

ATTACHMENT 9

Landscape Concept Plan
prepared by Saunders Havill

Landscape Concept Design

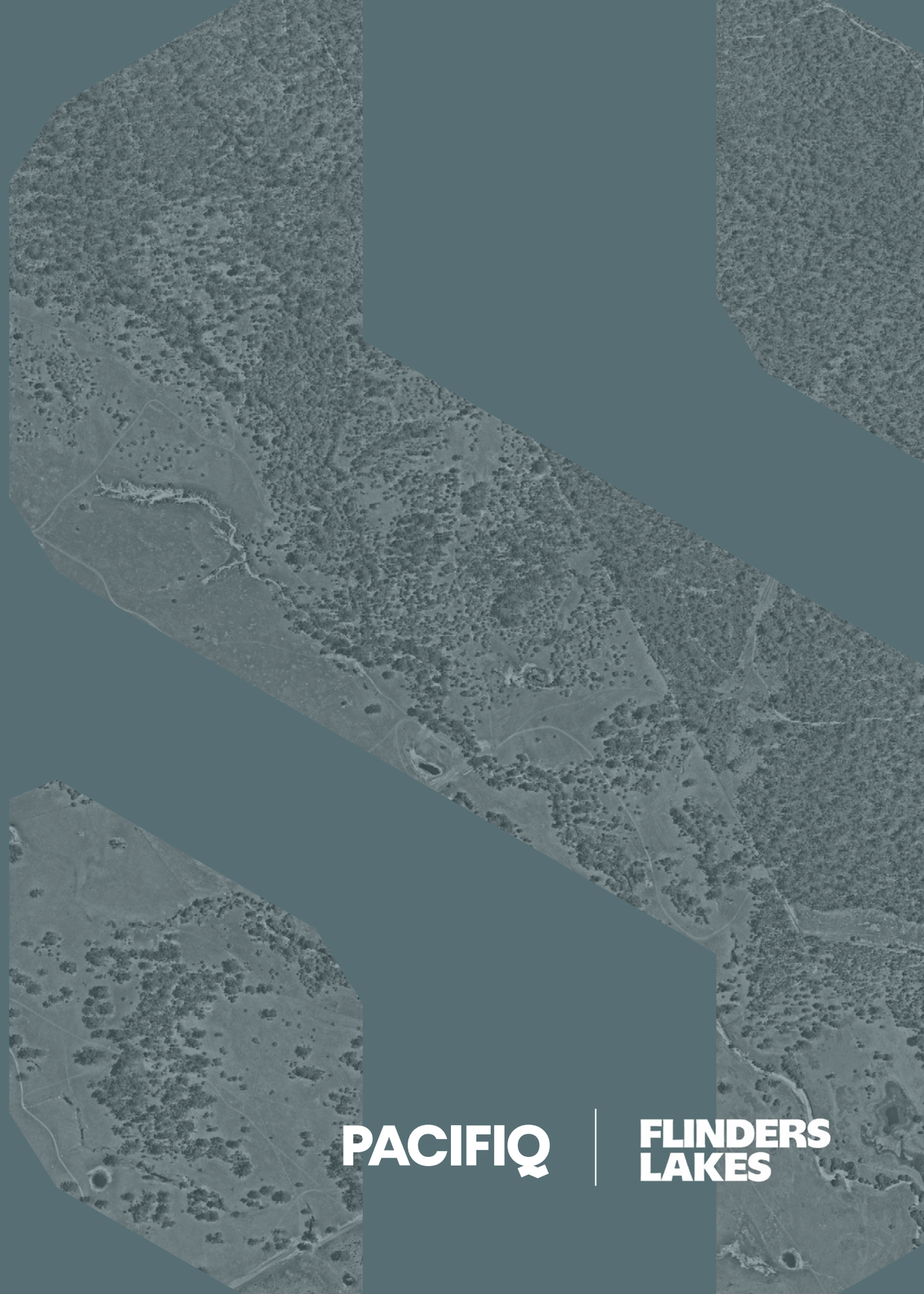
FLINDERS LAKE BOULEVARD
UNDULLAH QLD 4285

Neighbouhood 3B & C

May 2026 | 12850 | Issue A

Prepared for

Pacific International Development Corporation Pty Ltd



Saunders Havill®

PATHWAYS TO SUCCESS

PACIFIQ | FLINDERS LAKES

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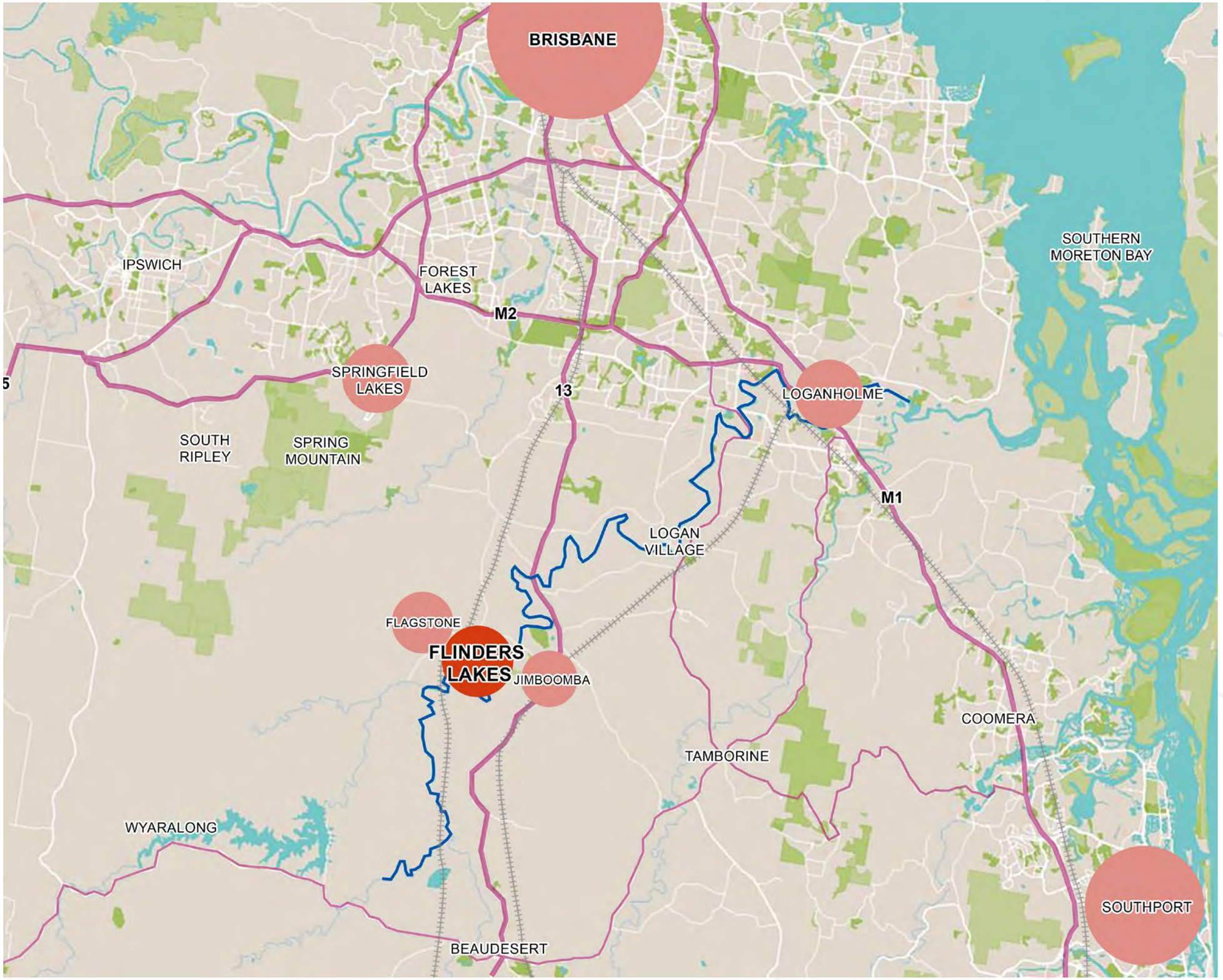
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FLINDERS LAKES


BRISBANE
IPSWICH
FOREST LAKES
M2
SPRINGFIELD LAKES
13
SOUTH RIPLEY
SPRING MOUNTAIN
LOGANHOLME
SOUTHERN MORETON BAY
M1
LOGAN VILLAGE
FLAGSTONE
FLINDERS LAKES
JIMBOOMBA
COOMERA
TAMBORINE
WYARALONG
BEAUDESERT
SOUTHPORT
URBAN CENTRE
RAIL CONNECTION (INTERSTATE + LOCAL)
MOTORWAY
FORESTS + PARK
LOGAN RIVER
FLINDERS LAKES
0km
5km
10km

POCKETS OF
NATIVE VEGETATION

EXISTING MINOR
WATER BODY

UNDULATED
PASTORAL AREAS

POCKETS OF
NATIVE VEGETATION

1

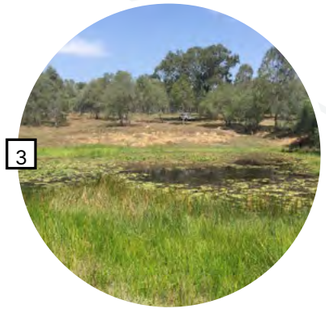
2

3

4









NH3B&C SITE BOUNDARY

NH3A SITE BOUNDARY
(Separate Application)

0m 100m 200m 300m



SITE BOUNDARY

STAGE BOUNDARY

BUSHFIRE APZ

1. NEIGHBOURHOOD RECREATION PARK
   - Refer to P08
2. INDICATIVE REST NODE LOCATION
   - With bench seating
3. CONNECTED PEDESTRIAN NETWORK
   - Refer to P09
4. FEATURE LANDSCAPED BUFFER TO FLINDERS LAKES DRIVE
5. INDICATIVE STREET TREES
6. PEDESTRIAN LINK AND PASSIVE RECREATION
7. LINEAR PARK INTERFACE
   - Minor recreation activation and turfed areas where appropriate.
8. REHABILITATED DRAINAGE CORRIDOR
   - Rehabilitated corridor utilising RE species and suitably adapted for bushfire requirements. Linear edge turfed where possible.
9. DRAINAGE RESERVE/ BASINS
   - Rehabilitation planting to Bioretention Technical Guidelines and amended to suit low flammability species.
10. ESTATE ENTRY SIGN/ STATEMENT
11. 3A SITE MASTER PLAN
    - Refer to separate application

0m 50m 100m 150m



- BOLLARDS

1. PARK ENTRY POINTS
2. PARK SHELTER
   - With table setting under
3. PARK SHADE TREES THROUGHOUT
4. PLAYGROUND AREA
   - Shade sails, soft fall & play equipment
5. PRIMARY 2.0M WIDTH PATH
6. MULTI-PURPOSE HALF COURT
   - Min. 25m from lot boundary
7. TURF KICK-ABOUT AREA
   - 1:40 TYP. FALL
8. SECONDARY 1.5M WIDTH PATH
9. INFORMAL TURF BREAKOUT ZONE
10. PARK BENCHES THROUGHOUT
11. SANDSTONE TERRACES
12. PATHWAY RAMPING (MAX. 1:20)
    - Preferred grade 1:30
13. BICYCLE PARKING
14. DRINKING FOUNTAIN
15. LARGE FEATURE TREES
    - With tiered planting of shrubs and groundcovers
16. POTENTIAL PUBLIC ART

NOTE: NH3B/C Neighbourhood Recreaton Park (location, size, embellishments) generally in accordance with endorsed Whole of Site Greenspace Infrastructure Master Plan

0m 10m 20m

PRELIMINARY INTERNAL FOOTPATH CONNECTIONS - Subject to final civil/ traffic engineer design.

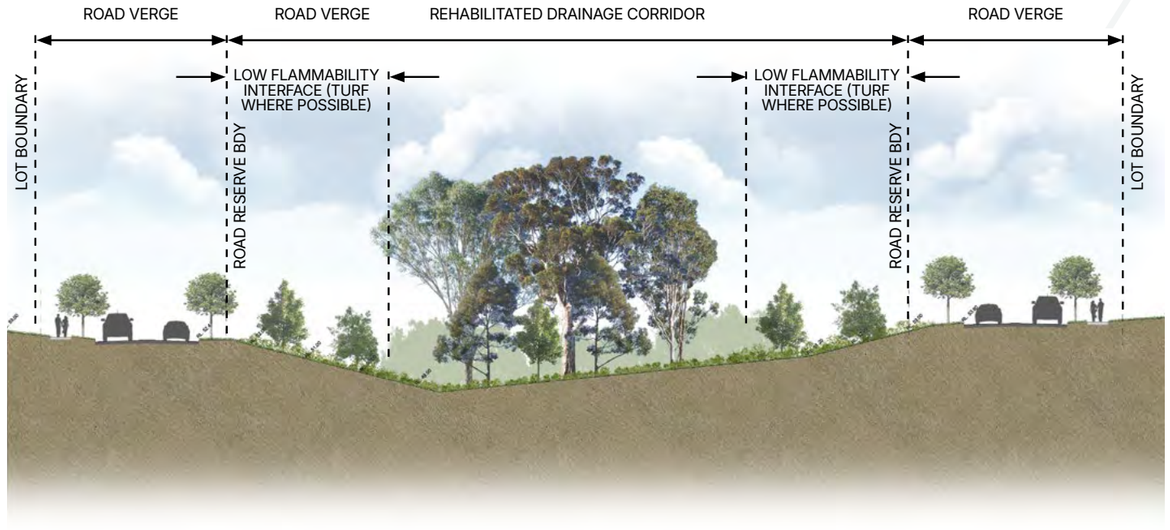
1.5M FOOTPATH

2.0M SHARED PATH

Park Type	Number of Facilities	Min Areas	Flinders Proposed Faciltiies	Delivery Precinct	Precinct Compliance
Civi Park - District Centre	1	0.4ha	1	TC-B	Future Stage - TBA
Civic Park - Neighbourhood Centre	1	NA	1	NC-A	Future Stage - TBA
District Recreation Park	2	5.0ha	2	_	Future Stage - TBA
District Sports Park	1	7.5ha	2**	_	Future Stage - TBA
Neighbourhood Recreation Parks	10	0.5ha	14*	NH2	Future Stage - TBA
				NH3A	Future Stage - TBA
		0.5ha	1	NH3B	Y
				NH4	Future Stage - TBA
				NH6B	Future Stage - TBA
				NH7A	Future Stage - TBA
				NH7B	Future Stage - TBA
				NH8A	Future Stage - TBA
				NH9A	Future Stage - TBA
				NH10A	Future Stage - TBA
				NH10B	Future Stage - TBA
				NH11C	Future Stage - TBA
				TC-A	Future Stage - TBA
				TC-D	Future Stage - TBA
Undullah Ck/ Voollaman Ck Buffer	NA	Min. 50m from top of bank (other than adjacent to the Public Utility (STP) where a min. of 30m buffer applies).	NA	_	Future Stage - TBA
* Subject to future design of each neighbourhood with Precinct 1					
** The second district sports park, is considered optional subject to it being offset against infrastructure charges.					

