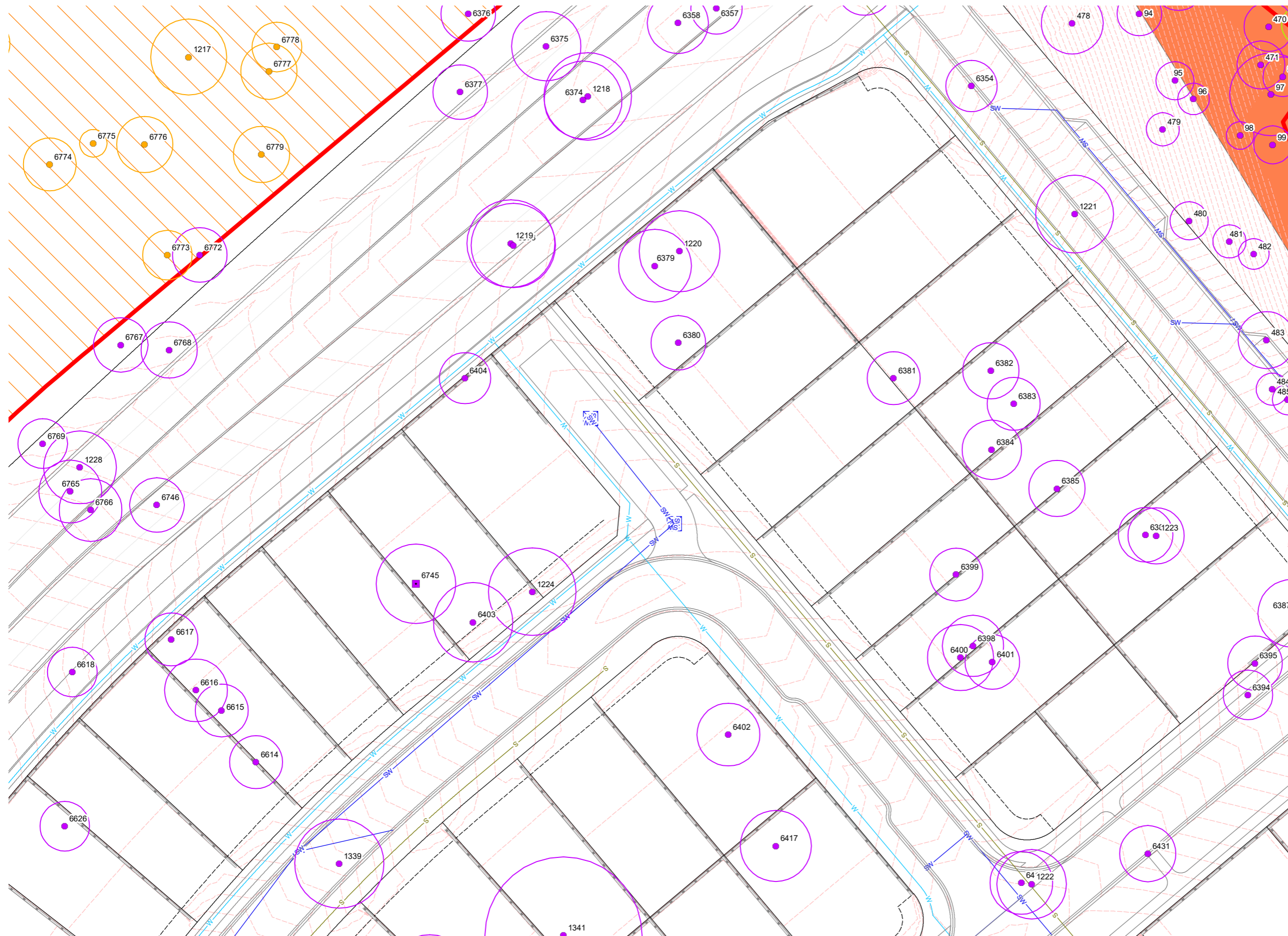
- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - ▭ Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - ▭ Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - ▭ Steep Terrain
 - ▭ Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - ▭ Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - SW Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - W Water design
 - S Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.11. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



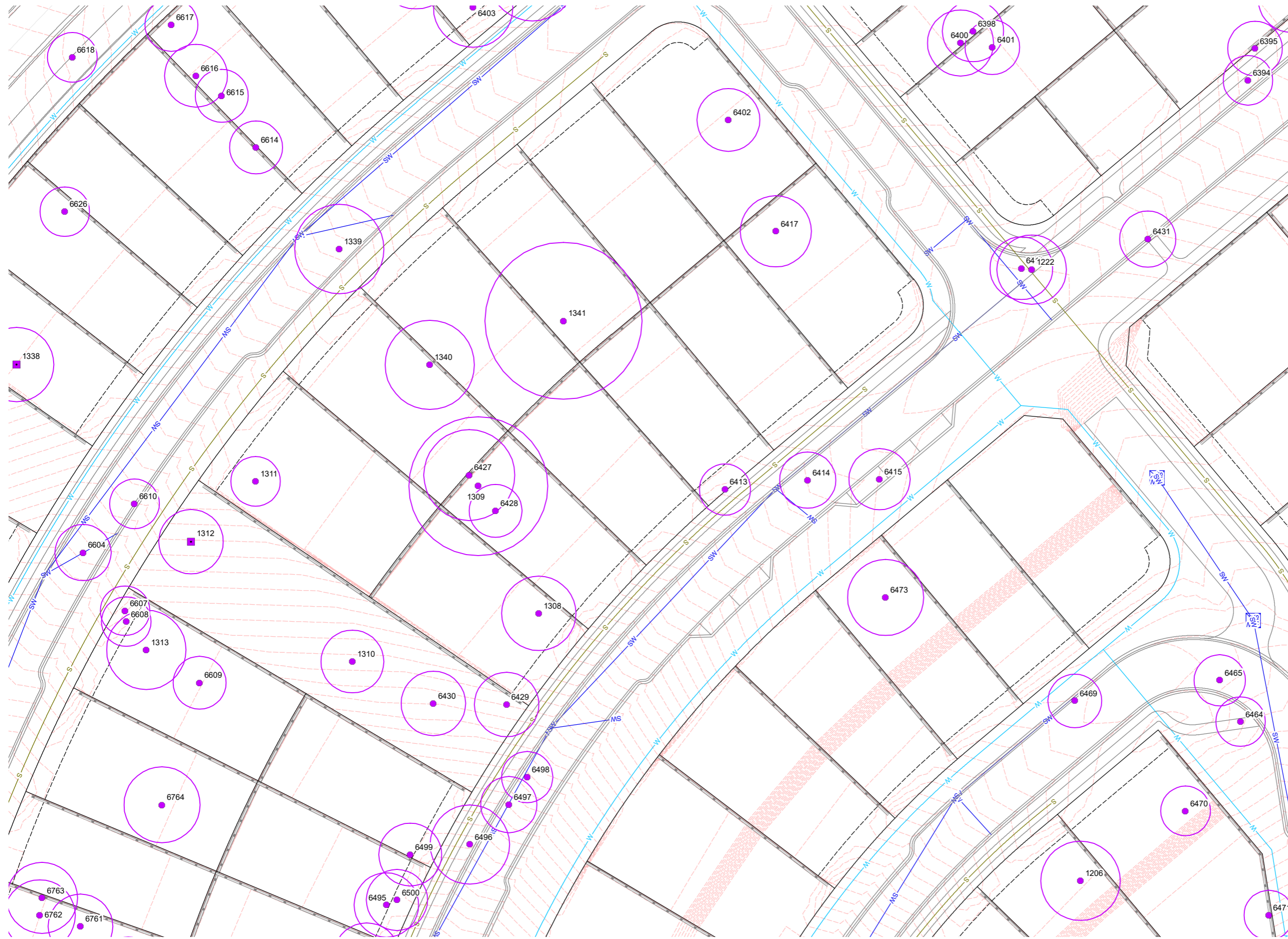
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.12. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