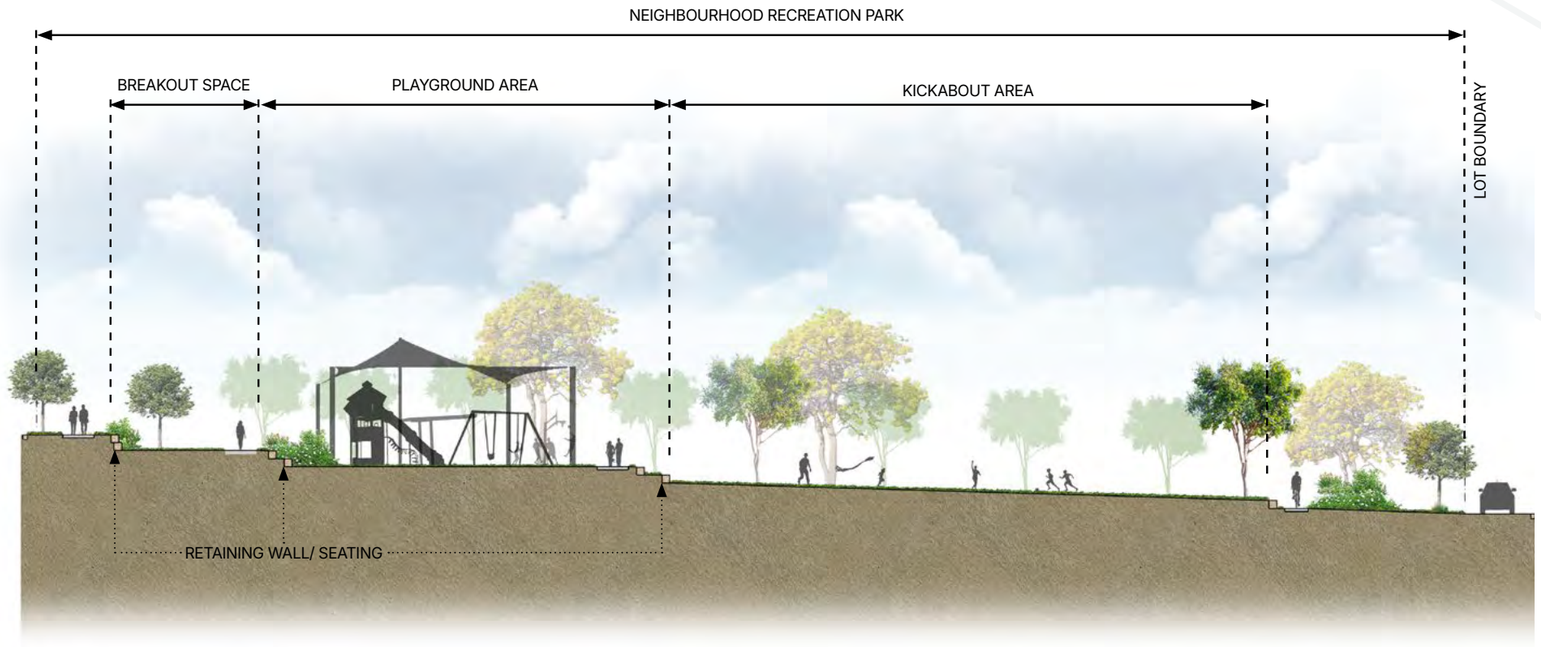
EMBELLISHMENT	LINEAR PARK	SUBJECT SITE COMPLIANCE	NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK 3B (5,000m²)	SUBJECT SITE COMPLIANCE
Internal access road(s) (1)				
Parking (cars)				
Parking (bicycles)				
Lighting				
Toilets				
Paths (pedestrian/cycle)	✓	✓		✓
Shade Structures				✓
Table and seating - uncovered	✓	✓		✓
Table and seating - covered				✓
Barbecues				
Play areas/facilities				✓
Informal active recreation spaces				✓
Half-court, rebound wall or similar				
Sports fields (3)				
Spectator seating area (2)				
Courts (3)				
Community events space				

Notes:
(1) Where required for internal access only.
(2) Spectator seating may be provided by grass mounds where appropriate.
(3) Sports fields and courts should comply with accepted standards for the particular sport.



SECTION A

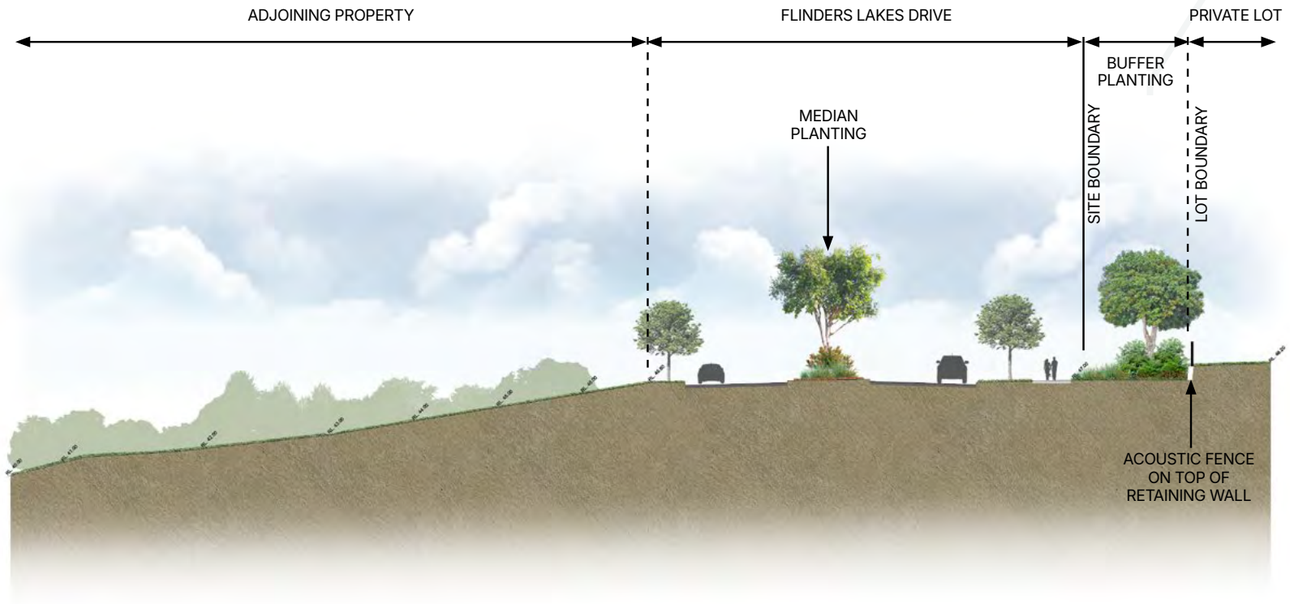
0m 10m 20m



SECTION B

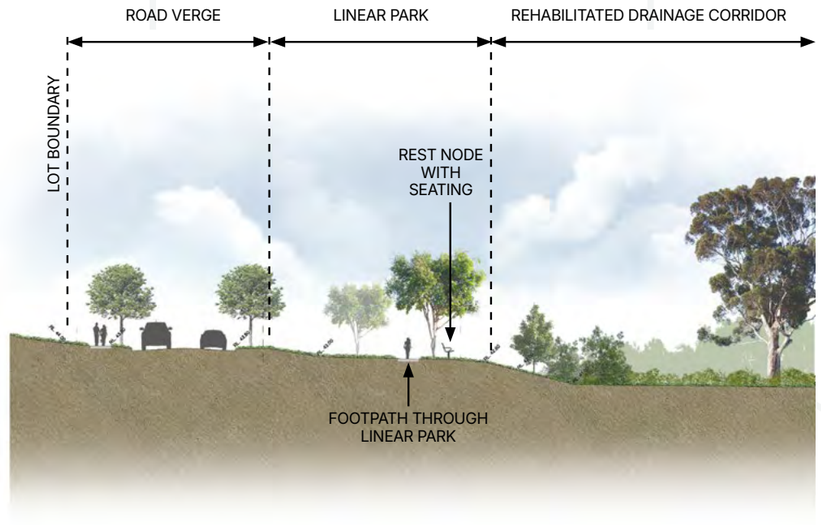
0m 10m 20m





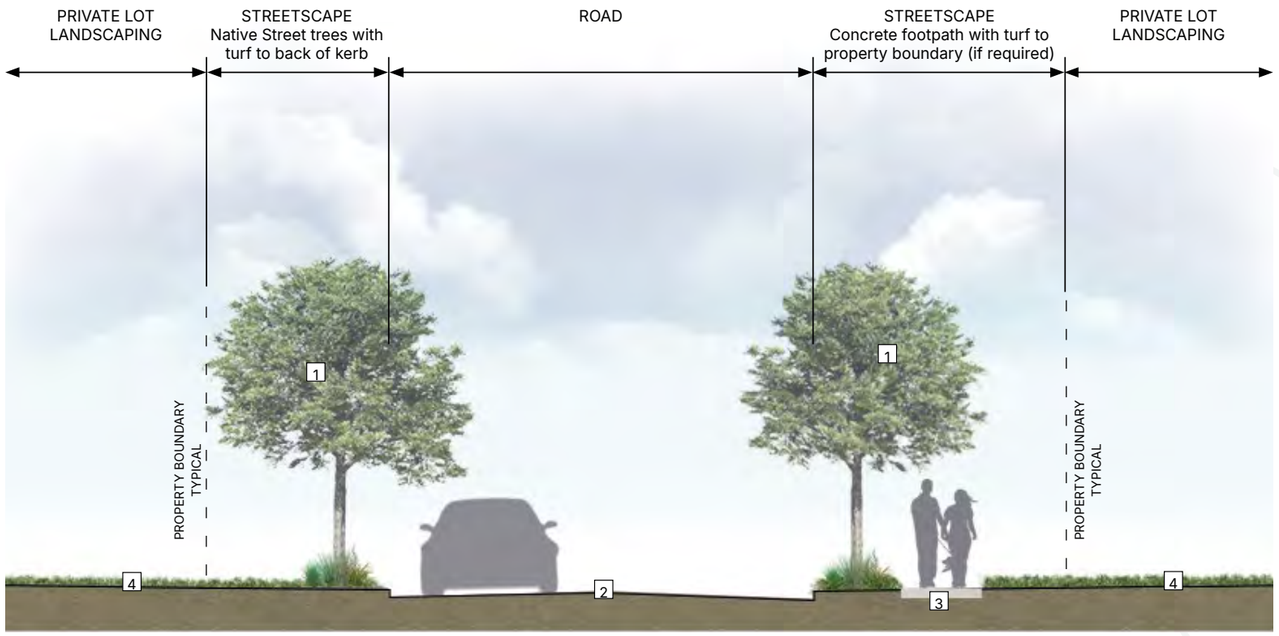
SECTION C

0m 10m 20m



SECTION D

0m 10m 20m



SECTION E

1 LARGE NATIVE STREET TREE PLANTING
Proposed native trees with turf

2 ROAD WAY:
Proposed roadway with native streetscape planting either side;

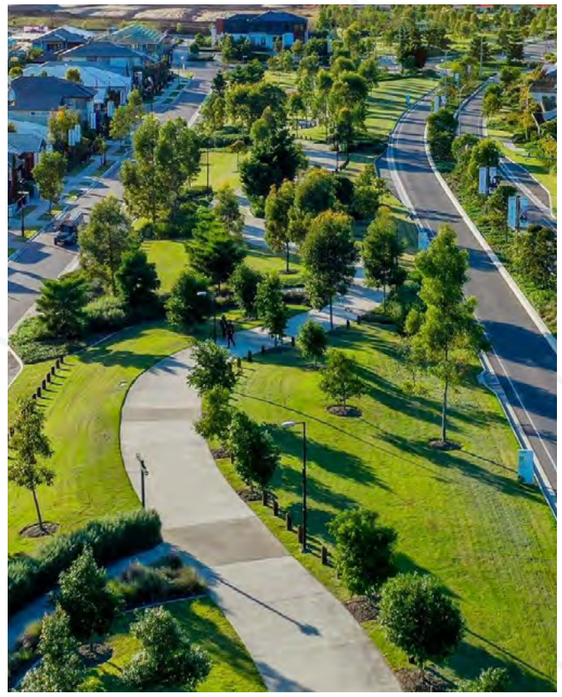
3 FOOTPATH DESIGN:
4m minimum road verge with concrete foopath where designed (If required).

4 TURF:
Proposed turf area to front property boundary;



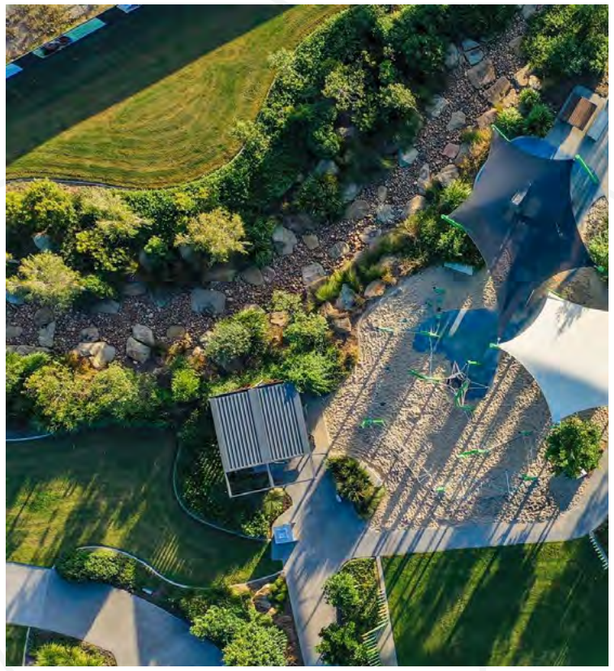














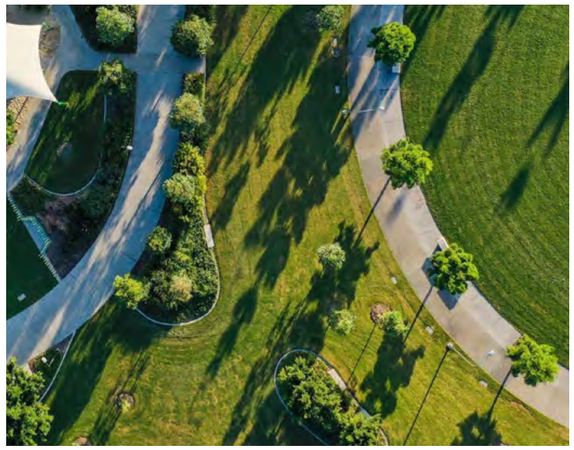




























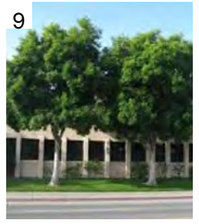
























































TREES
1. WATERHOUSEA floribunda
2. SYZYGIUM australe
3. FICUS benjamina
4. CUPANIOPSIS
5. ELAEOCARPUS eumundii
6. FLINDERSIA schottiana
7. LOPHOSTEMON confertus
8. BUCKINGHAMIA celissima
9. TRISTANIOPISIS laurina
10. SYZYGIUM tierneyanum
11. ARAUCARIA cunninghamii
12. AGATHIS robusta

SHRUBS
1. MELALEUCA viminallis
2. LEPTOSPERMUM scoparium
3. CORDYLINE rubra
4. MELALEUCA thymifolia
5. WESTRINGIA fruiticosa
6. FICUS microcarpa
7. LEPTOSPERMUM polygalifolium
8. BAECKA virgata
9. CARISSA macrocarpa

GROUNDCOVERS
1. CAREX appressa
2. PHILODENDRON xanadu
3. LIRIOPE muscari
4. NANDINA domestica nana
5. TRACHELOSPERMUM jasminoides variegata
6. PHYLLANTUS minutiflora
7. LOMANDRA longfolia
8. LOMANDRA tanika
9. THEMEDA australia
10. MYOPORUM ellipticum

NOTE: PLANT SPECIES ARE ONLY INDICATIVE AND ARE TO BE CONFIRMED WITHIN FUTURE OPW APPLICATIONS

PRIMARY REHABILITATION SPECIES MIX

Ground cover, shrub and tree species to reinforce fauna connectivity to corridor.
Typical species mix to consist of species from RE 12.3.7, and species found on site and in adjoining vegetation areas.