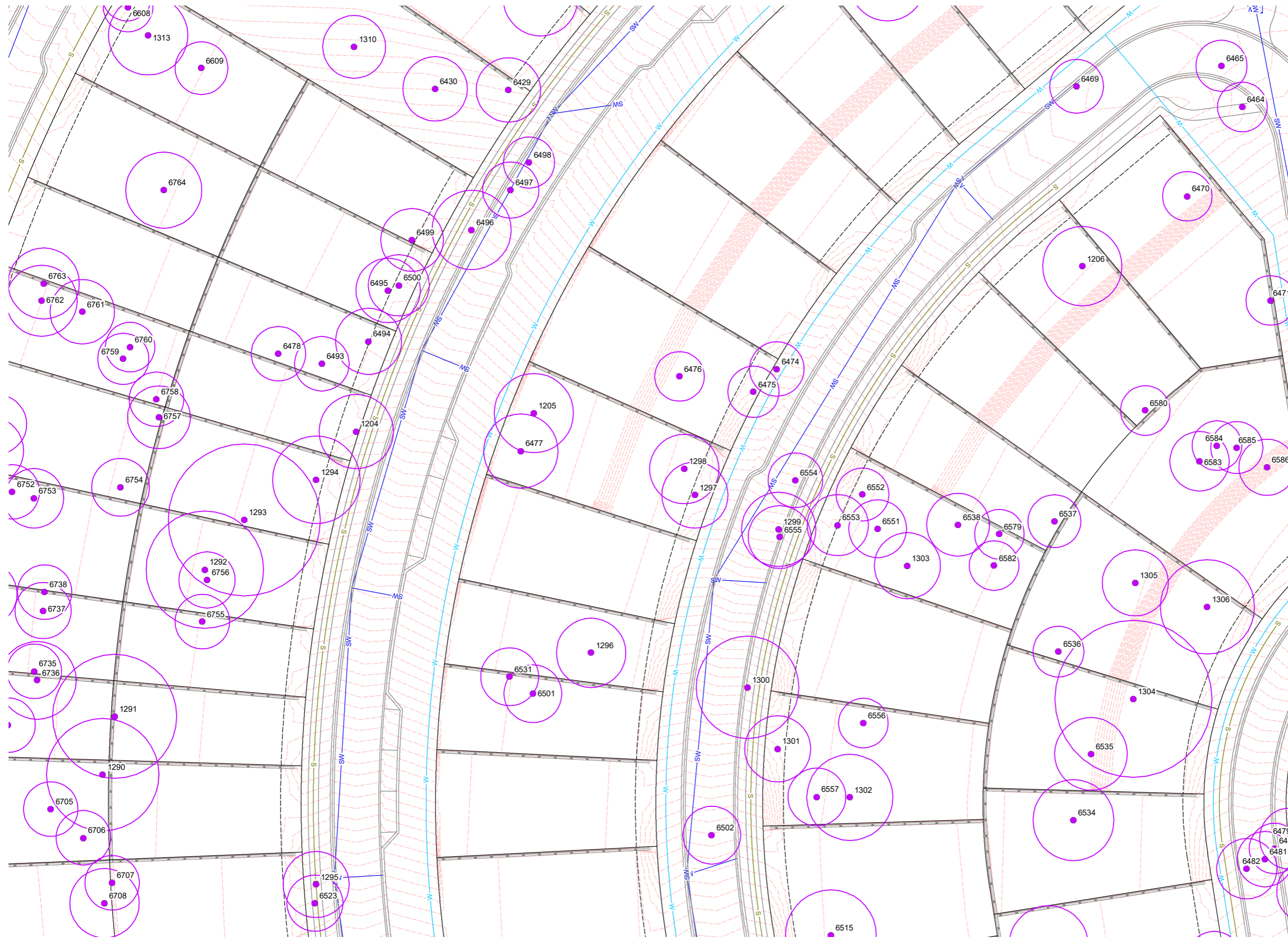
- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)**
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.13. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



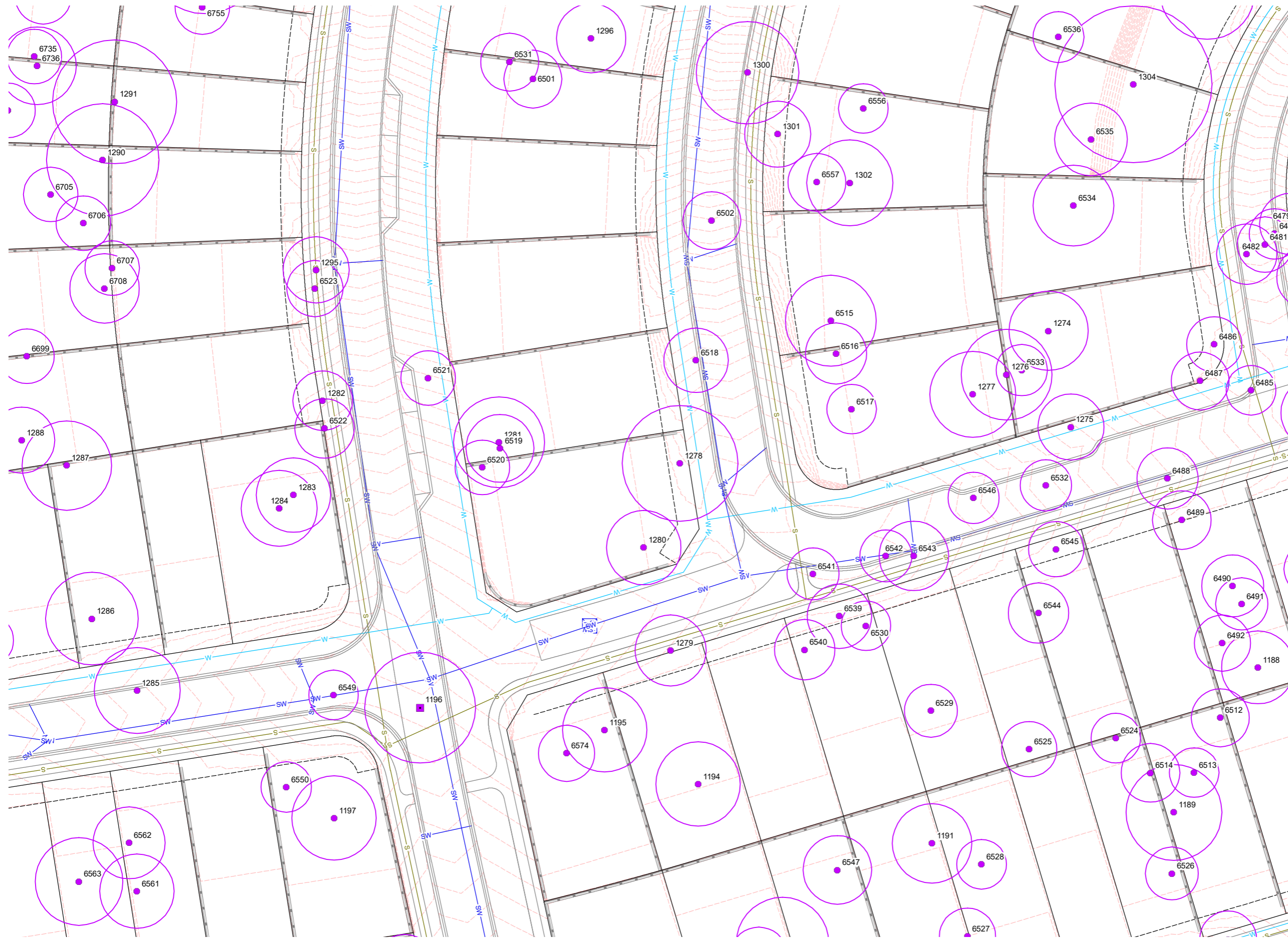
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field survey. These may need verification if the development application is 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - ▭ Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - ▭ Steep Terrain
 - ▭ Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - ▭ Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.14. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

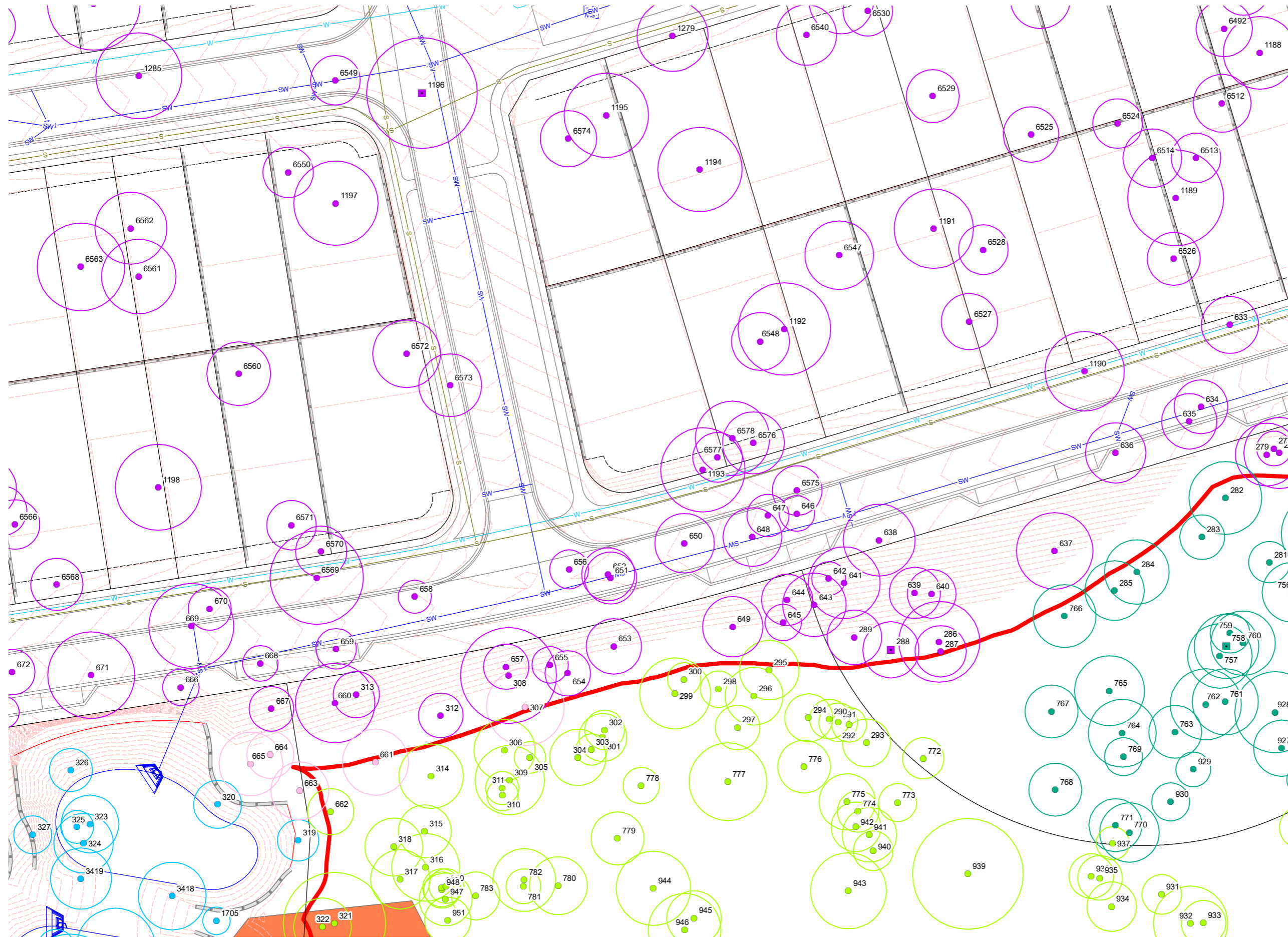
- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - ▭ Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - ▭ Steep Terrain
 - ▭ Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - ▭ Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - SW Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - W Water design
 - S Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.15. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