		SPECIES	PLANT FORM	POT SIZE	INDICATIVE PLANTING DENSITY
TREES	1.	ANGOPHORA *leiocarpa* - *Rusty Gum*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	2.	CORYMBIA intermedia - *Pink Bloodwood*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	3.	CORYMBIA tessellaris - *Moreton Bay Ash*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	4.	EUCALYPTUS crebra *-narrow-leaved red ironbark*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	5.	EUCALYPTUS acmenoides - *White mahogany*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	6.	EUCALYPTUS Siderophloia - *Grey Ironbark*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	7.	EUCALYPTUS tereticornis - *Forest Red Gum*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	8.	LOPHOSTEMON suaveolens - *Swamp Mahogany*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	9.	MELALEUCA quinquenervia - *Punk tree*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	10.	CUPANIOPSIS parvifolia - *Small Leaf Tuckeroo*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	11.	AGATHIS robusta - *Qld Kauri*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	12.	ARAUCARIA bidwillii - *Bunya Pine*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	13.	ARAUCARIA cunninghamii - *Hoop Pine*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	14.	FICUS macrophylla - *Moreton Bay Fig*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	15.	FICUS obliqua - *Small Leafed Fig*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	16.	ACMENA hemilampra - *Blush Satinash*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	17.	ACMENA smithii - *Creek Lilly Pilly*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	18.	LOPHOSTEMON confertus - *Brush Box*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	19.	SYZYGIUM australe - *Scrub Cherry*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	20.	ALPHITONIA excelsa - *Red Ash*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	21.	CUPANIOPSIS anacardioides - *Tuckeroo*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	22.	HARPULIA pendula - *Tulipwood*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	23.	GREVILLEA Robusta - *Silky Oak*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	24.	GLOCHIDION ferdinandi - *Butterwood*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	25.	GLOCHIDION sumatranum - *Buttonwood*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	26.	ELAEOCARPUS obovatus - *Hard Quandong*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	27.	JAGERA pseudorhus - *Foam Bark*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²
	28.	CORYMBIA citriodora - *Lemon-scented Gum*	Tree	Tube	1 per 10m²

LOWER FLAMMABILITY SPECIES

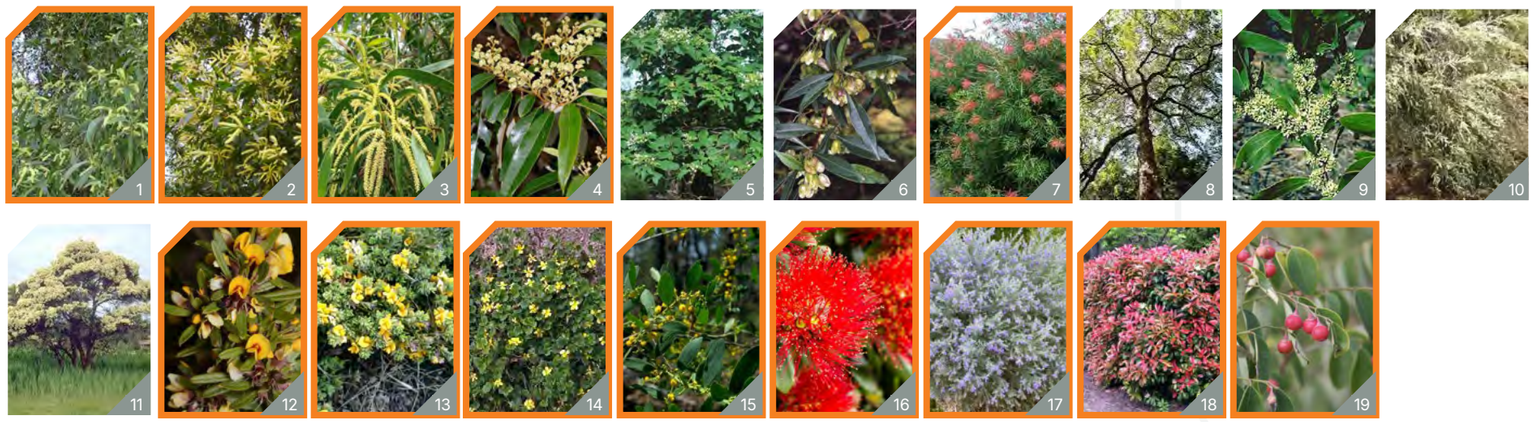
NOTE:

ADDITIONAL SPECIES TO BE DETERMINED AT DETAILED DESIGN PHASE.

FINAL SPECIES, DENSITIES AND QUANTITIES SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN AND BUSHFIRE COORDINATION.

PRIMARY REHABILITATION SPECIES MIX

Ground cover, shrub and tree species to reinforce fauna connectivity to corridor.
Typical species mix to consist of species from RE 12.3.7, and species found on site and in adjoining vegetation areas.





		SPECIES	PLANT FORM	POT SIZE	INDICATIVE PLANTING DENSITY
SHRUBS	1.	ACACIA disparrima - *Acacia*	Shrub	Tube	1 per 4m²
	2.	ACACIA leiocalyx - *Black Wattle*	Shrub	Tube	1 per 4m²
	3.	ACACIA maidenii - *Maiden's wattle*	Shrub	Tube	1 per 4m²
	4.	ALPHITONIA excelsa - *Red Ash*	Shrub	Tube	1 per 4m²
	5.	CLERODENDRUM floribundum - *Lolly Bush*	Shrub	Tube	1 per 4m²
	6.	DODONAE triquetra - *Common hop bush*	Shrub	Tube	1 per 4m²
	7.	GREVILLEA banksii - *Banks Grevillea*	Shrub	Tube	1 per 4m²
	8.	GLOCHIDION sumatranum - *Cheese Tree*	Shrub	Tube	1 per 4m²
	9.	HAKEA florulenta - *Three-nerved Willow*	Shrub	Tube	1 per 4m²
	10.	LEPTOSPERMUM polygalifolium - *Tantoon*	Shrub	Tube	1 per 4m²
	11.	MELALEUCA linariifolia - *Snow in Summer*	Shrub	Tube|	1 per 4m²
	12.	PULTENAEA spinosa - *Prickly Pea*	Shrub	Tube|	1 per 4m²
	13.	PULTENAEA villosa - *Hairy Bush Pea*	Shrub	Tube|	1 per 4m²
	14.	GOODENIA rotundifolia - *Star Goodenia*	Shrub	Tube|	1 per 4m²
	15.	ACACIA complanata - *Flat Stem Wattle*	Shrub	Tube|	1 per 4m²
	16.	AUSTROMYRTUS metrosidero - *Little Dugald*	Shrub	Tube|	1 per 4m²
	17.	EREMOPHILA nivea - *Emu Bush*	Shrub	Tube|	1 per 4m²
	18.	SYZIGIUM smithii - *Lilly Pilly*	Shrub	Tube|	1 per 4m²
	19.	BREYNIA oblongifolia - *Coffee Bush*	Shrub	Tube|	1 per 4m²
GROUNDCOVER	1.	CAREX appressa - *Tall Sedge*	Ground	Tube	1 per m² (2-3 per m² for core waterway & basin areas)
	2.	CYMBOPOGON refractus - *Barbed Wire Grass*	Ground	Tube	
	3.	FICINIA nodosa - *Knobby club-rush*	Ground	Tube	
	4.	GAHNIA aspera - *Rough saw-sedge*	Ground	Tube	
	5.	IMPERATA cylindrica - *Blady Grass*	Ground	Tube	
	6.	JUNCUS usitatus - *Common rush*	Ground	Tube	
	7.	LEPIDOSPERMA laterale - *Variable swordsedge*	Ground	Tube	
	8.	LOMANDRA longifolia - *Mat Rush*	Ground	Tube	
	9.	THEMEDA triandra - *Kangaroo Grass*	Ground	Tube	
	10.	DIANELLA brevipedunculata - *Blue Flax Lily*	Ground	Tube	
	11.	DIANELLA caerulea - *Blue Flax Lily*	Ground	Tube	
	12.	DIANELLA revoluta - *Flax Lily*	Ground	Tube	
	13.	DIANELLA congesta - *Dune Flax Lily*	Ground	Tube	
	14.	DIANELLA longifolia- *Blue Flax Lily*	Ground	Tube	
	15.	PHILYDRUM lanuginosum - *Frogsmouth*	Ground	Tube	
	16.	LOMANDRA hystrix - *Creek Mat Rush*	Ground	Tube	
	17.	HARDENBERGIA violacea - *False Sarspirilla*	Ground	Tube	
	18.	HOVEA linearis - *Common Hovea*	Ground	Tube	
	19.	MYOPORUM boninense - *Boobialla*	Ground	Tube	
	20.	LIRIOPE muscari - *Lilyturf*	Ground	Tube	
	21.	EUSTREPHUS latifolius - *Wombat Berry*	Ground	Tube	
	22.	LOMANDRA confertifolia - *Mat Rush*	Ground	Tube	
	23.	LOMANDRA filiformis - *Wattle Mat Rush*	Ground	Tube	

LOWER FLAMMABILITY SPECIES

NOTE:

ADDITIONAL SPECIES TO BE DETERMINED AT DETAILED DESIGN PHASE.

FINAL SPECIES, DENSITIES AND QUANTITIES SUBJECT TO DETAILED DESIGN AND BUSHFIRE COORDINATION.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS

Following Primary weed management works, areas requiring infill planting (assisted natural regeneration), and larger scale planting (reconstruction and fabrication) can be undertaken. Prior to installation, the following items should be considered:

- Species selection
- Sourcing plant material
- Timing of planting
- Site preparation
- Planting density
- Planting installation

Species Selection

Species selection is critical in achieving the desired ecological restoration outcomes for rehabilitation sites. Planting is typically derived from:

- Local Regional Ecosystem (RE) descriptions.
- Observed site native vegetation.
- Bioretention guideline requirements.
- Climatic and weather conditions observed on site (frost, salt-spray, etc.).
- 'Pioneer' species are useful in site stabilisation and encouraging native regeneration.
- Utilising flowering and fruiting species are useful to attract wildlife and result in introduction of seeds.
- Diverse vegetation layers (trees, shrubs, groundcovers).
- Species availability from seed propagation and/ or local nurseries.

Refer to plant schedule for species and planting densities.

Sourcing Plant Material

There are a number of options for sourcing plant material for revegetation purposes. Propagation from site seed is a good outcome however is often limited by required timing of works. Sourcing planting from local nurseries is the commonly-chosen option and has the following benefits:

- Awareness of genetic considerations when collecting seed.
- Experience with breaking dormancy mechanisms in hard to germinate seeds.
- Highly successful propagation techniques.
- Ability to provide high quality stock to order
- Draw on industry resources.

Timing of Planting

The timing of planting should ideally be aligned with the wet season in SEQ (summer and autumn). This minimises the need for intensive watering to establishment planting. Planting between February to May is the most beneficial as it also seeks to avoid intense heat periods of summer. Despite this, it is understood planting may occur at various times within rehabilitation areas due to development timing needs.

Site Preparation

Site or planting preparation includes:

- Fencing to exclude grazing animals and people (if required).
- Pre-spraying of exotic grasses and other weeds to planting areas.
- Consideration of source of water for new planting (access tracks, temporary irrigation).
- Arranging delivery of mulch, jute netting and tree guards (if required).
- Treatment of heavily compacted soils by ripping and/or application of gypsum.
- Soil amelioration as required

Planting Density

Plant density is calculated on a zone by zone basis. This allows planting to cater for various requirements including standard revegetation, infill only requirements such as canopy trees at low densities, as well dense bioretention plantings as per Bioretention Technical Guidelines (where/ if applicable). Refer to plant schedule for species and planting densities.

Methods of Ecological Restoration

Consolidation and linking of the habitat will be achieved by way of: (i) assisted natural regeneration in areas of existing regrowth; and (ii) reconstruction to exposed batters/ areas.

NOTE: FINAL DETAILS/ SPECIFICATIONS TO BE DETERMINED AT OPERATIONAL WORKS PHASE





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Acknowledgement of Country

Saunders Havill acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of country throughout Australia and their connections to land, sea and community. We pay our respect and honour to their Elders past, present, and future. We acknowledge the stories, traditions, and living cultures of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples on this land and commit to building a brighter future together.



ATTACHMENT 10A

Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan prepared by Saunders Havill

FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C PROJECT

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DWG NO.	DRAWING TITLE	ISSUE	DATE
8020 E 01	COVER SHEET	B	09/06/2026
8020 E 02	VEGETATION CLEARING NOTES	B	09/06/2026
8020 E 03	FAUNA MANAGEMENT NOTES	B	09/06/2026
8020 E 04	CLEARING SUMMARY	B	09/06/2026
8020 E 05	CONTEXT SHEET	B	09/06/2026
8020 E 06-26	DETAIL SHEETS	B	09/06/2026
8020 E 27	CLEARING DIRECTION	B	09/06/2026
8020 E A	APPENDIX 1. TREE SCHEDULE	B	09/06/2026



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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan - *Notes*

INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Management Division of the **Saunders Havill Group (SHG)** was engaged by **Pacific International Development Corporation Pty Ltd** to prepare a Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan (VCFMP) for the construction of a trunk sewer external to the site.

This VCFMP is a requirement of the EDQ endorsed Natural Environment Site Strategy for the Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C The purpose of this VMP is to manage the vegetation removal process and the protection of fauna species within the clearing area. The plan is required to be approved prior to clearing works commencing. The clearing works will follow general principles for vegetation clearing documented on this sheet, sheet four, and all EDQ specific requirements or conditions.

This VCFMP has been produced by overlaying the following site datasets to determine impacts and disturbance on existing vegetation in the interface zone between development and Open-space areas:

1. GPS accurate tree data including specimen details & features and site inspection of existing vegetation (SHG, 2026)
2. Flinders Project - Neighbourhood 3B Detail Design (TBC, 2026)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Vegetation management and its processes are an integral part of the construction and operational works phases. The site supervisor is responsible for all onsite works including overseeing vegetation clearing, health and safety of fauna and adhering to both EDQ's conditions and guidelines and Australian Standards - Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS4970-2009 and Pruning of Amenity Trees AS4373-1996.

The site arborist's responsibilities include: prior to the commencement of any earthworks on the site, undertake all appropriate arboricultural measures to ensure the survival and long-term health of existing trees to be retained. These measures may include soil decompaction, soil aeration, fertilising, mulching, watering, root or crown reduction and hazard reduction or as otherwise determined by the arborist. The site arborist is also required to direct and supervise all works within TPZs of trees to be retained, and perform arboricultural care requirements where necessary.

SITE CONTACTS

Site and consulting contacts for queries relating to vegetation clearing include:

Client Contact:

Pacific International Development Corporation Pty Ltd

To be advised

Site Contractor:

To be advised

Site Fauna spotter-catcher:

To be advised

(Refer to *Fauna Management Plan* document for responsibilities)

Environmental Contact:

Saunders Havill Group

Andrew Davies

Ph

Site Arborist:

To be advised

Site Bushfire Consultant:

To be advised

CLEARING PHASES AND PROCESS

PHASE 1 - Tree Protection Fencing to be installed

Fencing to be installed prior to the commencement of any clearing works on the site. Tree protection fencing to be located at or beyond 12 x diameter at breast height (DBH) (AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites)—unless approved by the appointed arborist.

PHASE 2 - Pre-start Meeting

Fencing shall be in place prior to the official pre-start meeting for inspection and sign off by the Environmental Coordinator.

PHASE 3 - Fauna Inspections and Management

Undertake necessary fauna management requirements prior to clearing works - as a minimum, this should include the specifications listed on sheet four, and acknowledge specific EDQ approval requirements or conditions.

PHASE 4 - Undertake Bulk Clearing

Undertake wholesale removal of vegetation once approved for removal by a qualified fauna spotter. Clearing will occur in the direction outlined in *sheet 27* of this VCFMP and managed by the appointed fauna spotter to allow fauna unimpeded movement north towards adjoining remaining bushland. Sequential clearing will occur on the site adhering to the limitations of clearing no more than 3 ha per day set out in Section 2, Part 3 of the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017.

Vegetation clearing techniques:

i. By utilising the most appropriate machinery and equipment during vegetation clearing, the probability of injury or death of wildlife during clearing can be significantly reduced or eliminated while still maintaining an efficient vegetation removal process.

ii. Bulldozers will be used to clear vegetation that has been thoroughly inspected by a fauna spotter-catcher and is found to contain no fauna or potential habitat. Bulldozers are not to be used to push over large trees that contain hollows or other habitat features. When a tree is suspected of containing fauna or potential habitat, other methods of clearing should be used such as (a) a vertical tree grab attachment on an excavator (30 tonne) can be used to pull entire trees in size up to 30-40cm diameter at a height measured at 1.3 metres above ground level and lay them down in a steady controlled fashion, allowing inspection by a fauna spotter-catcher (b) where large trees are too large for a vertical tree grab and have been identified, an elevated work platform or where practical, cherry picker should be used in conjunction with a chainsaw operator and fauna spotter-catcher. Alternatively, careful removal of hollow section from habitat tree and gentle lowering for inspection by fauna spotter-catcher.

NOTE: Dogs are not permitted onsite at all times during construction. Construction works including clearing must occur between the hours of 6.30am and 6.30pm.