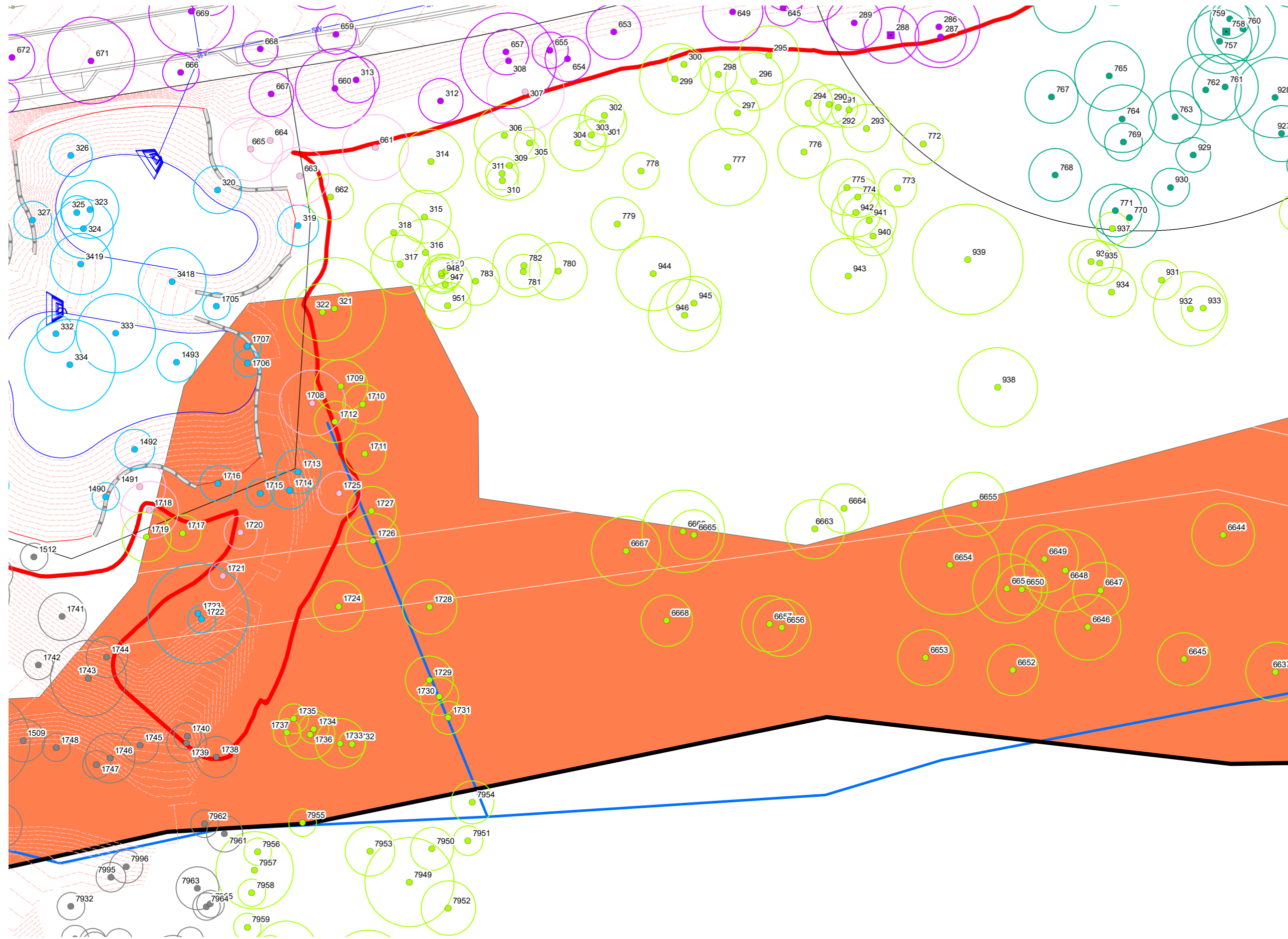
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at <http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - ▭ Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - ▭ Steep Terrain
 - ▭ Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - ▭ Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



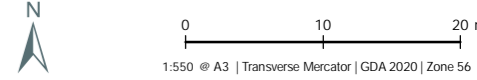
6.16. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



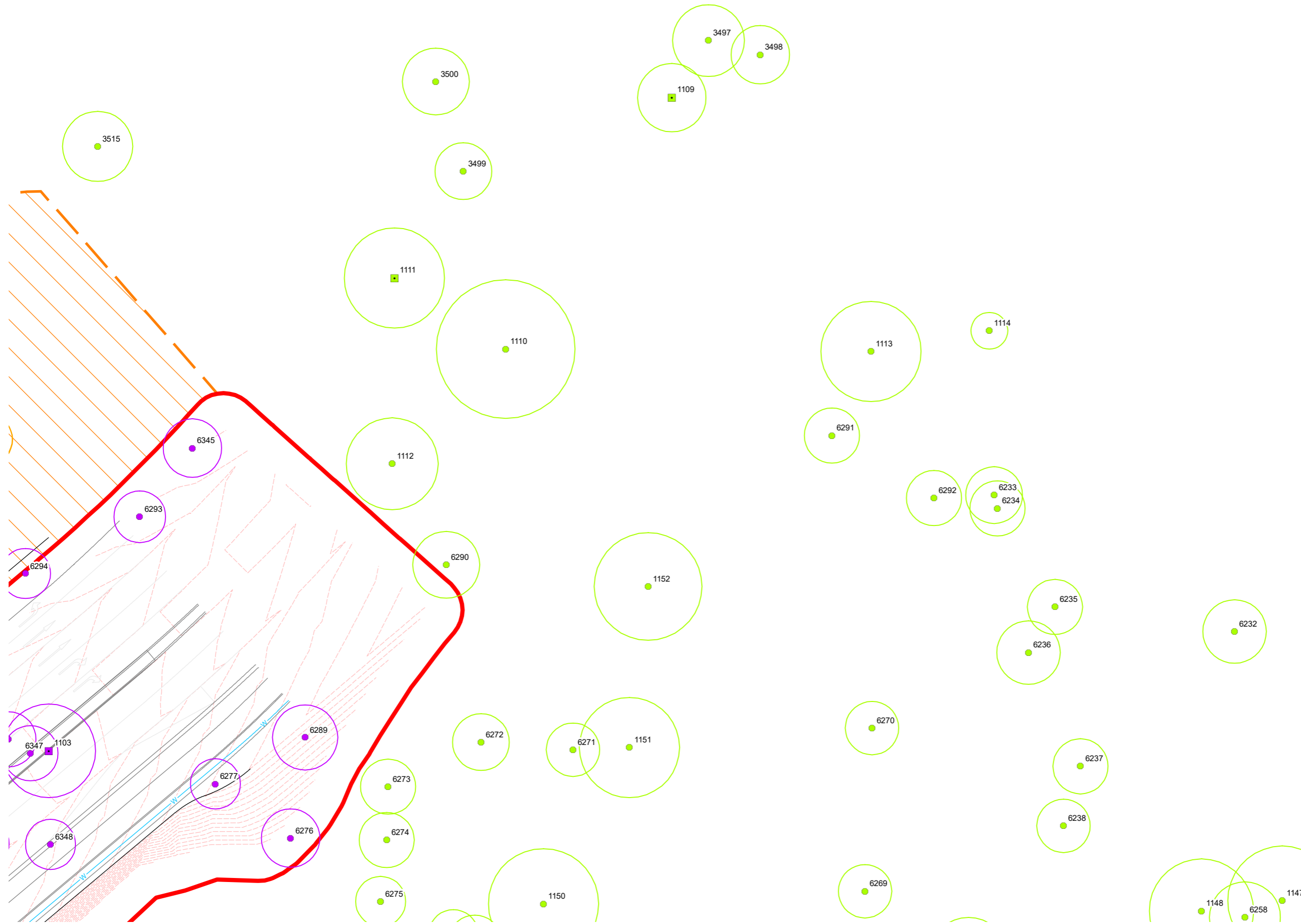
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)**
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.17. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