ACCESS AND STOCKPILING

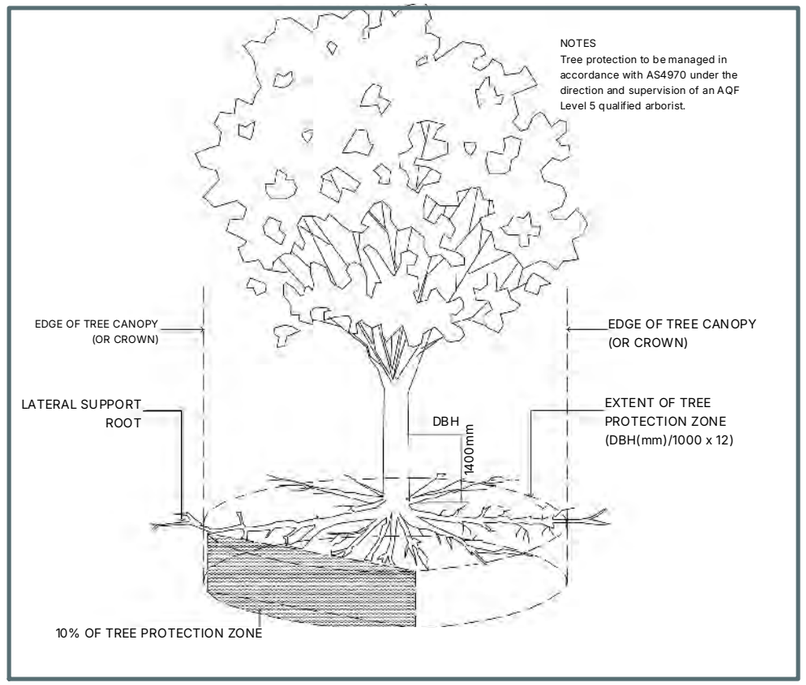
A tree and mulch stockpiling location is to be designated in an easily accessible area outside of TPZs. Indicative stockpiling locations have been allocated near existing access tracks, allowing for material to be easily delivered and stored. These locations are subject to minor change according to cut/fill activities.

Cleared vegetation free of weeds is to be reused on or off the project site. Recycling techniques include mulching, tub-grinding, wood chipping and salvage (e.g. custom milling). Trees with identified hollows should have the hollow section preserved and should be suitably mounted on nearby or adjacent suitable trees.

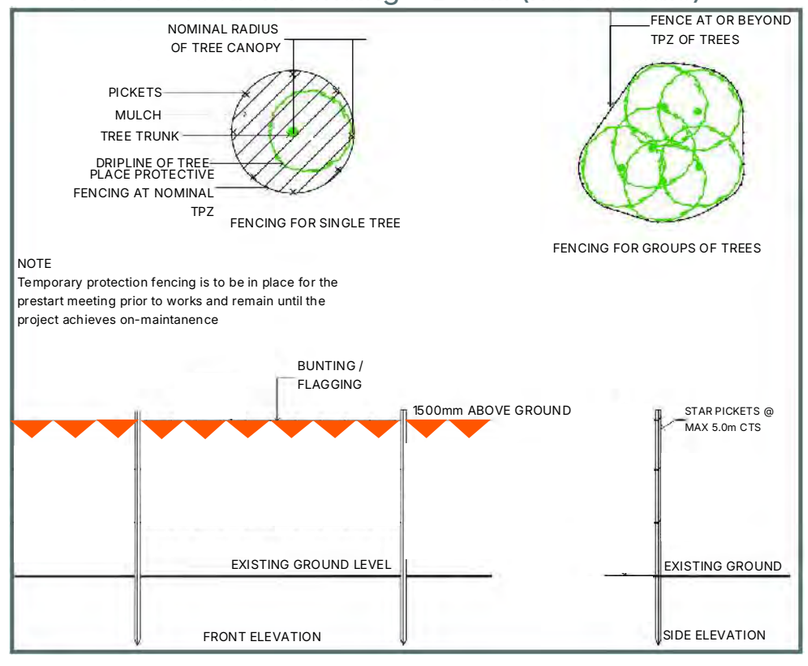
MAINTENANCE

After tree clearing works on site, an analysis of the vegetation's health and growth should be undertaken by the project arborist to determine specific maintenance needs. Follow up maintenance works should be carried out on retained vegetation where required.

Tree Protection Zone - Detail (not to scale)



Tree Protection Fencing - Detail (not to scale)



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References:
AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites

AMENDMENTS

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CLIENT
PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD

PROJECT
FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

DRAWING TITLE
VEGETATION CLEARING & FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING NO.
8020 E 02 NH3B VCFMP B

FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan - *Fauna Notes*

INTRODUCTION

The Fauna Management specification on this *VCFMP* is designed to protect native animals and control/manage impacts during the vegetation clearing works. The clearing area occurs within the proposed trunk sewer construction corridor. Common species associated with bushland landscapes were spotted at the clearing area during the field assessment. The fauna management specifications and principles incorporated in this *VCFMP* apply generically to all native animals and focus on avoiding conflicts and incorporating measures to minimise disturbance. Compliance with this section of the *VCFMP* is compulsory and incorporates the use of expert consultants including a Fauna Spotter (holding a valid Wildlife Rehabilitation Permit issued by the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation).

FAUNA IMPACTS

Clearing of vegetation provides an obvious source of impact to existing habitat and animal safety. More specifically the existing vegetation provides habitat, movement and protection opportunities for some fauna through both regrowth and canopy trees. These opportunities may be altered during and post vegetation clearing works. Potential impacts include:

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

- Direct removal of site vegetation
- Loss of habitat
- Noise, vibration and dust
- Erosion and sedimentation
- Threats associated with open cuts etc. and fauna entrapment
- Loss of food sources
- Excavation/compaction/changes in ground levels
- Altering hydrological flows
- Fragmentation of habitat

OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

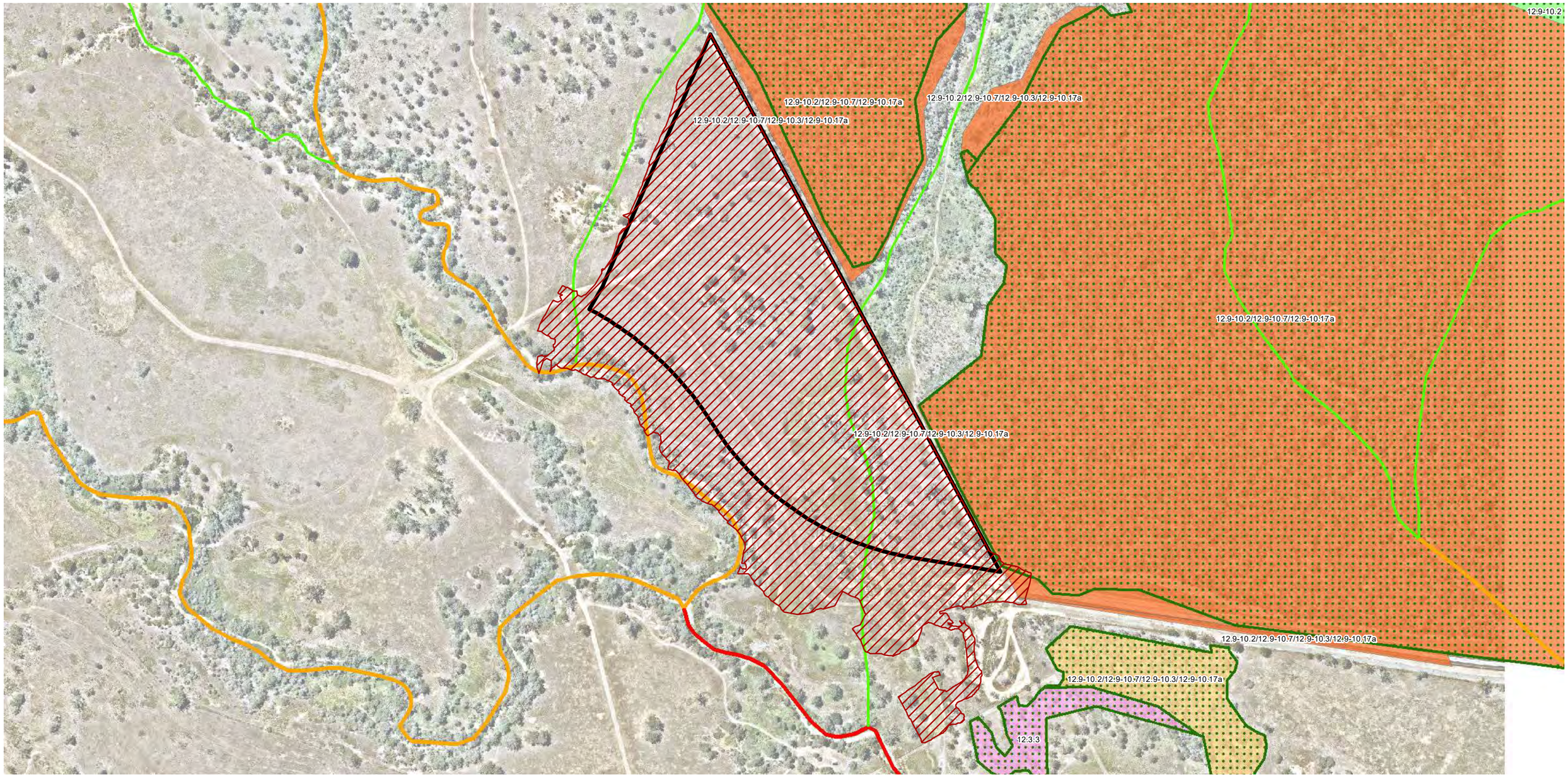
- Weed introduction (garden escapees)
- Increased hydrology with increased hardstand
- Altering of run-off chemical and nutrient components (quality)
- Barriers to fauna movement
- Vehicles and pedestrian movement and trespass
- Introduction of domestic and predatory species

FAUNA MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

1.0 Pre - Clearing				
Ref:	**Management Item**	**Responsibility**	**Timing**	**Reporting**
1.1	**Temporary Fencing** Prior to the commencement of works and to be inspected by the site Environmental Coordinator and/or Project Arborist—Delineate areas where vegetation is proposed to be retained with exclusion fencing to prevent accidental felling. Clearing is to be undertaken in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites. ▪ Fencing shall be fauna friendly ▪ No clearing, stockpiling, site access, earthworks, storage, etc. is to occur within the temporary protection fencing. ▪ Only approved weed management works to occur within the temporary protection fencing ▪ Fencing to be reinstated immediately if damaged or knocked down, any damage to retained trees to be immediately reported to Project Arborist. ▪ Fencing to remain until the completion of all site works.	Site Supervisor	Prior to the commencement of clearing	Environmental Coordinator
1.2	**Contractor Education & Awareness** All site contractors and subcontractors will be made aware of their responsibilities to protect native fauna. The Fauna Management notes on this VCFMP are provided as a working document to assist on-site management and protection of native animals. This generally will form part of education and training on a broader work place health and safety but as a minimum will include: ▪ Copy of VCFMP kept on-site (Site Office). ▪ General education and awareness notification of contractors and sub-contractors involved in activities potentially impacting native animals as part of site induction – contractors must know the location of the VCFMP, key phone numbers and who to report to if they breach the VCFMP. ▪ A list of relevant contact phone numbers as listed on these drawings is kept in a visible and accessible location in the site office.	Site Supervisor / The Proponent	Prior to the commencement of clearing and as part of the site induction for new staff and sub-contractors	Site Supervisor
2.0 Vegetation Clearing				
2.1	**Spotter / Relocator** Immediately prior to the commencement of clearing of native vegetation a daily visual inspection of the area must be carried out by a qualified fauna spotter-catcher holding a valid Rehabilitation Permit. Furthermore, the fauna spotter-catcher is to be present on site during all clearing operations to supervise and direct clearing works, and to respond to any situations that may arise in relation to fauna. In the event of an animal being located, a suitable buffer area (as determined by the fauna spotter-catcher) should be established around the animal's location that excludes machinery until it has relocated at its own accord (usually overnight). If an animal requires relocating this must be undertaken by a suitable qualified fauna expert recognized by the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation. For some fauna, specific permit requirements may apply. If vegetation is left stockpiled for more than 24 hours or overnight, the fauna spotter-catcher must inspect the vegetation prior to chipping or removal from site. The Fauna Spotter-catcher will manage the care of any injured or orphaned wildlife (e.g. veterinary attention or delivery to a wildlife carer). Any native fauna listed as a threatened species under the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 that are injured or orphaned by the development process, must be reported to the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (1300 130 372). Any other injured or orphaned fauna must be reported through the Rehabilitation Permit return process by the Fauna Spotter-catcher. The Site Supervisor is responsible for the safe management of site fauna and implementation of these specific fauna requirements.	Site Supervisor	Prior to the commencement, and during clearing	Inspected by the Fauna Spotter-catcher
2.2	**Specific Koala Management Notes** A Koala/Fauna spotter-catcher is a person who holds a valid Rehabilitation Permit from the relevant State Government Agency, and has either a tertiary qualification in Biology or Zoology, or who is demonstrably experienced in the identification and location of Koalas in their natural habitat. For example, a koala keeper employed by a licensed Wildlife exhibitor (i.e. a zoo) may be capable of demonstrating competence in locating Koala's. Prior to the commencement and during felling operations, it is the responsibility of the Koala spotter to be present at the site of felling operations identify any tree at the site within which a Koala is present, as well as any tree that has a crown which is intermeshed or overlapping with such a tree; and advise the person who is authorised to conduct the felling operation, or that persons' representative, of the precise location of each such tree Management Item.	Site Supervisor	Prior to the commencement, and during clearing	Inspected by the Fauna Spotter-catcher
2.3	**Clearing Pattern / Fauna Flushing** Clearing occurs once the fauna spotter-catcher gives sign off the site is clear of all native species and all necessary permits are obtained. The intended clearing directions is Clearing Direction towards the north. Clearing direction is subject to amendment by the fauna spotter-catcher. At the completion of operational works, and prior to the sealing of survey plans for the relevant stage, the fauna spotter-catcher must provide certification to EDQ officers that all works were undertaken in accordance with these fauna management requirements and specific EDQ requirements.	Site Supervisor	Prior to the commencement, and during clearing	Inspected by the Fauna Spotter-catcher
2.4	**Specific Habitat Tree Notes** Where possible, clearing of habitat trees is to be avoided during late winter and spring (typically July – October) when many native birds are actively nesting/have young in nests and arboreal mammals have dependent and/or pouch young.	Site Supervisor	Prior to the commencement, and during clearing	Inspected by the Fauna Spotter-catcher

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan - *Clearing Area*



LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C boundary
- QLD DCDB
- Vegetation Clearing Area [21.49 ha]
- Koala Habitat Areas

Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystems

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

DAF Waterways - Risk of Impact

- 1 - Low
- 2 - Moderate
- 4 - Major

NOTE: Clearing is to occur as per the approved VCFMP clearing extent boundaries.

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SCALE (A3)
1:5,000

References:
AS4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites

0 50 100 200 m

AMENDMENTS

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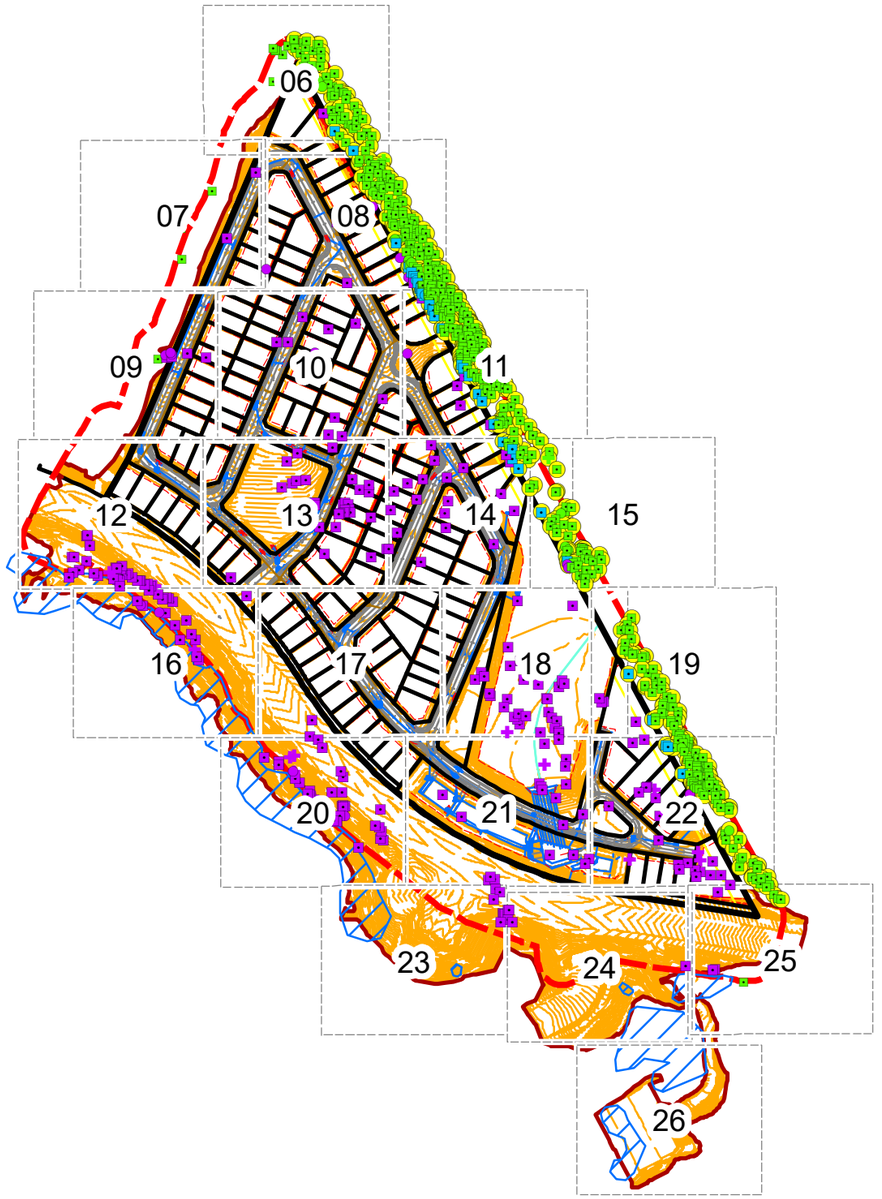
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Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

Vegetation Management Plan - *Context Detail Sheet*



LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C boundary
- Vegetation Clearing Area [21.49 ha]
- Survey Area
- Trees impacted outside the survey area to be picked up at a later date

GPS Tree Plot

- Native Habitat and/or hollow bearing tree to retain
- Native tree to retain
- Dead Tree (stag) to retain in conservation/openspace area subject to rehabilitation works
- Native Habitat and/or hollow retention subject to arborist assessment
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- Proposed Lot layout
- Proposed lot Earthworks Extent
- Proposed Road layout
- Proposed Drainage layout
- Proposed Design Contours
- Proposed Sewer layout

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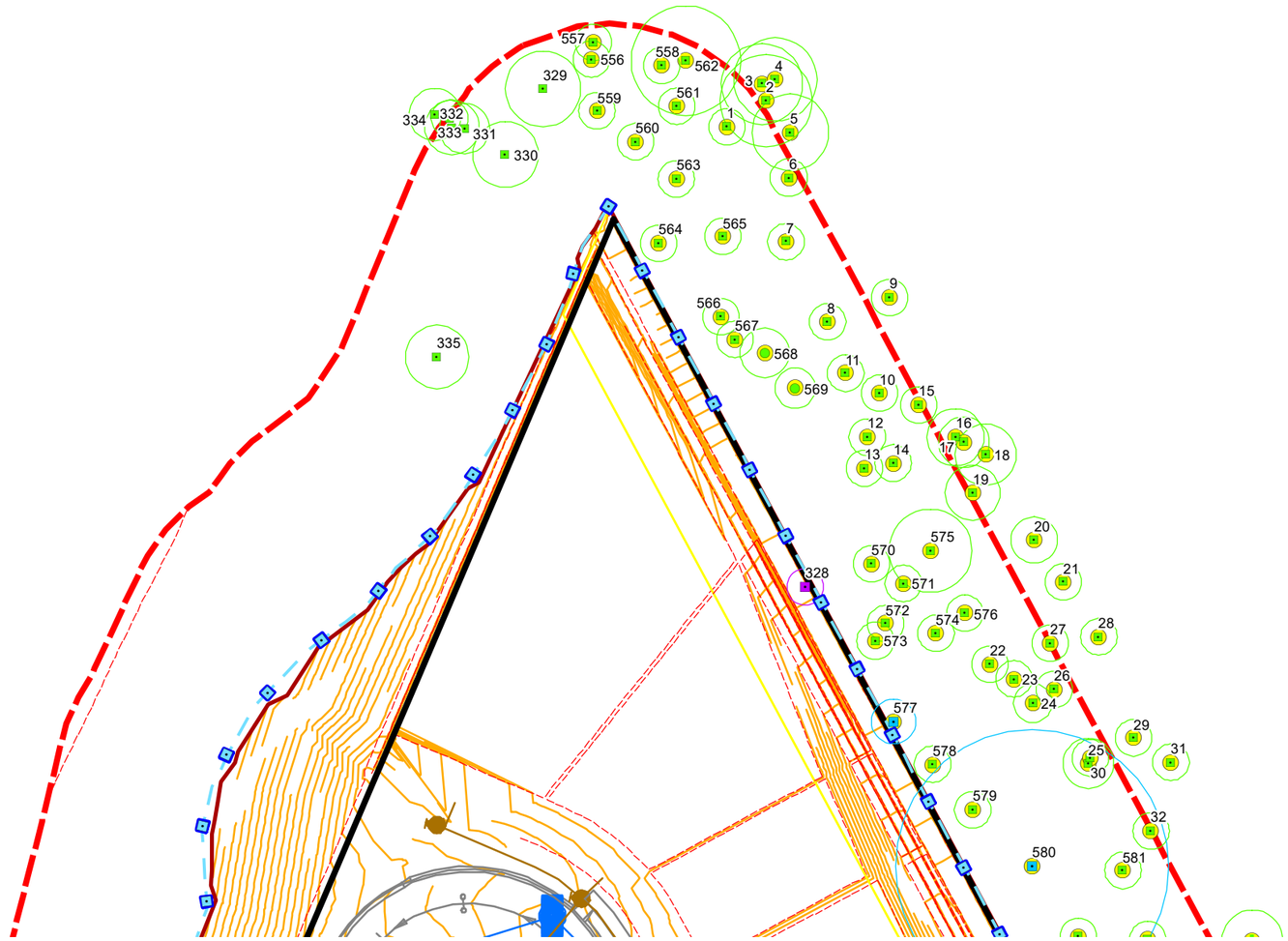
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Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan - *Detail Sheet*



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- Proposed Lot layout
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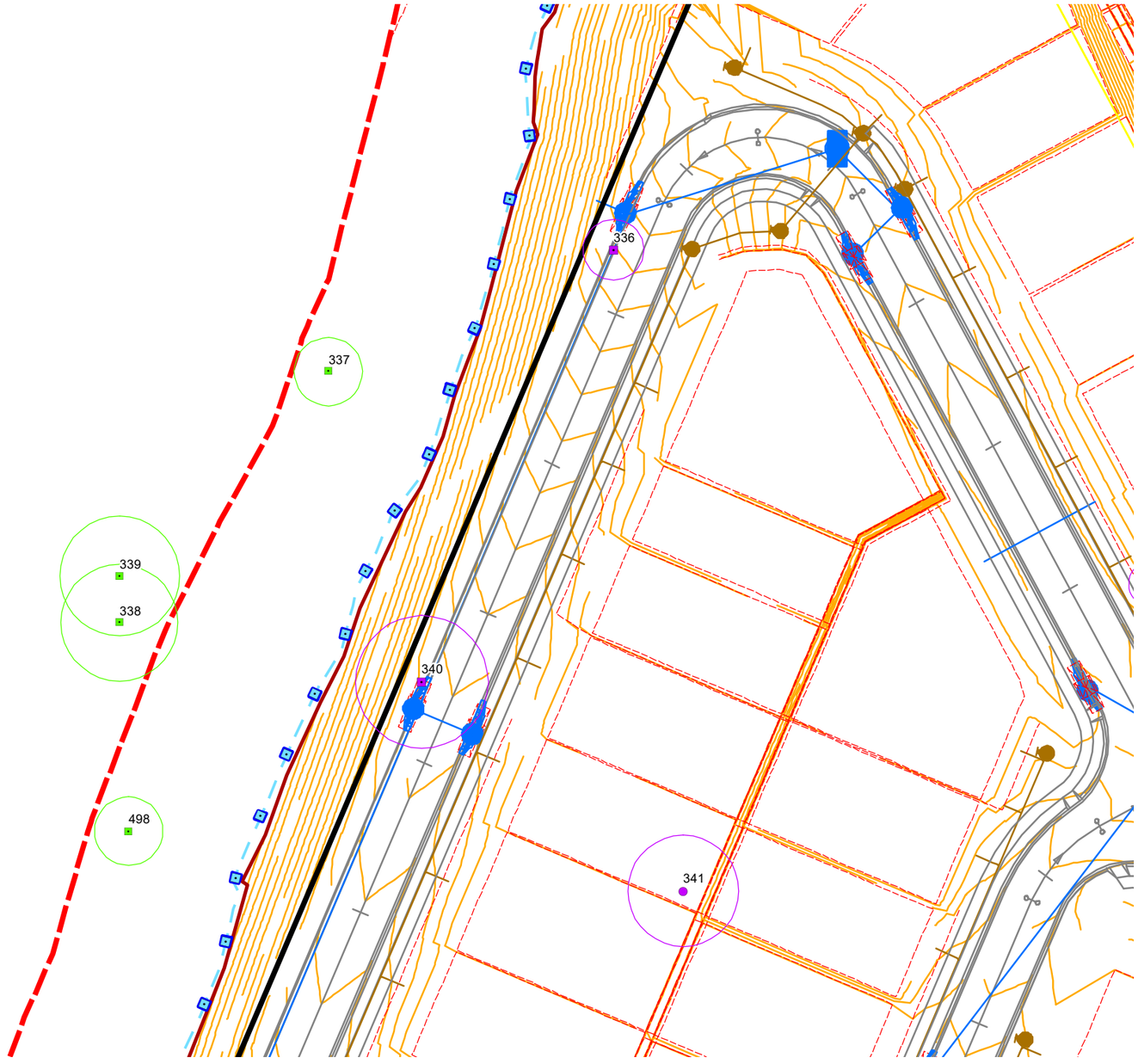
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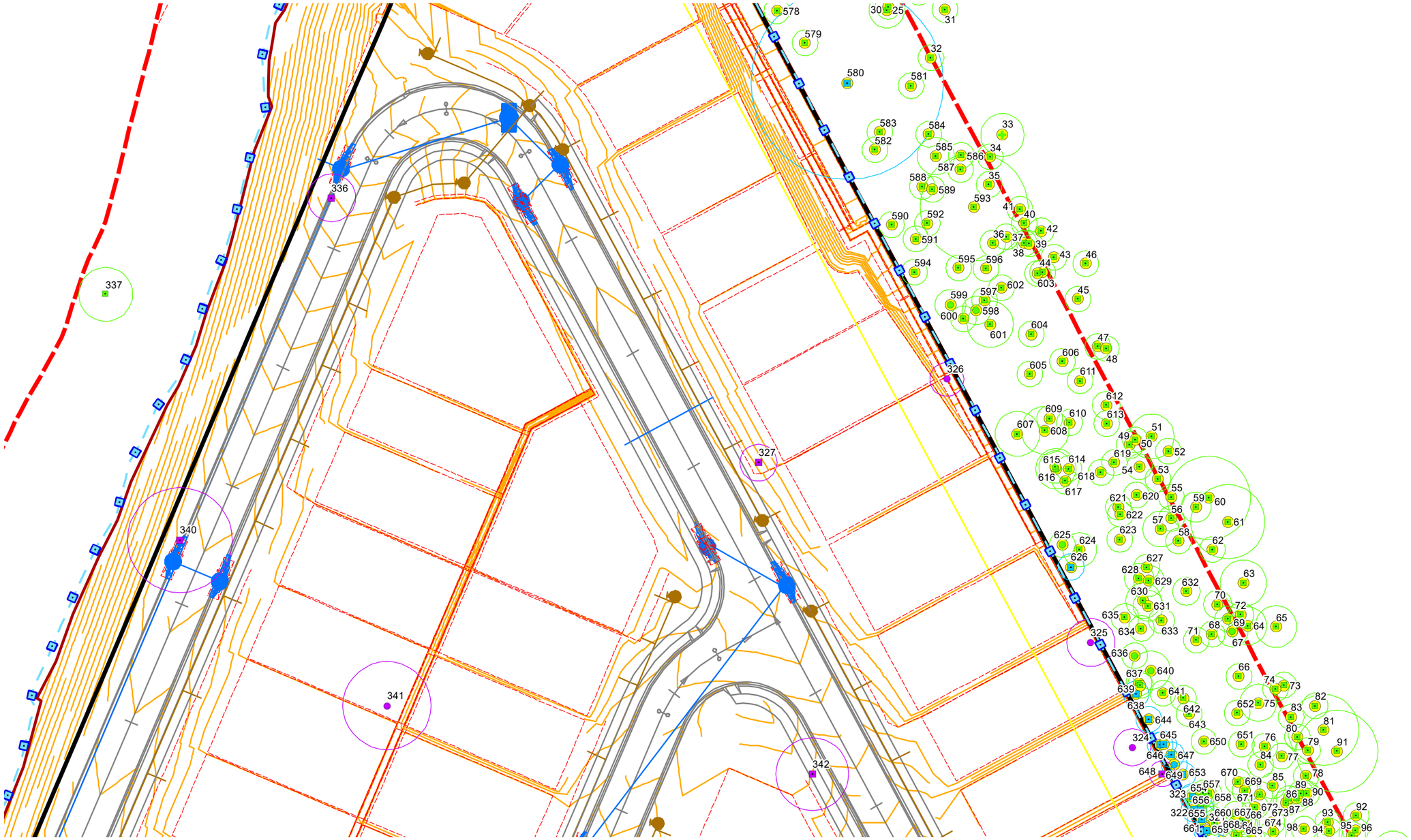
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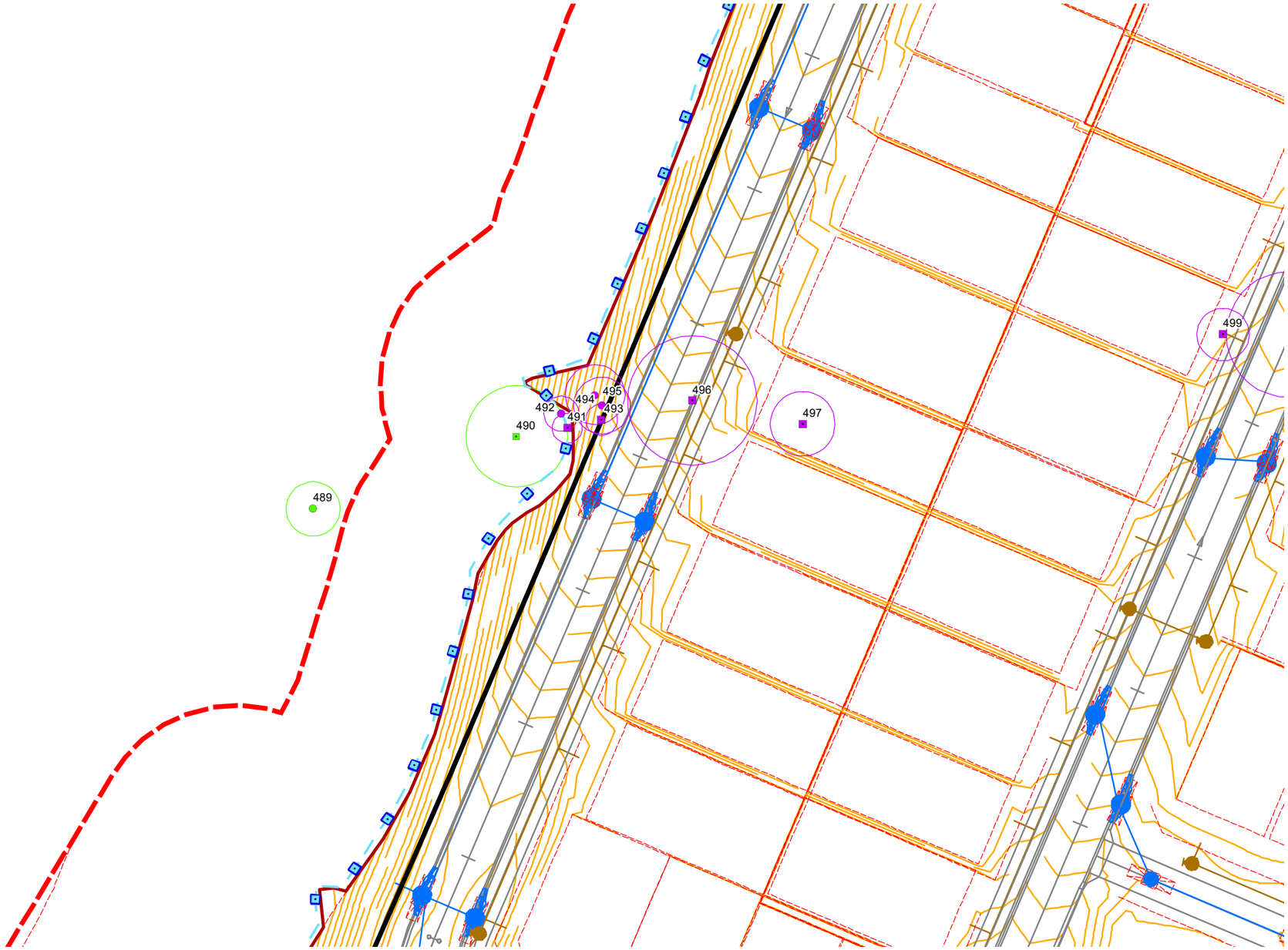
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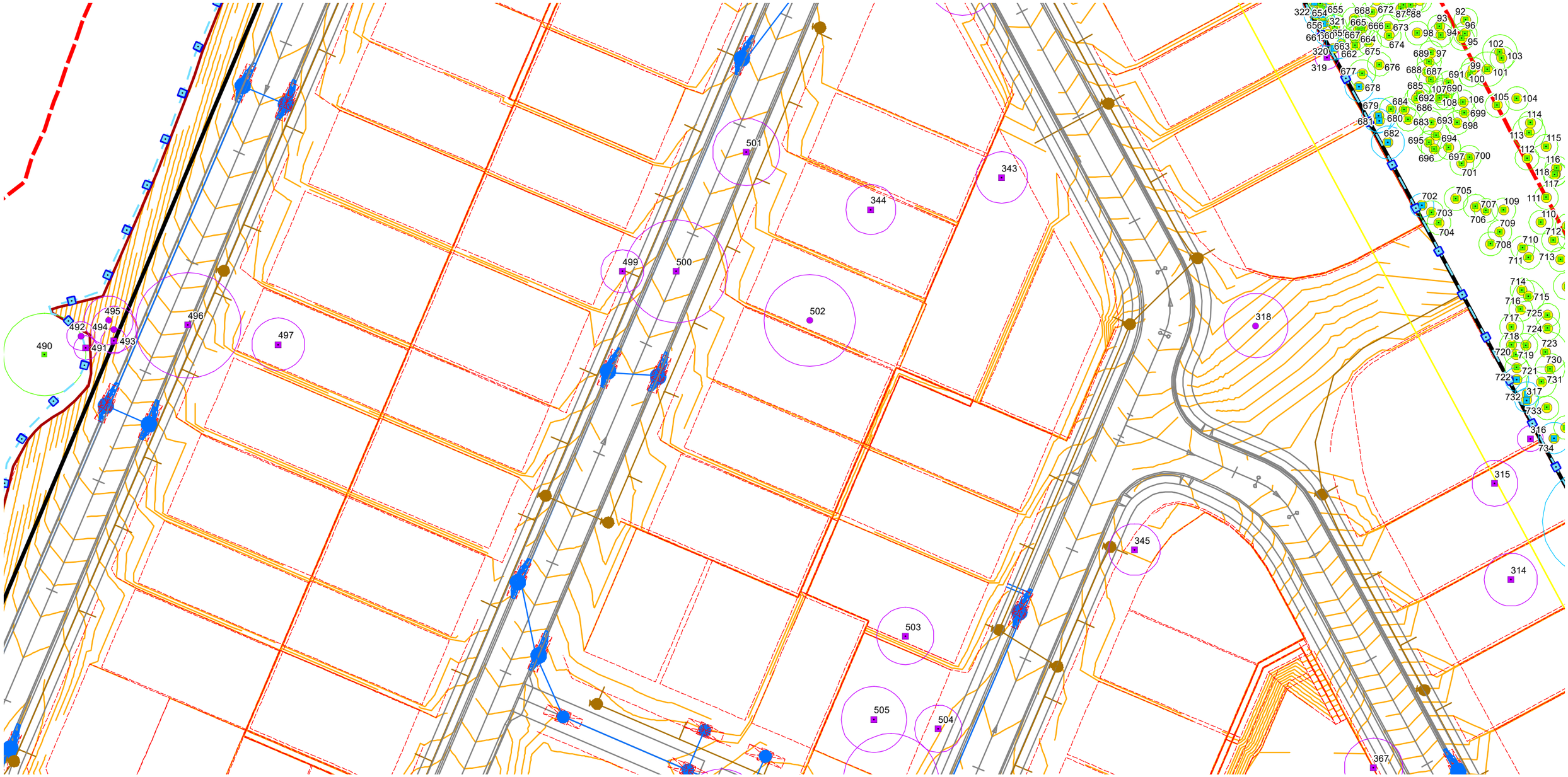
PROJECT
FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