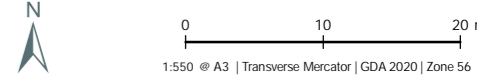


Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

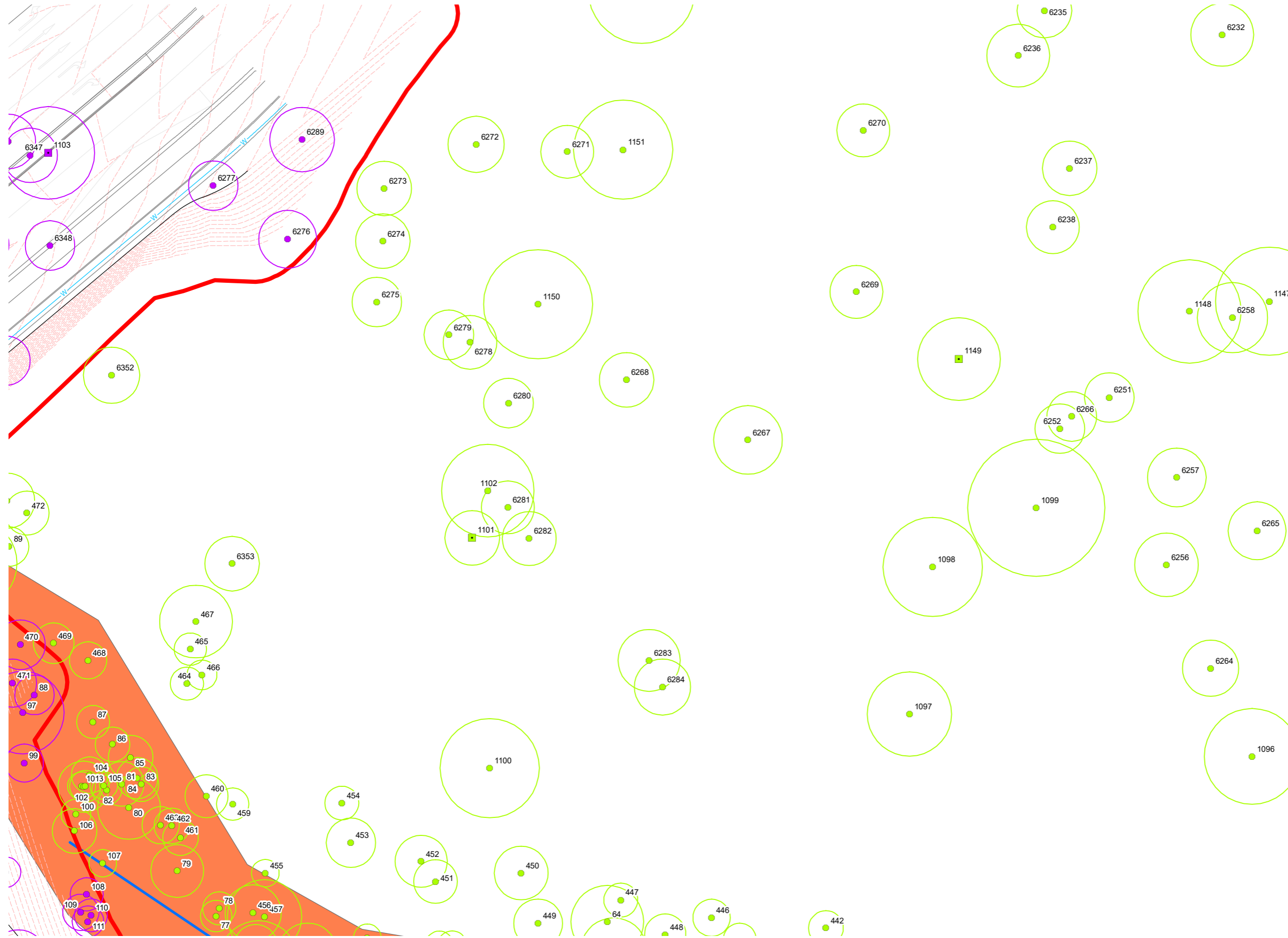
- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - ▭ Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - ▭ Steep Terrain
 - ▭ Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - ▭ Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - SW Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - ▭ Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - W Water design
 - s Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - ▭ Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - ▭ Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - ▭ Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - ▭ Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.18. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



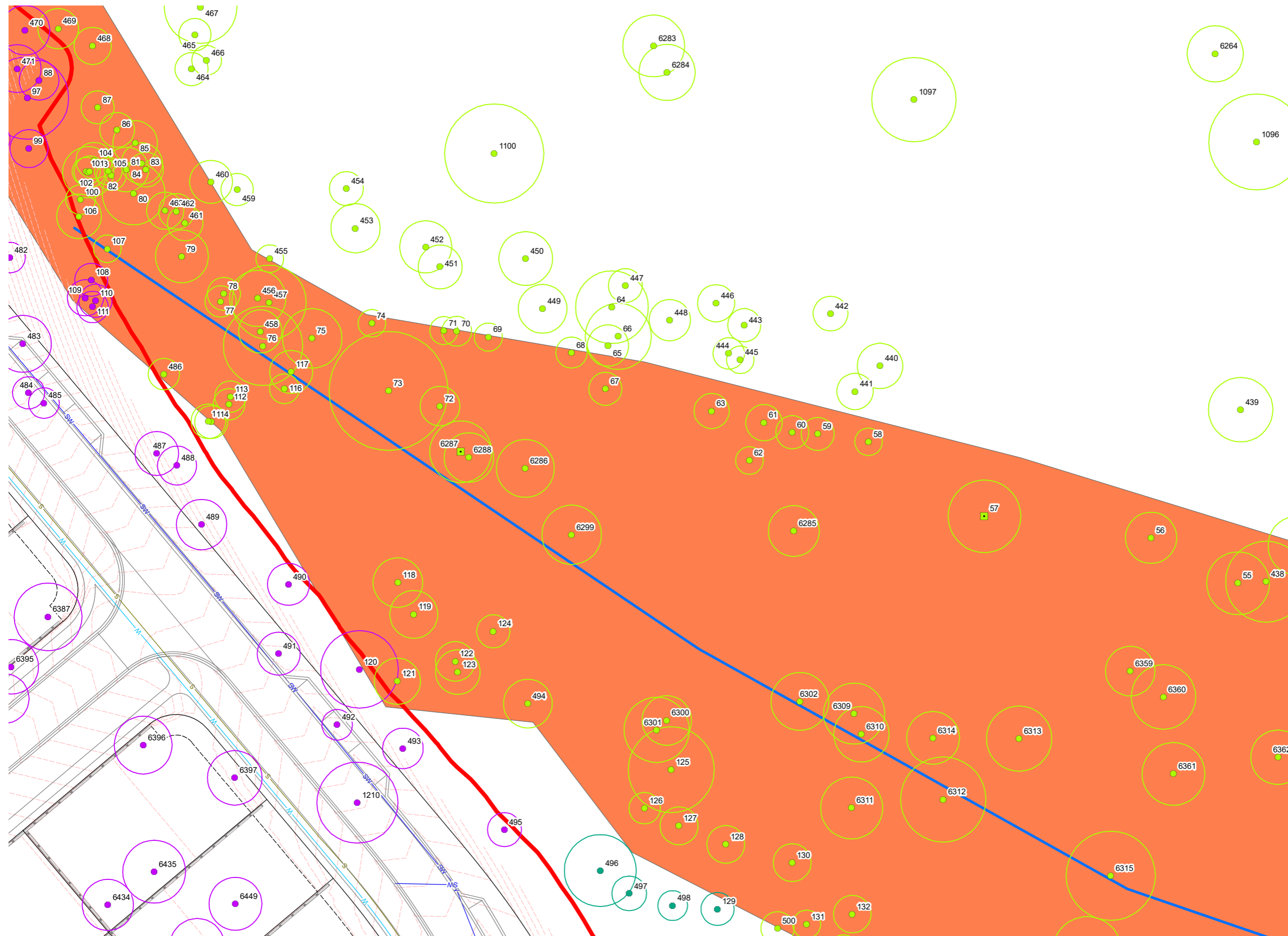
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at <http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Qld DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)**
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.19. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)**
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.20. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - ▭ Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - ▭ Steep Terrain
 - ▭ Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - ▭ Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - SW Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - W Water design
 - S Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



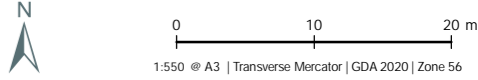
6.21. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



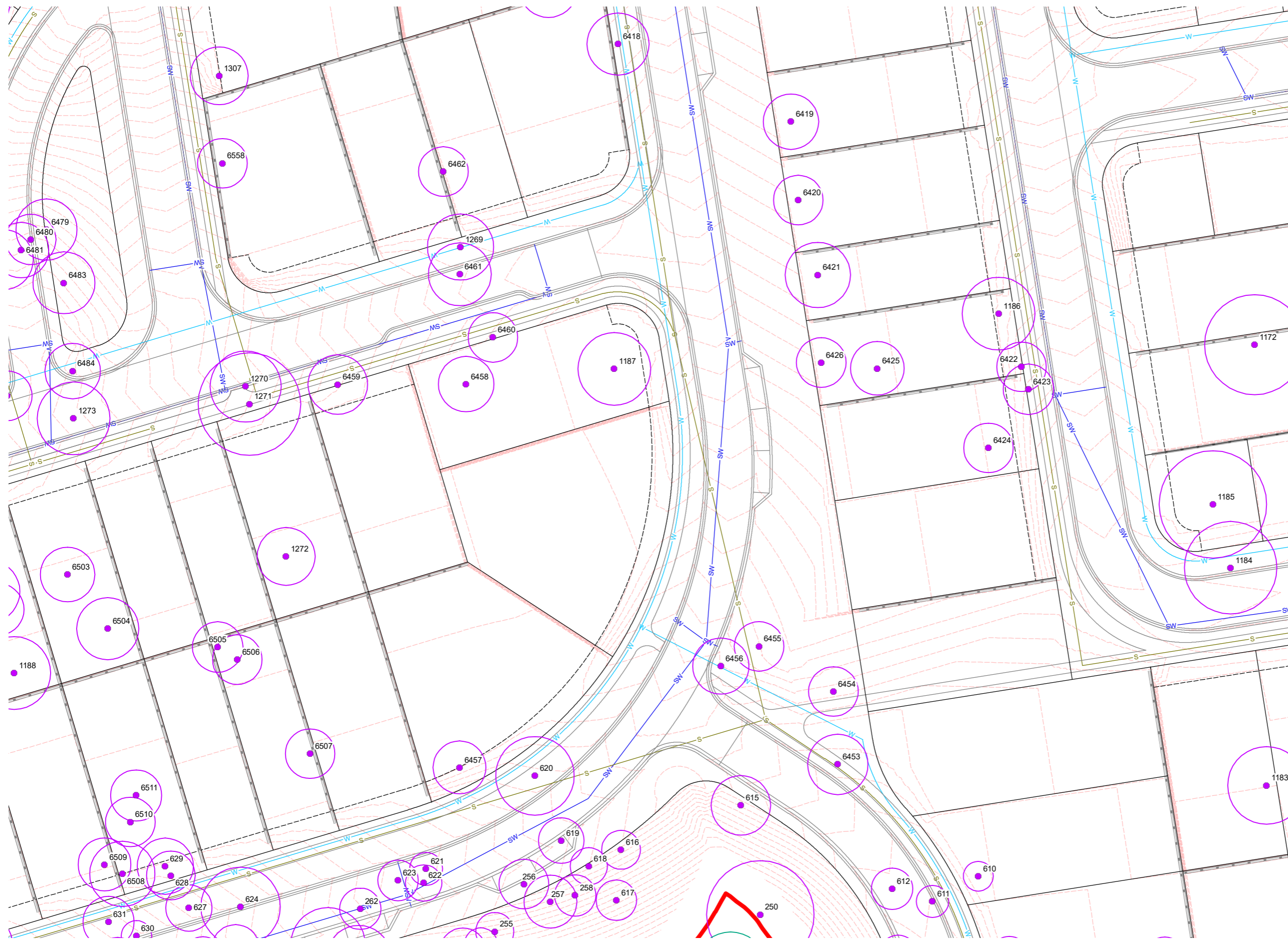
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - ▭ Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - ▭ Steep Terrain
 - ▭ Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - ▭ Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - ▭ Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - ▭ Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - ▭ Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - ▭ Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.22. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