DRAWING TITLE
VEGETATION CLEARING & FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING NO.
8020 E 09 NH3B VCFMP B

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan - *Detail Sheet*



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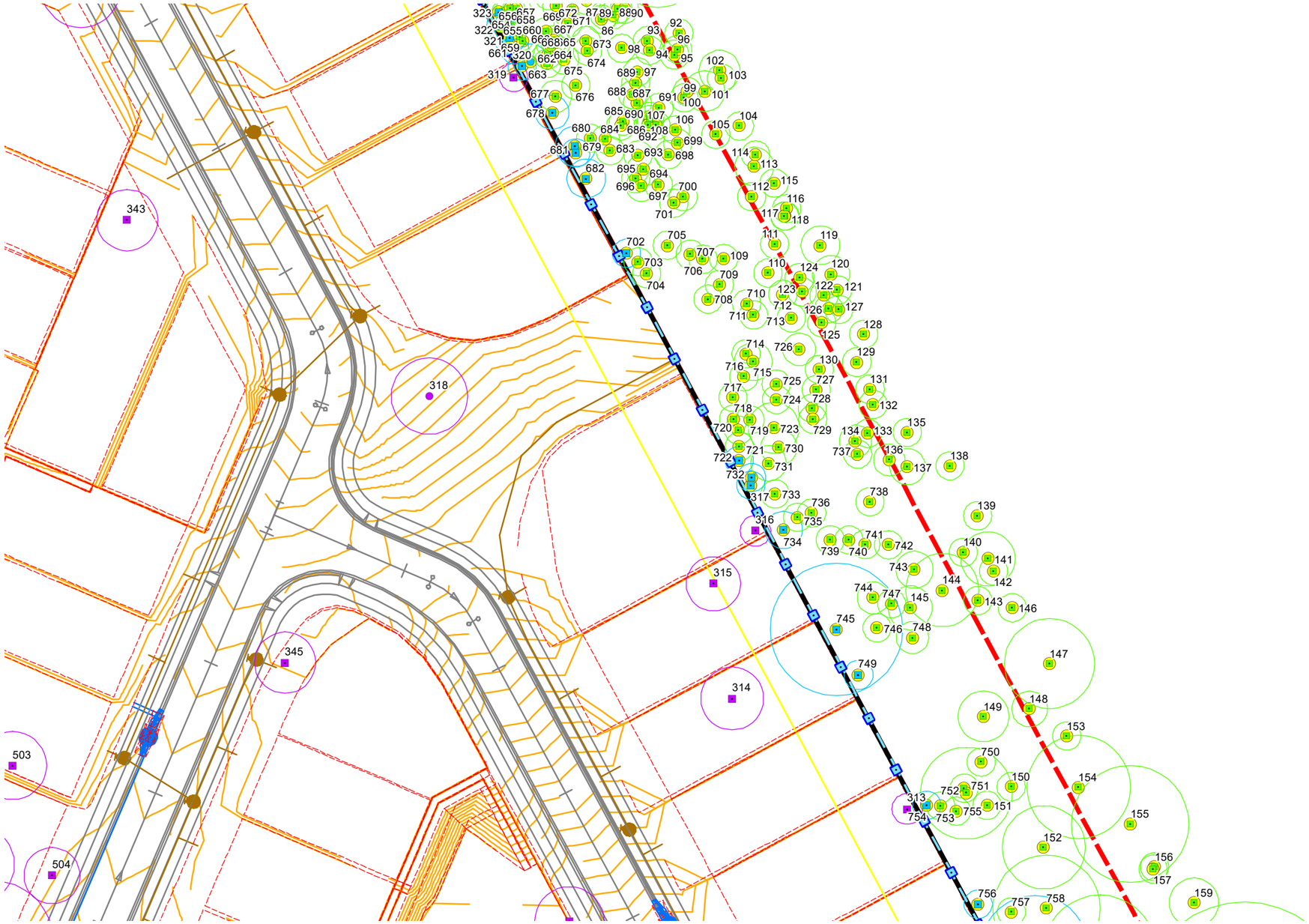
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Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