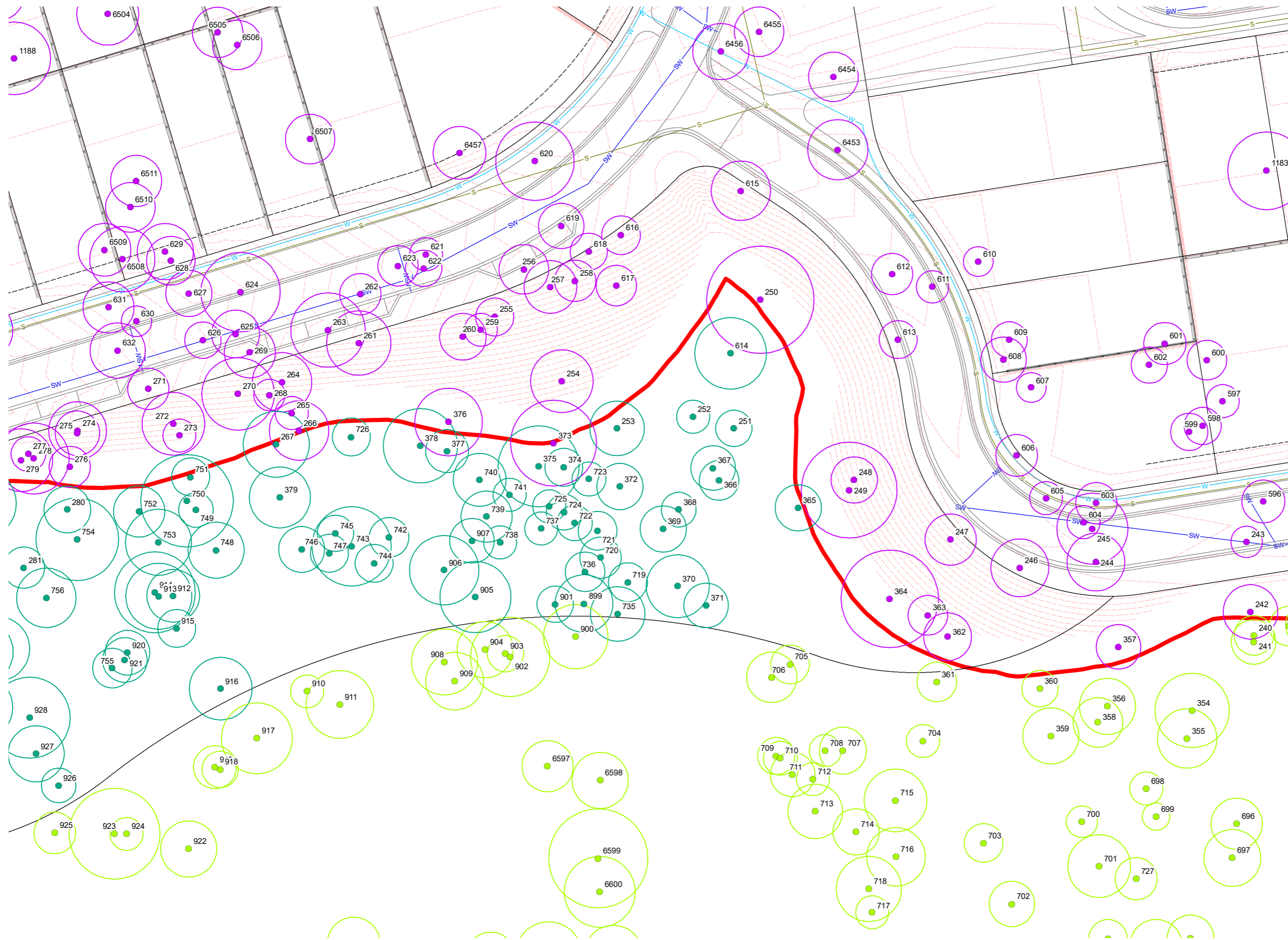
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at <http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - ▭ Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - ▭ Steep Terrain
 - ▭ Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - ▭ Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.23. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



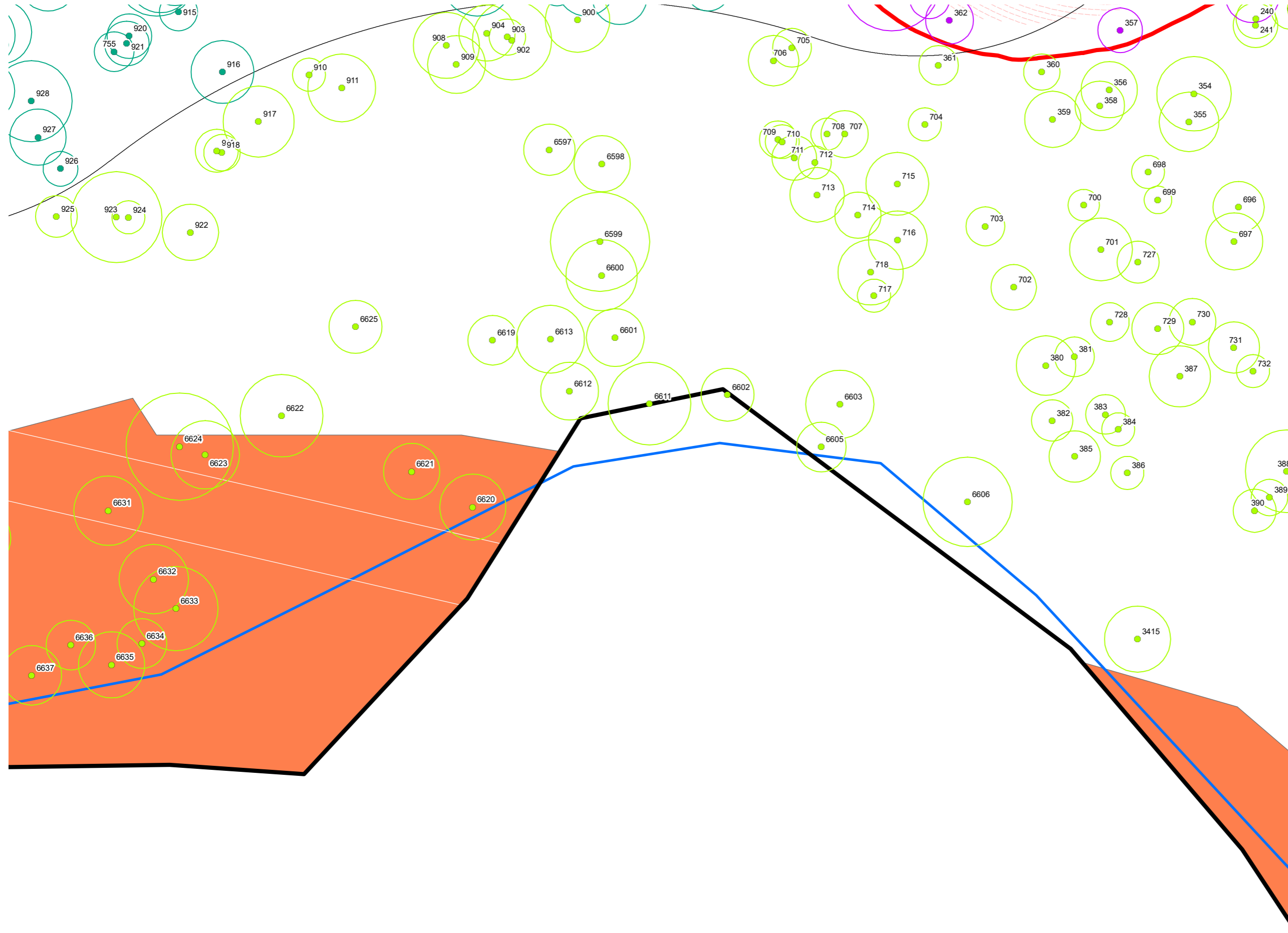
Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field 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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - ▭ Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - ▭ Steep Terrain
 - ▭ Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - ▭ Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.24. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at <http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

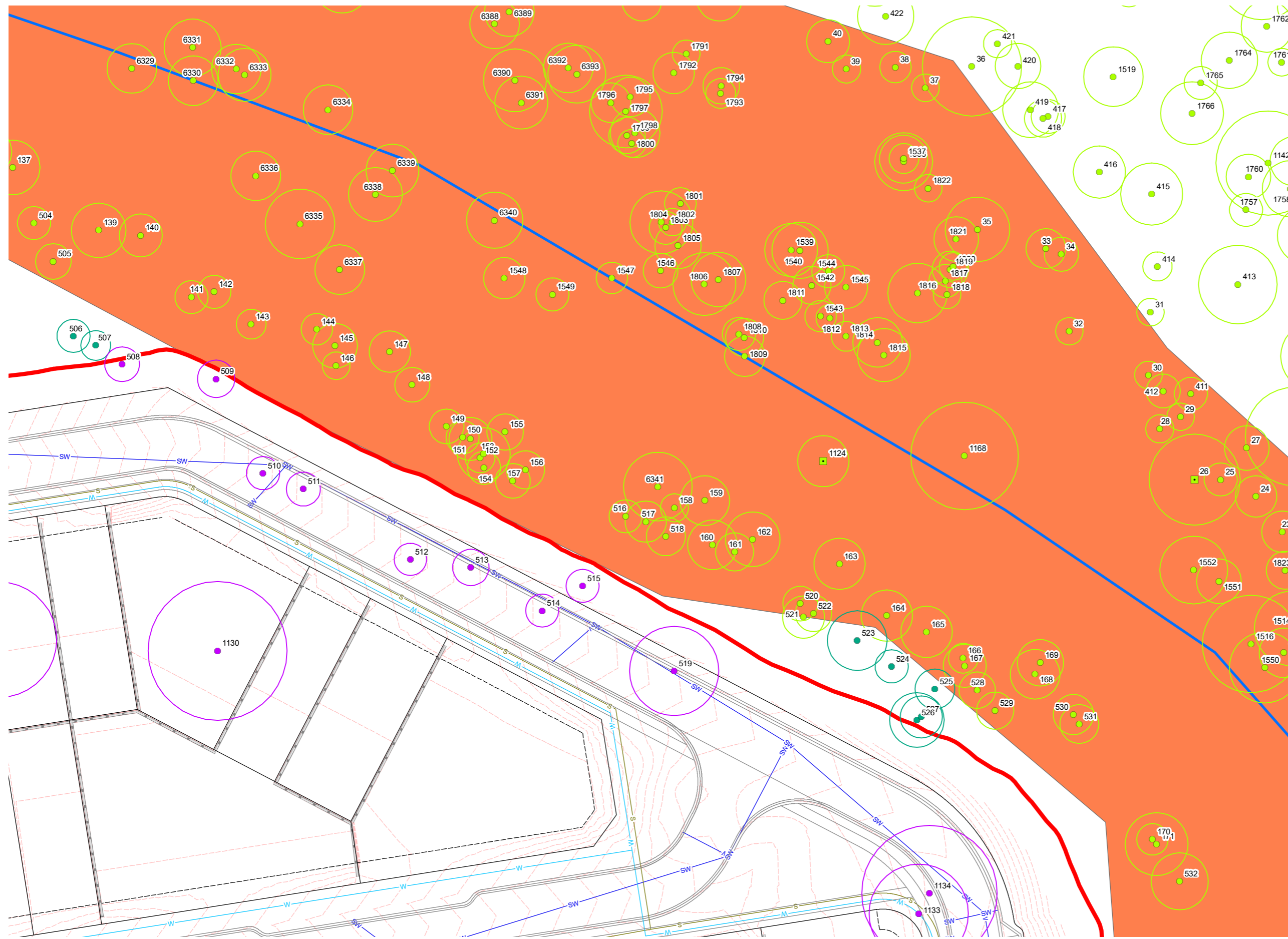
- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.25. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.26. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)**
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



6.27. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Old DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)**
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS					
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked	
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD	



6.28. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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 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 Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
 Layer Sources
 © State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.
 Updated data available at
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
 * This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
- Qld DCDB
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Confirmed waterway values / supporting habitat areas
 - Steep Terrain
 - Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline - Round Mountain
 - Of Concern Riparian Vegetation
 - Layout design
 - Road & path pavement design
 - Basin & stormwater design
 - Design contour
 - Basin retaining wall
 - Retaining wall (sleeper)
 - Water design
 - Trunk sewer
 - Tree plot (incl. survey data w/ TPZ)**
 - Tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Habitat tree to retain and/or subject to future works
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment
 - Tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Habitat tree retention subject to CPTED design measures in parks
 - Tree to remove for stormwater basin and outlet works
 - Tree to remove in development area
 - Habitat tree to remove in development area
 - Tree removal subject to bridge VCFMP application
 - Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Habitat Tree within Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	21/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



7.2. Potential Impacts

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

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.

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 B, is presented below:

Ecological Processes and Systems

Values	Strategies	Comments
<p>1. Significant terrestrial biodiversity values</p> <p>Areas of significant biodiversity value may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<p>Identify significant terrestrial biodiversity values within and adjoining the development area by undertaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Robust field surveys. ▪ Desktop assessments using local, state and commonwealth environment databases and mapping searches. <p>Demonstrate how the development minimises impacts on significant biodiversity values by minimising vegetation clearing generally within the area and by specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<p>The area of Precinct B 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.</p> <p>The New Beith Site contains two broad vegetation types. The southern portion of the site including Precinct B works area is mapped as Category B (remnant) vegetation and is located approximately 1.5 km west of the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor. The remnant vegetation on-site including Precinct B contains a mix of Regional Ecosystems including Least Concern RE12.3.7 and RE12.9-10.2 as well as Of Concern RE12.3.11. The remaining area of the New Beith Site is mapped as Category X and has undergone historical selective clearing, removing mature trees that had potential habitat values.</p> <p>Under the PMAV, the precinct does not contain any areas of viable endangered vegetation that is identified as significant under IG 14.</p> <p>The mapped remnant vegetation on-site is recognised as essential habitat for <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (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 Gliders.</p>

Values	Strategies	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing management plans to reduce and control clearing and manage other development and construction impacts in the area. 	<p>Vegetation is proposed to be largely retained with vegetation retention zones within the Flagstone Creek Corridor, connecting to vegetation surrounding Round Mountain and portions along the western boundary that will provide habitat for species located on-site. Only selective clearing is proposed within the Flagstone Creek Corridor to construct a permanent waterway crossing and stormwater retention basin. In addition, multiple linear open space corridors are proposed across the site, buffering <i>in situ</i> ecological values from the development and retaining connectivity values within major ecological corridors.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 B) to allow the retention of ecological values <i>in situ</i> and to create a soft buffer between the development and environmental values (<i>i.e.</i>, Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor) located further to the west.</p> <p>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.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<p>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 Gliders.</p> <p>The eastern portion of the precinct is disturbed from previous land uses with the vegetation meeting the definition of non-remnant. This 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.</p> <p>Field surveys confirmed that the precinct does not contain areas of viable endangered remnant vegetation.</p> <p>Three (3) conservation significant fauna species were detected within the New Beith Site including Koala, Grey-headed Flying-fox and <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>. Indirect evidence of Koala was detected during SAT Surveys and a Grey-headed Flying-fox was recorded foraging during spotlighting surveys. In addition, a <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> specimen was recorded along the eastern access track of the site within the Precinct B works area.</p>

Values	Strategies	Comments
		<p>A linear open space network and vegetation retention area are proposed as part of the development, retaining connectivity values for fauna species, such as the Koala, within major ecological corridors and habitat linkages. The open space network integrates <i>high risk</i> waterway for WWBW Flagstone Creek that is mapped as a Primary Corridor under the site's NESS. In addition, vegetation associated within Round Mountain is proposed to be retained with connectivity maintained to 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.</p>
<p>3. Sustainable landscaping practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ Identified opportunities for revegetation and rehabilitation along waterways and biodiversity corridors. 	<p>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.</p>
<p>4. Bushfire risk management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure significant biodiversity values are protected from exempt clearing by ensuring new built infrastructure is adequately set back from identified biodiversity areas. ▪ Where a firebreak is required to protect new infrastructure ensure clearing associated with the 	<p>It is understood that the need for a Bushfire Management Plan will be addressed separately.</p>

Values	Strategies	Comments
	firebreaks is located external to significant biodiversity areas.	

Waterways and Wetlands

Values	Strategies	Comments
1. Wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<p>SARA Wetland Protection Area mapping and SPP MSES mapping does not identify protected wetlands within or adjacent to the proposal area.</p> <p>Ecological field surveys did not detect wetland values within the New Beith Site.</p>
2. Waterways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and accurately map waterways in accordance with DES' stream order hierarchy (1-5). ▪ Determine existing and proposed waterway values of site stream orders (e.g. 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. 	<p>One (1) <i>high risk</i> waterway for WWBW and the upper catchment of one (1) low risk waterway are mapped as intersecting the precinct.</p> <p>Both DAF waterways will be retained and rehabilitated within open space corridors with Flagstone Creek within the vegetation retention zone. Only selective clearing is proposed to occur within Flagstone Creek Corridor as necessary mainly due to a road linkage and associated permanent waterway crossing and nearby stormwater retention basins.</p> <p>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.</p>

Values	Strategies	Comments
3. Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<p>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.</p>

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 EPBC Act 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 B was prepared by SHG on behalf of Frasers Property New Beith 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 B 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 EPBC 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 230m to the west of the Precinct B boundary. In addition, a *Melaleuca irbyana* specimen was observed along the eastern access track within the Precinct B 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). The site is mapped as containing Category X (non-remnant) vegetation and regulated (Category B – remnant) vegetation under the VMA. The site is dominated by remnant vegetation within the western and southern portion of Precinct B, with Category X in the remaining portion. The mapped Category B vegetation consists of a mix of Regional Ecosystems as rectified by PMAV, including Least Concern RE12.9-10.2 as well as composite Of Concern RE12.3.11/12.3.7. The vegetation was found to be generally in accordance with the PMAV.