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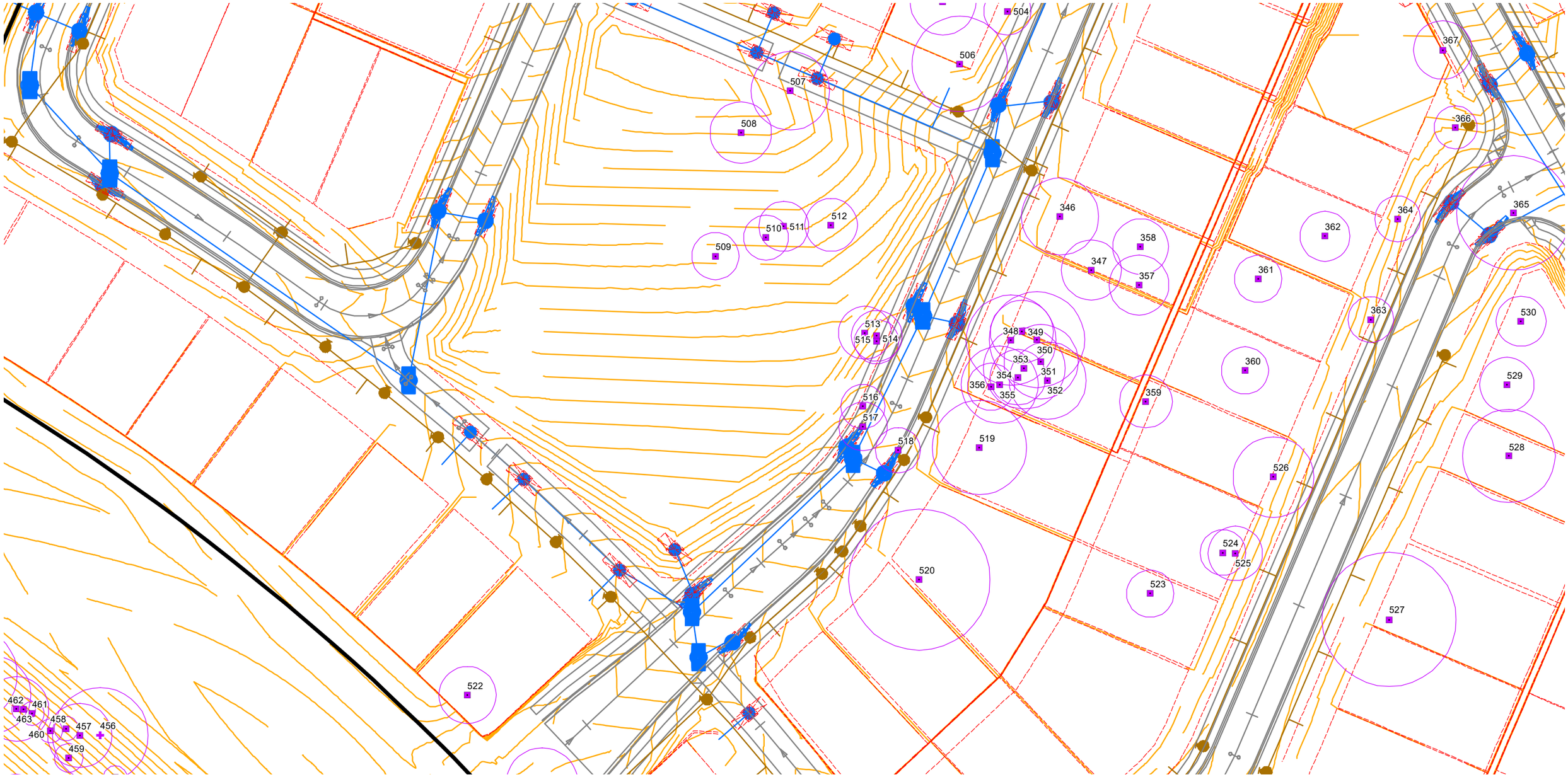
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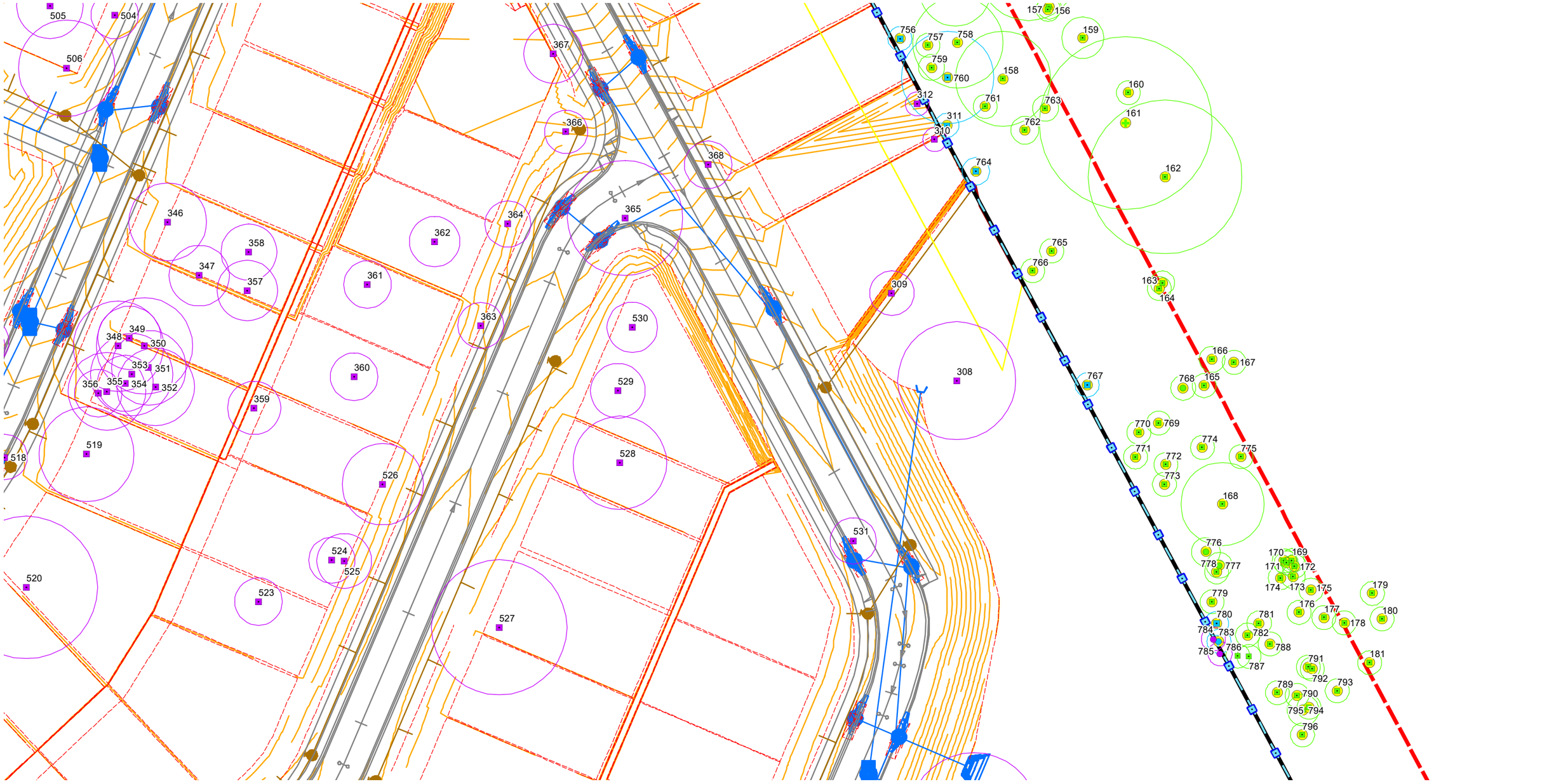
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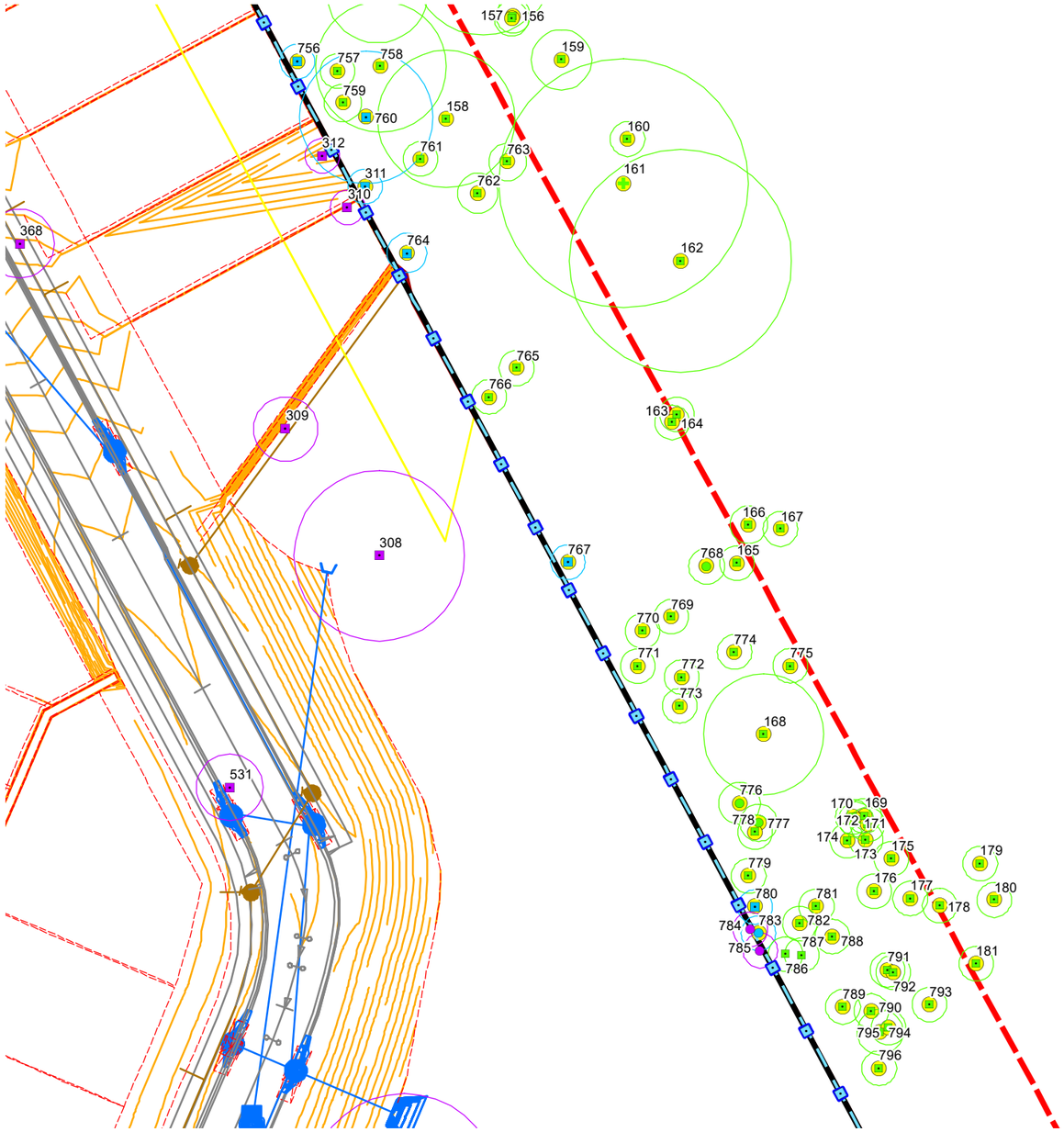
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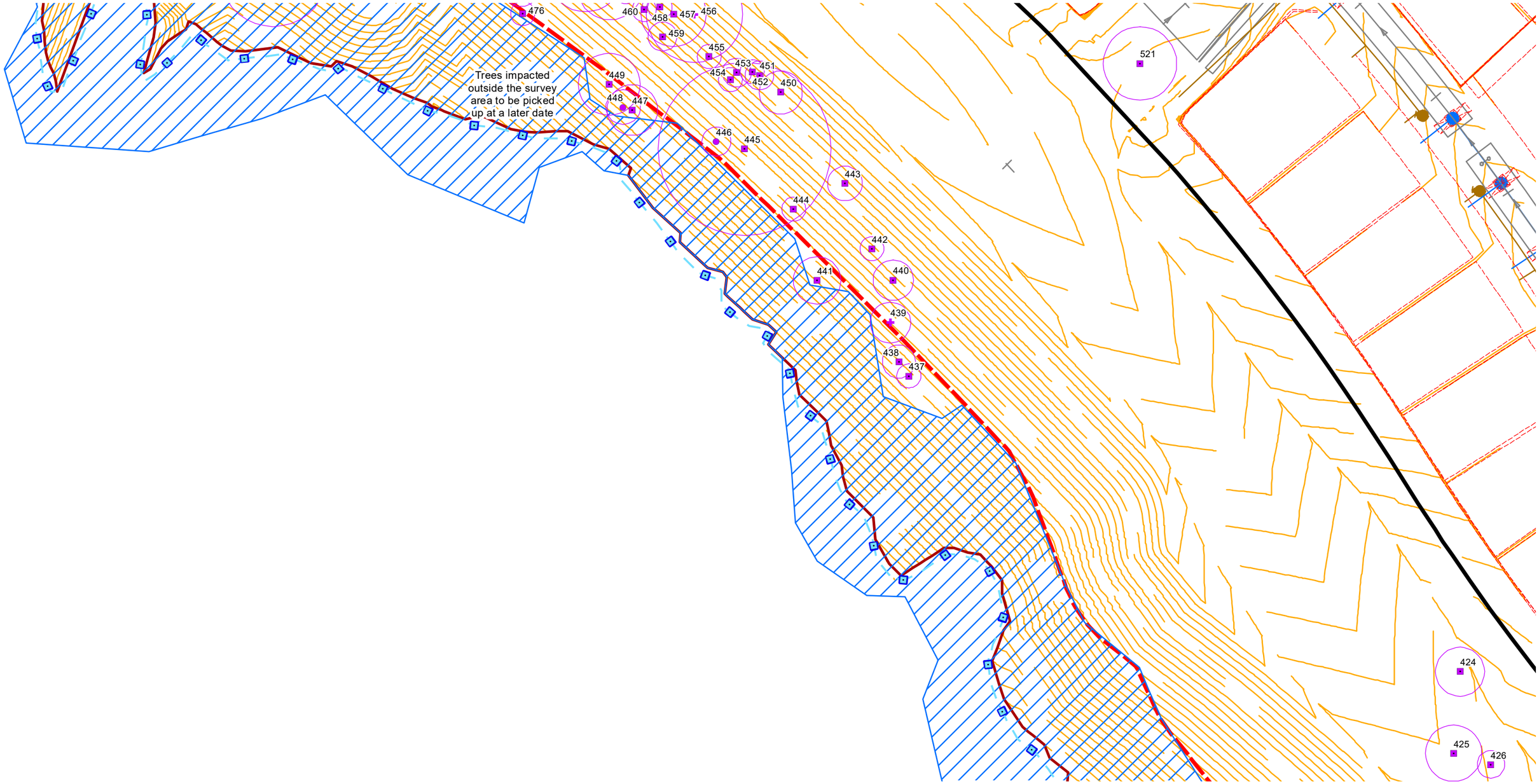
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Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

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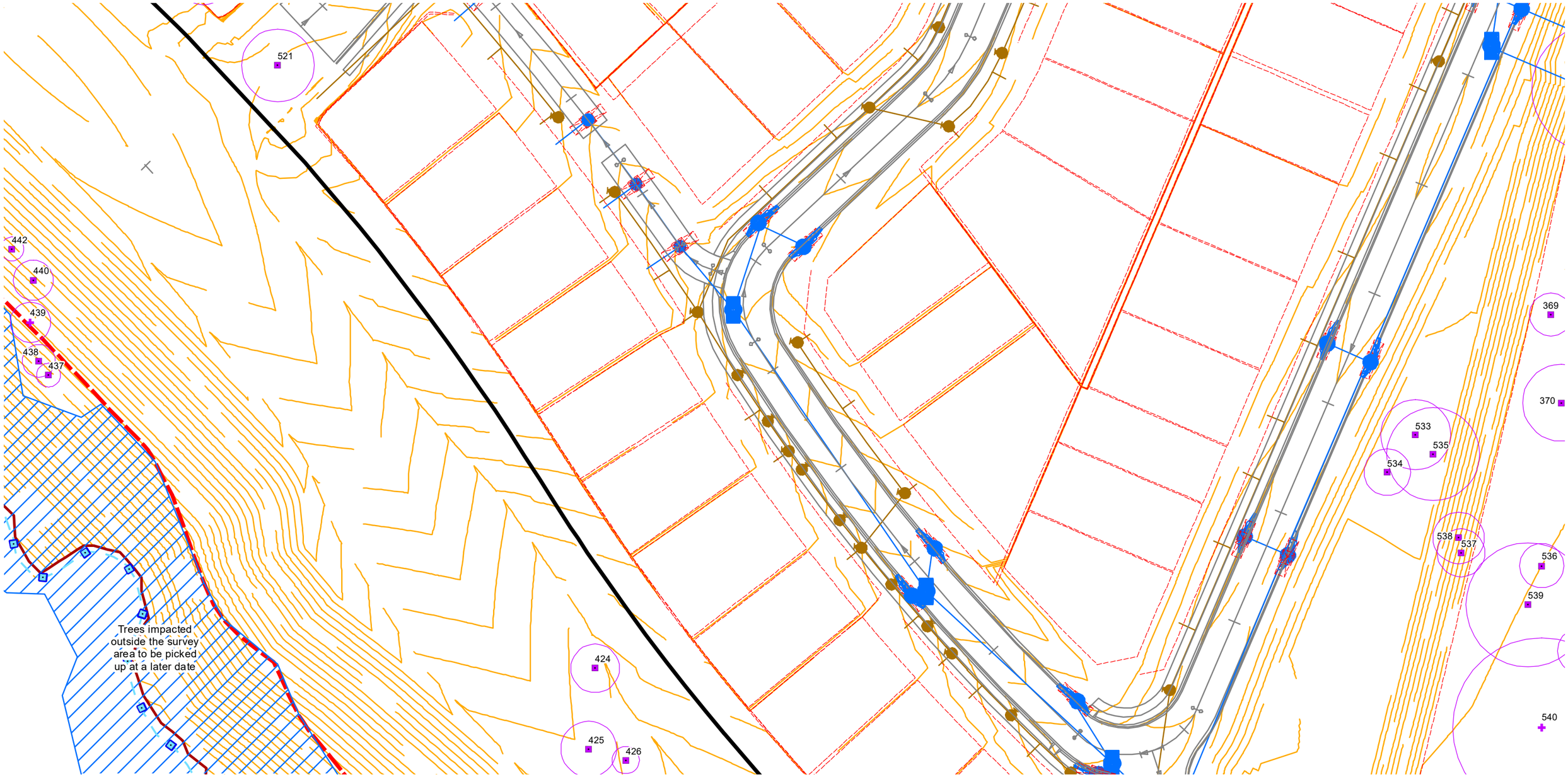
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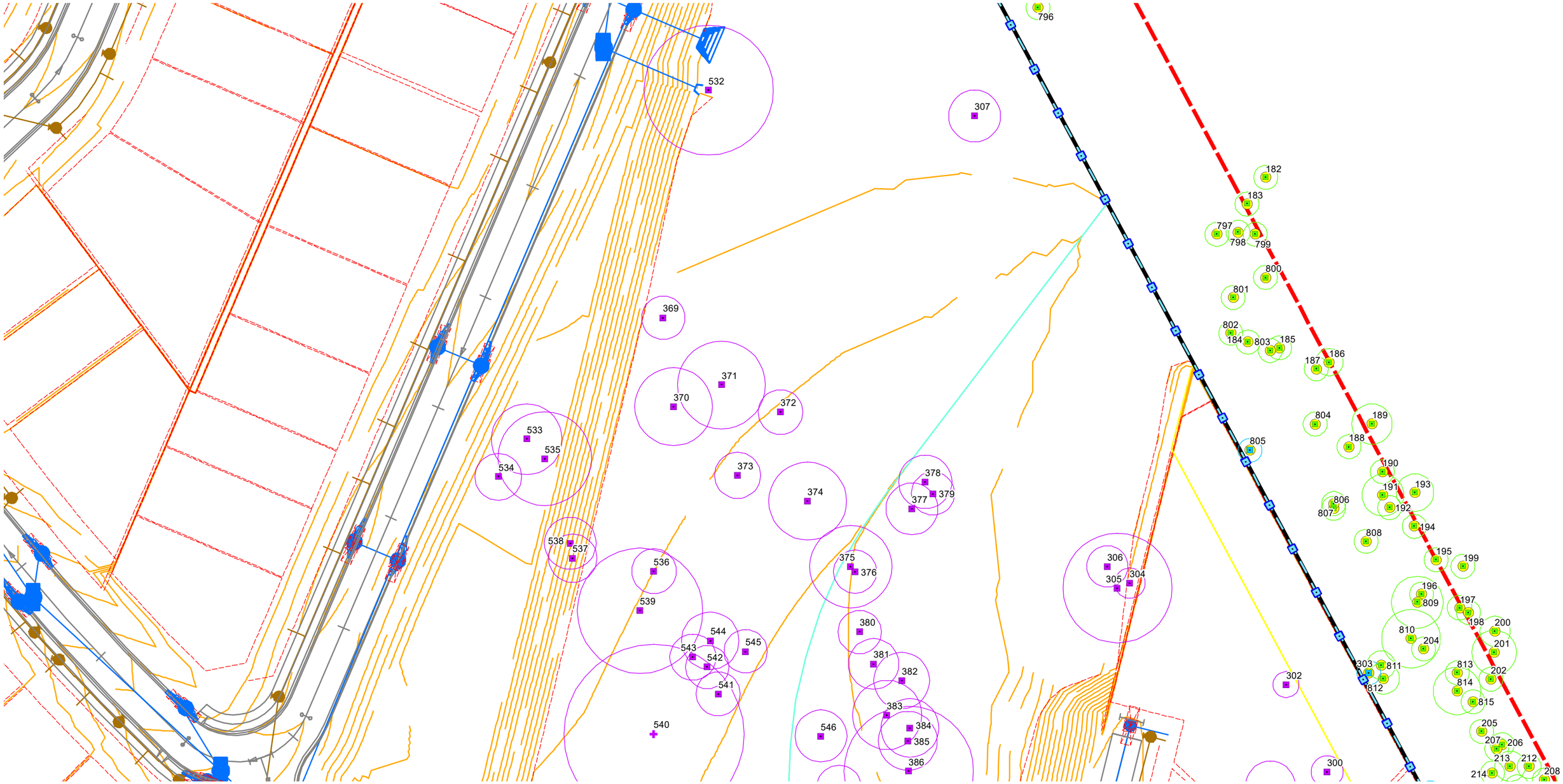
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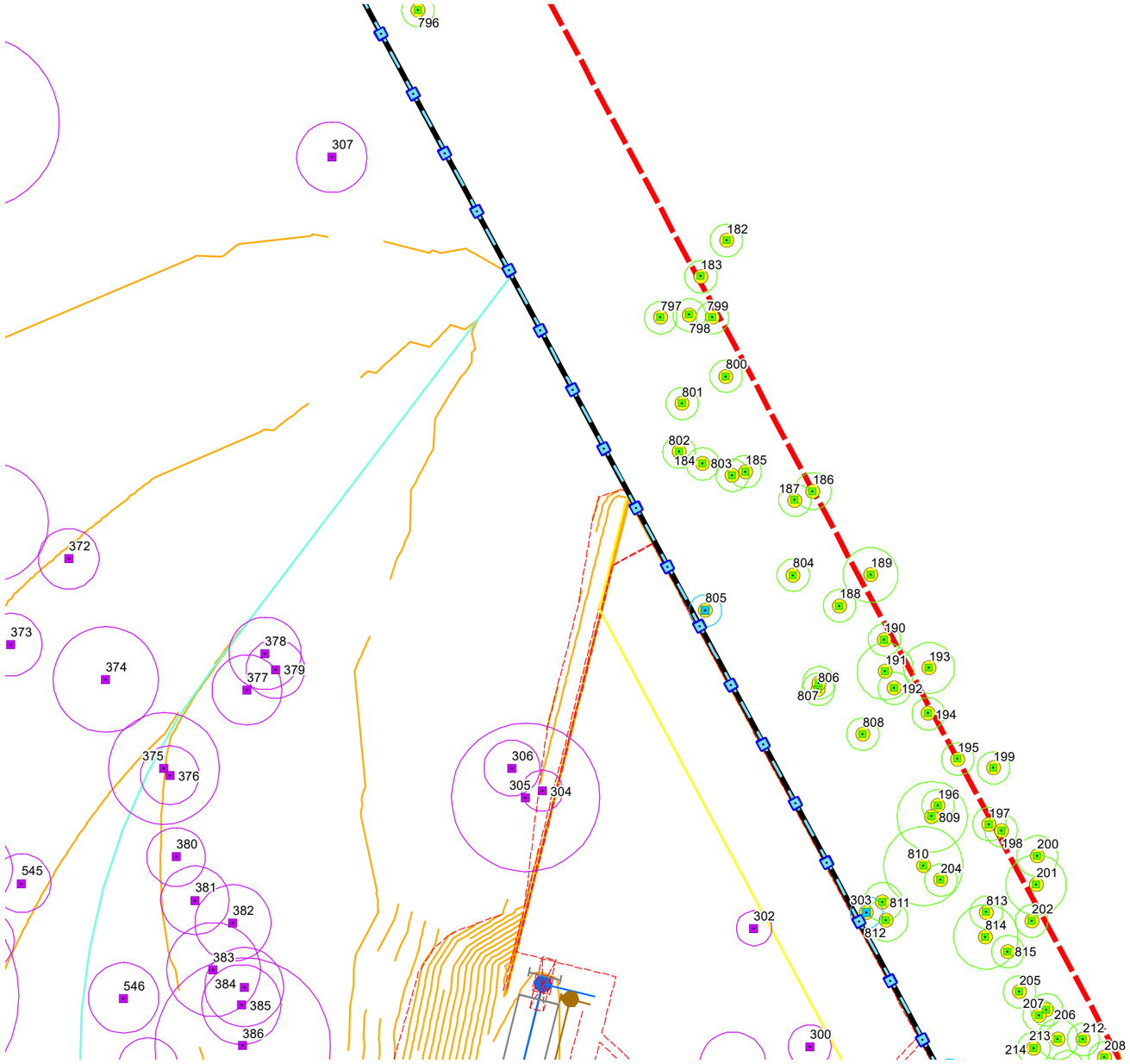
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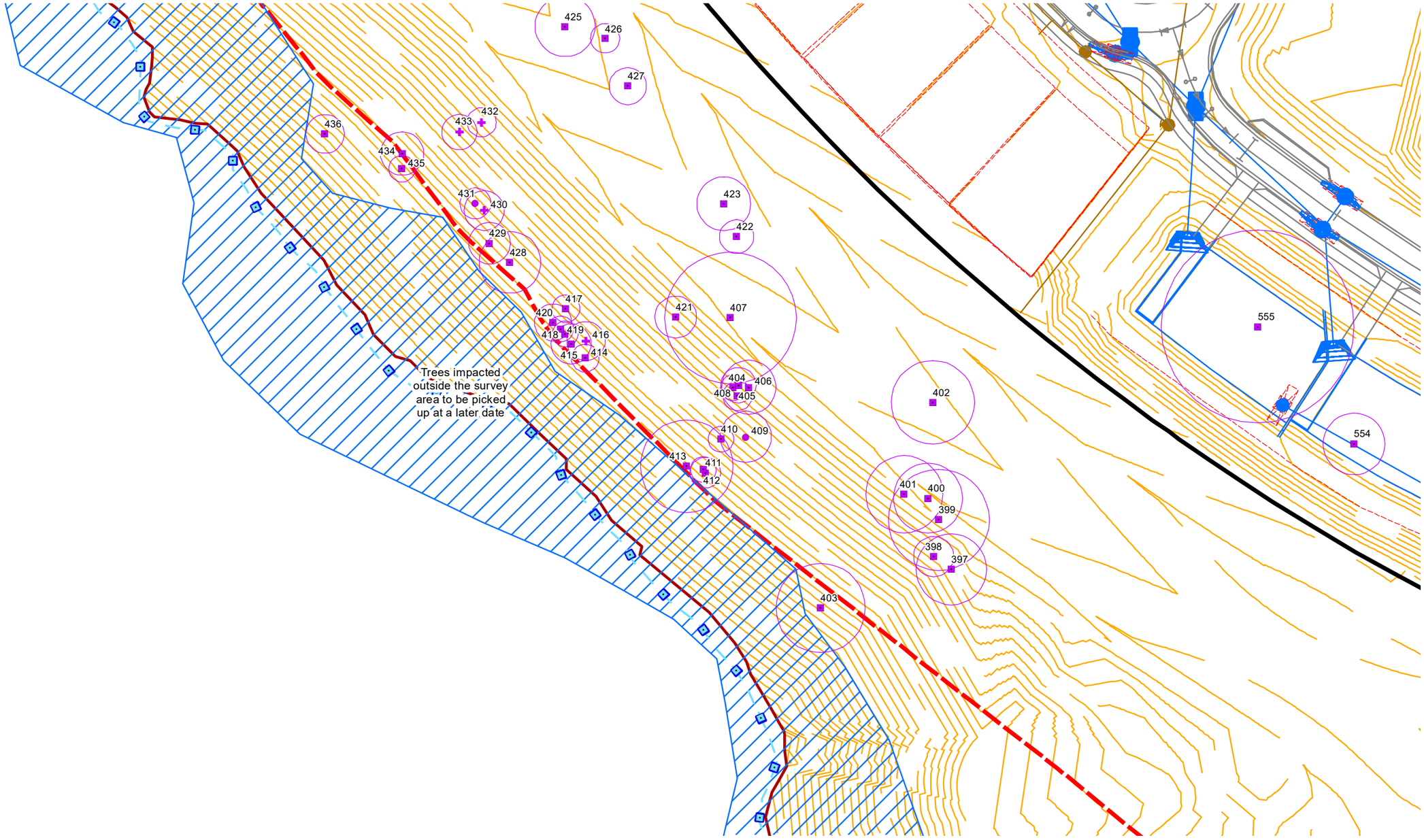
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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