- Precinct B adjoins one (1) *high risk* waterway and one (1) *low risk* waterway for WWBW. These are proposed to be retained and rehabilitated within open space corridors and vegetation retention zones. Only selective clearing is proposed to be undertaken within the riparian vegetation of the *high risk* waterway (Flagstone Creek) as necessary to construct a road linkage including a permanent waterway crossing and a nearby stormwater retention basins. Notably, detailed design avoids significant trees in these areas. Field surveys confirmed the presence of drainage features across the precinct and watercourse and waterway values that will be retained within proposed open space corridors. The permanent waterway crossing and any other works that are conducted within Fisheries waterways are to be undertaken in accordance with the Accepted Development Requirements or will require a permit for WWBW through SARA.
- The project (action) inclusive of Precinct B 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 some 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.

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 A

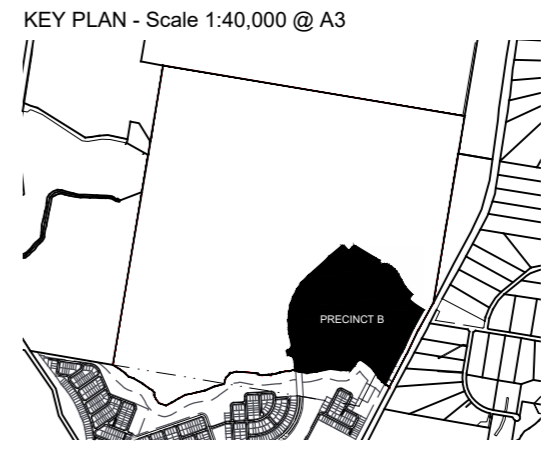
Development Context Plan and Overall
Master Plan

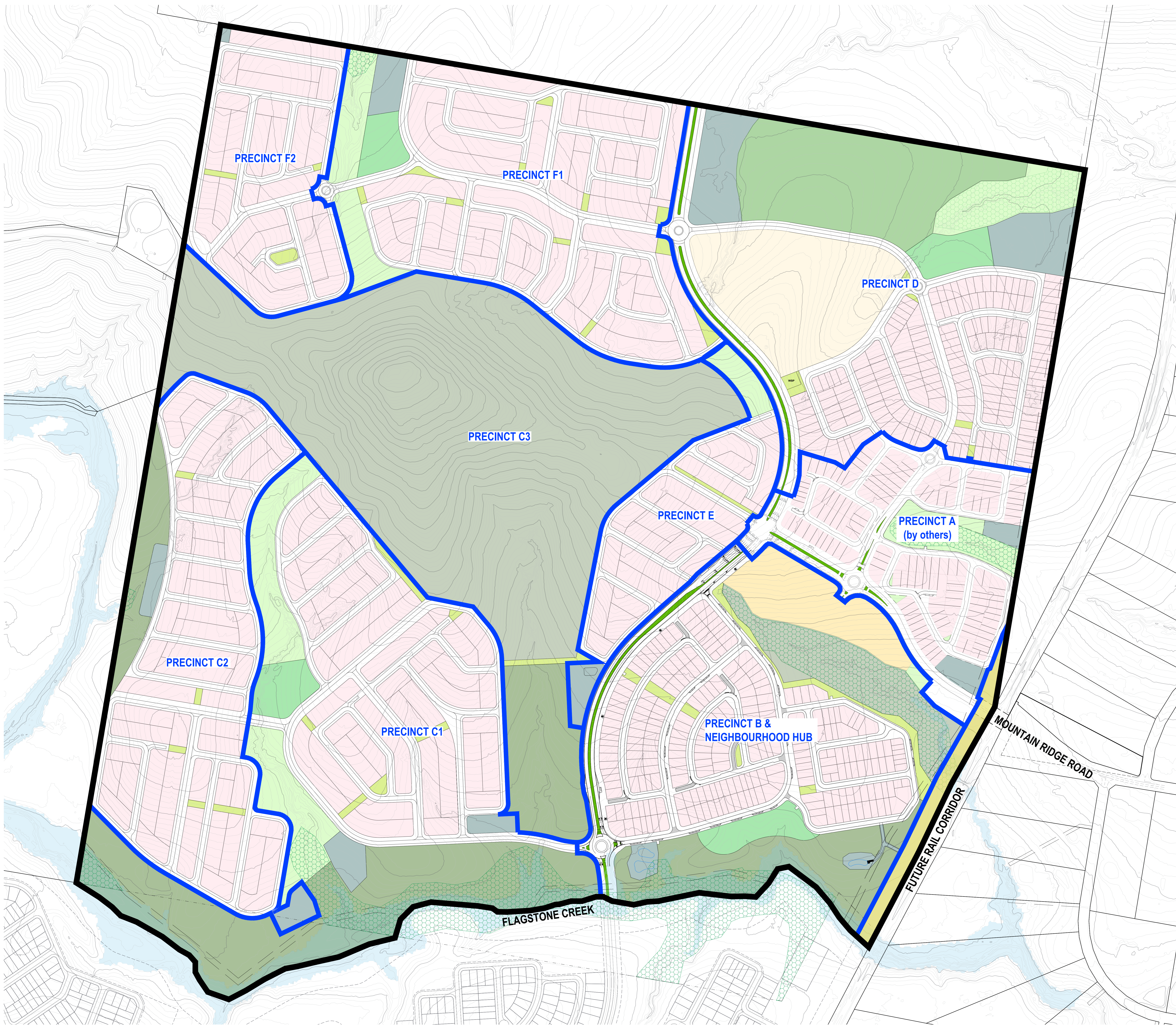


- LEGEND**
- SITE BOUNDARY
 - PRECINCT BOUNDARY
 - STAGE BOUNDARY
 - CONTOURS (1m INTERVALS)
 - EASEMENT BOUNDARY
 - RIPARIAN CORRIDOR BOUNDARY
 - NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK
 - LINEAR PARK
 - PEDESTRIAN LINKAGE (ROAD RESERVE)
 - MAJOR LINEAR PARK
 - STORMWATER DETENTION
 - BALANCE LOT
 - FUTURE RAIL CORRIDOR
 - PROPOSED ROAD DEDICATION
 - ENTRY STATEMENT
 - BIO RETENTION BASINS
 - BIN PAD LOCATION

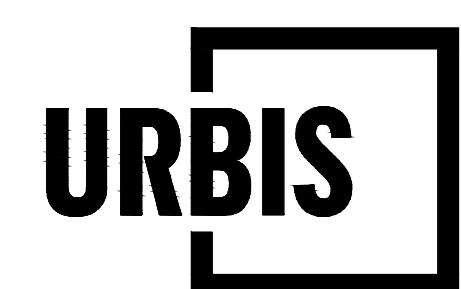
DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS

Lot Width	Typical Lot Size	No. of Lots	%
15m Depth Allotments - Urban Twin			
15m	225m ²	8	3.1%
Subtotal		8	3.1%
26m Depth Allotments - Terrace Twin			
9m	234m ²	4	1.5%
10m+	260m ²	2	0.8%
Subtotal		6	2.3%
28m Depth Allotments			
10m	280m ²	4	1.5%
12.5m	350m ²	8	3.1%
14m	392m ²	4	1.5%
15m	420m ²	0	0.0%
17m	478m ²	4	1.5%
Subtotal		20	7.6%
30m Depth Allotments			
10m	300m ²	26	9.9%
12.5m	375m ²	44	16.8%
14m	420m ²	43	16.4%
15m	450m ²	19	7.3%
17m	510m ²	10	3.8%
Subtotal		142	54.2%
32m Depth Allotments			
10m	320m ²	20	7.6%
12.5m	400m ²	31	11.8%
14m	448m ²	19	7.3%
15m	480m ²	12	4.6%
17m	544m ²	4	1.5%
Subtotal		86	32.8%
TOTAL LOTS		262	100.0%
AVERAGE LOT SIZE	420m²		
DENSITY (NET RESIDENTIAL DENSITY)	14.3 dw/ha		





- LEGEND**
- SITE BOUNDARY
 - PRECINCT BOUNDARY
 - CONTOURS (1m INTERVALS)
 - RESIDENTIAL (SALEABLE AREA)
 - RAIL RESUMPTION
 - COMMUNITY
 - SCHOOL
 - NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK
 - SPORTS PARK
 - LINEAR PARK
 - PEDESTRIAN LINKAGE / EXTRA VERGE (ROAD RESERVE)
 - CONSERVATION
 - STORM WATER DETENTION
 - RIPERIAN VEGETATION - TO BE RETAINED
 - Q100 FLOOD LEVEL
 - WATERWAY
 - EASEMENT



**ROUND MOUNTAIN
PRELIMINARY WOS MASTER PLAN**

Level 32, 300 George Street | Brisbane QLD 4000 Australia | +61 7 3007 3800 | URBIS Ltd | ABN 50 105 256 228

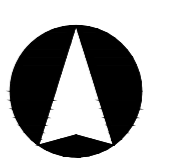
DISCLAIMER

Copyright by URBIS Ltd. This drawing or parts thereof may not be reproduced for any purpose or used for another project without the consent of URBIS. The plan must not be used for ordering, supply or installation and no reliance should be placed on this plan for any financial dealing of the land. This plan is conceptual and is for discussion purposes only and subject to further detail study. Council approval, engineering input, and survey. Cadastral boundaries, areas and dimensions are approximate only. Written figured dimensions shall take preference to scaled dimensions.

CLIENT

FRASERS PROPERTY

1:2,500 @ A0
1:5,000 @ A2
0 20 50 100m



PROJECT NO.
P0055018

DRAWING NO.
WOS_MP

6

DATE
05.08.25

REVISION

Appendix B

Environment Protection and Biodiversity
Conservation Act 1999
Protected Matters Search Tool Results



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

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: 20-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:	27
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
Bushman Drive Residential Development, Jimboomba, Qld	2018/8376	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	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
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
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.

[© Commonwealth of Australia](#)

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

GPO Box 3090

Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

+61 2 6274 1111

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: -27.7865
Longitude: 152.9533
Distance: 5
Email: deborahcargill@saundershavill.com
Date submitted: Monday 20 May 2024 11:42:46
Date extracted: Monday 20 May 2024 11:50:06

The number of records retrieved = 7

Disclaimer

Information presented on this product is distributed by the Queensland Government as an information source only. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this data, the State of Queensland makes no statements, representations or warranties about the accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability of any information contained in this product.

The State of Queensland disclaims all responsibility for information contained in this product and all liability (including liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs you may incur as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way for any reason.

Information about your Species lists request is logged for quality assurance, user support and product enhancement purposes only.

The information provided should be appropriately acknowledged as being derived from WildNet database when it is used. As the WildNet Program is still in a process of collating and vetting data, it is possible the information given is not complete. Go to the WildNet database webpage (<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/wildnet>) to find out more about WildNet and where to access other WildNet information products approved for publication. Feedback about WildNet species lists should be emailed to wildlife.online@des.qld.gov.au.

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

CODES

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

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

The codes are Extinct (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 (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) 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 (<i>Casuarina glauca</i> +/- mangroves woodland) as well as areas where the canopy is dominated by <i>Casuarina glauca</i> within 12.3.20 (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Casuarina glauca</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> 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 sea 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 <i>Melaleuca sp.</i> and / or <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , with other <i>Eucalyptus</i> 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 <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> (grey box) and/ or a grey gum species (<i>E. propinqua</i> (small-fruited grow gum) and/or less commonly <i>E. punctata</i> (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 <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> and <i>Casuarina</i> 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 <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> 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 <i>Angophora</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Lophostemon</i> and <i>Syncarpia</i> genera), often as a mixture of species. The mid-story cover consists of <i>Melaleuca</i> , <i>Leptospermum</i> 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 B.	Low	Unlikely

Swamp Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca</i>) 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 <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> with or without an emergent tree layer of eucalypts. <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> 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 B.	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 B.	Unlikely	Unlikely

EPBC Act **NC Act**

Birds								
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	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
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	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.

<i>Calidris accuminata</i>	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, sedgeland 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
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	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.

<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-cockatoo	V	V	67036	This species prefers woodland areas dominated by she-oak <i>Allocasuarina</i> , or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum of <i>Allocasuarina</i> beneath <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> or <i>Angophora</i> . Glossy black-cockatoos have also been observed in mixed <i>Allocasuarina</i> , <i>Casuarina</i> , cypress <i>Callitris</i> and brigalow <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland assemblages. In SEQ west of the Great Dividing Range, they have been observed feeding in remnant <i>Allocasuarina cristata</i> and bullock <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> forests. This species is also known to utilise appropriate remnant woodlands, and individual or small pockets of <i>Allocasuarina</i> and <i>Casuarina</i> feed trees in urban areas.	<i>Allocasuarina</i> 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 utilising the <i>Allocasuarina</i> species.	Moderate	Low
<i>Charadrius lechenaultii</i>	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

<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	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 (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) 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
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	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 <i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> , <i>Syzygium corynanthum</i> , <i>Litsea reticulata</i> and <i>Grevillea robusta</i> .	The New Beith Site does not contain any rainforest habitat, or species represented in this species diet.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i>	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.

<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	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 (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) and Coolibah (<i>E. coolabah</i>).	No suitable habitat was observed throughout the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	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
<i>Geophaps scripta</i>	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

<i>Grantiella picta</i>	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.	Due 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
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	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
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	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 <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Spotted Gum) and <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (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.

<i>Ninox strenua</i>	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
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	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 B.	Low	Low
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	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 B.	Low	Low

					can be seen hopping around on the ground. They occasionally eat insects and their larvae.			
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	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 B.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	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 B.	Unlikely	Unlikely

Insects

<i>Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</i>	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, <i>Viola betonicifolia</i> , grows as a small, insignificant ground herb in association with <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (Long Leaved Matrush) and grasses, especially the grass <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Blady Grass). This habitat is called <i>Melaleuca</i> 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 <i>Melaleuca</i> wetlands, however due to the scarcity of this species and lack of local records, its occurrence is highly unlikely.	Low	Low
--------------------------------------	-----------------------	----	---	-------	---	--	-----	-----

Mammals

<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	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
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	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.

<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	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
<i>Petauroides volans</i> <i>Volans</i> (NCA listed <i>Petauroides</i> <i>armillatus</i>)	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.		
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	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
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	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
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	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 <i>Lantana camara</i> 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.		
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	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 B.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	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
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	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 B.	Moderate	Known
Plants								
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	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 B.	Low	Low

<i>Bosistoa transversa</i>	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 <i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i> , <i>Syzygium hodgkinsoniae</i> , <i>Endiandra pubens</i> , <i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i> , <i>Acmena ingens</i> , <i>Diploglottis australis</i> and <i>Diospyros mabacea</i> .	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
<i>Coleus habrophyllus</i>	-	E	E	91378	<i>Coleus habrophyllus</i> 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
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	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 B due to lack of suitable habitat and local records.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>	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).

<i>Cupaniopsis tomentella</i>	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 B.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	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
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>	-	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 <i>Backhousia citriodora</i> , <i>Actephila lindleyi</i> and <i>Bosistoa medicinalis</i> (BRI collection records, n.d.). The	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on the New Beith Site including Precinct B.	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.

<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	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 <i>Araucaria</i> and <i>Argyrodendron</i> emergents.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on the New Beith Site including Precinct B.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	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 B.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	-	-	E	-	<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> 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 <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> or <i>E. tereticornis</i> .	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 <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> 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 B).	High	Known

<i>Notelaea ipsviciensis</i>	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 B.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Notelaea lloydii</i>	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 B.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Picris evae</i>	Hawkweed	V	V	10839	Its main habitat is open Eucalypt forest including a canopy of <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. populnea</i> , <i>E. albens</i> , <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> , <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> , and/or <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> with a <i>Dichanthium</i> 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 B.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Planchonella eerwah</i>	Shiny-leaved Condo, Black Plum, Wild Apple	E	E	17340	The species prefers subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest and <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> vine scrub.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs the New Beith Site including Precinct B.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Rhaponticum australe</i>	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*.

<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	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 B.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	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 B.	Unlikely	Unlikely

rainforests, warm temperate rainforests, littoral rainforest, and wet sclerophyll forests.

<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>	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 B.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	V	V		Austral Toadflax is semi-parasitic on the roots of a range of grass species, notably <i>Themeda triandra</i> (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 <i>Themeda triandra</i> and open woodland containing <i>E. tereticornis</i> . The species was not recorded the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely

Reptiles

<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	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.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on the New Beith Site including Precinct B.	Unlikely	Unlikely
					In Queensland, the species has been recorded in rainforest, closed forest, wet sclerophyll forest, tall open <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> forest, tall layered open eucalypt forest and closed <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> forests. It has also been recorded in areas of extensive regrowth in heavily logged areas.			

<i>Delma torquata</i>	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
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	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
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	Grey Snake	E	E	1179	The grey snake is a relatively small, venomous, front-fanged (proteroglyphous) snake. In Queensland, grey snake habitat is Brigalow <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and Belah <i>Casuarina cristata</i> 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 B.	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						
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	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						
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	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
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	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
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	644				
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	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)
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	592	The Rufous fantail mainly inhabits wet sclerophyll forests, often in gullies dominated by Eucalypts such as <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> and a number of other Eucalyptus species.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs within the New Beith Site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus</i>	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)						
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	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
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	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
<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Black Wattle
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle
<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle
<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>	Maidenhair Fern
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak
<i>Alloteropsis semialata</i>	Cockatoo Grass
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth Bark Apple
<i>Aristida calycina</i>	Dark Wiregrass
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush
<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	Blue Trumpet
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Devil's Twine
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Pennywort
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Bristle Cloak Fern
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow Buttons
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardoides</i>	Tuckeroo
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed Wire Grass
<i>Cyndon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blueberry Lily
<i>Drosera spatulata</i>	Spoon-leaved Sundew
<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i>	Water Chestnut
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's Lovegrass
<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	Bat Wing Coral Tree
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow Leaf Ironbark
<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	Narrow Leaf Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sand Paper Fig
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig

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

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

Introduced flora species observed

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

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

Appendix F

SAT Survey Results

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



(* Drainage lines B and R intersect Precinct B boundary