DRAWING TITLE
VEGETATION CLEARING & FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING NO.
8020 E 19 NH3B VCFMP B

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan - *Detail Sheet*



LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C boundary
- Vegetation Clearing Area [21.49 ha]
- Survey Area
- Trees impacted outside the survey area to be picked up at a later date

GPS Tree Plot (w/ TPZ)

- Native Habitat and/or hollow bearing tree to retain
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Proposed Design Detail

- Proposed Lot layout
- Proposed lot Earthworks Extent
- Proposed Road layout
- Proposed Drainage layout
- Proposed Design Contours
- Proposed Sewer layout
- Tree protection fencing (fauna friendly)

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N

SCALE (A3)
1:650

References:
AS4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites

0 5 10 15 m

AMENDMENTS

ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED
A	05/06/2026	Client Draft	HW	AD
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CLIENT
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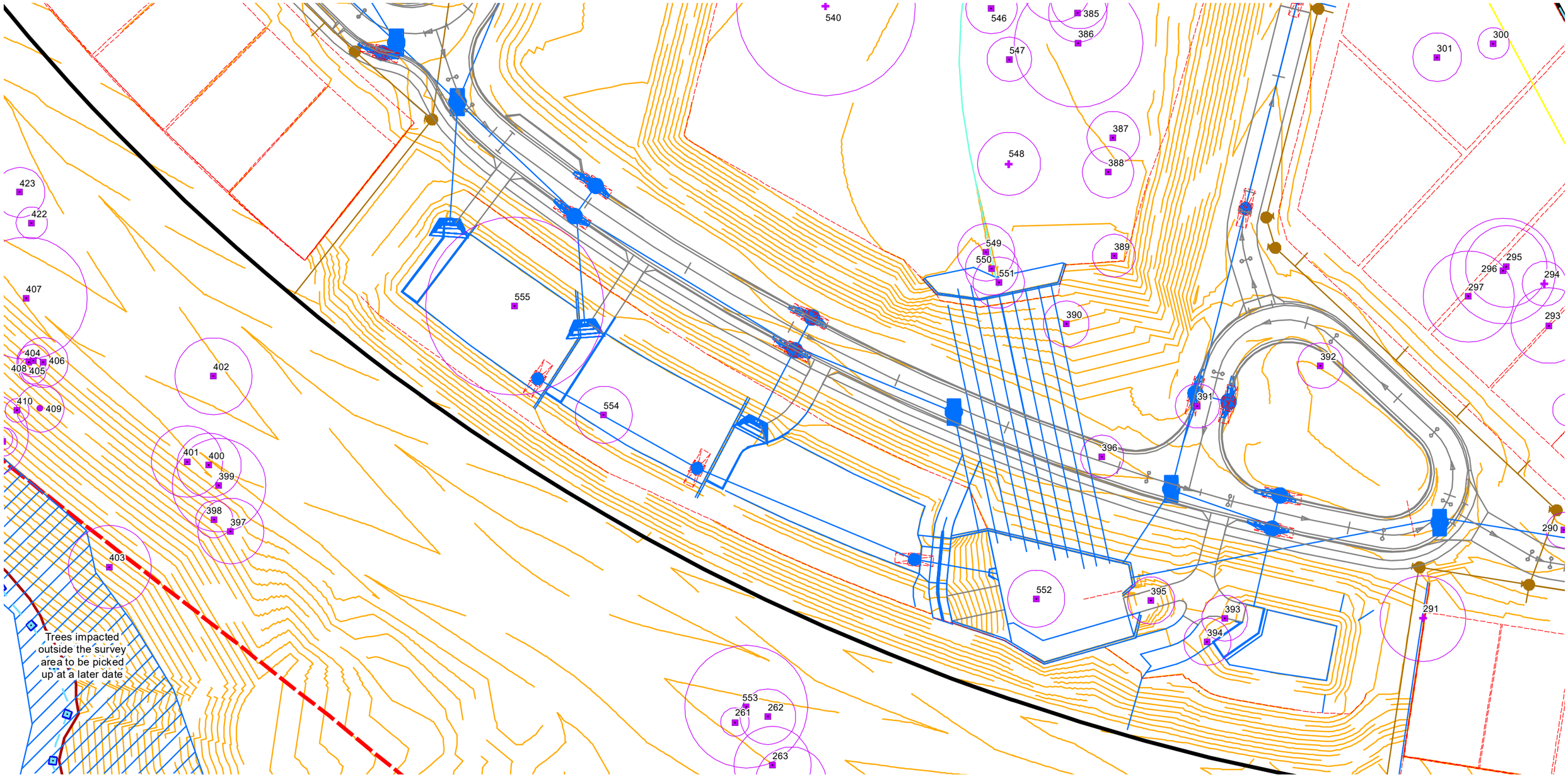
PROJECT
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VEGETATION CLEARING & FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING NO.
8020 E 20 NH3B VCFMP B

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Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan - *Detail Sheet*



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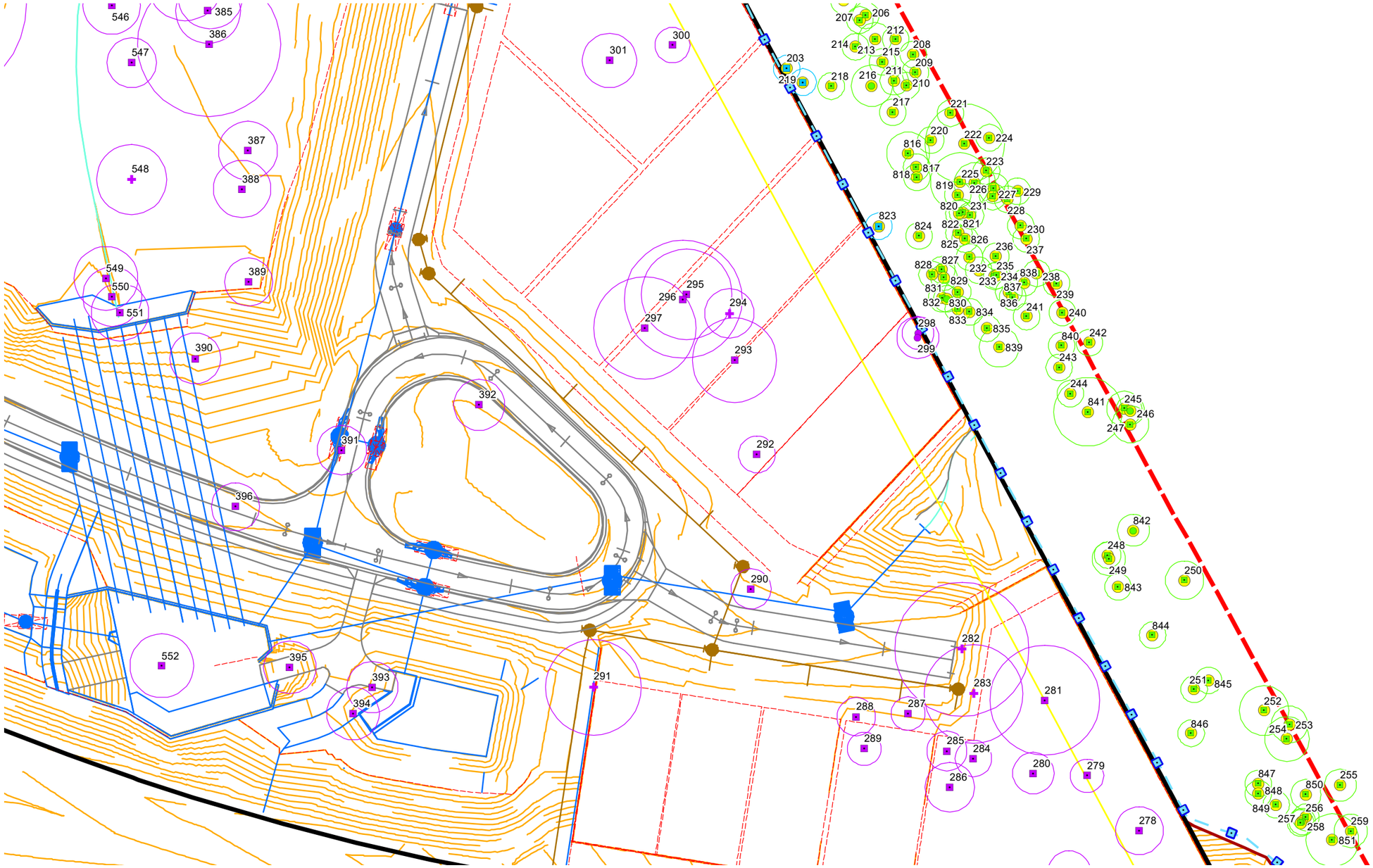
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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

DRAWING TITLE
VEGETATION CLEARING & FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING NO.
8020 E 21 NH3B VCFMP B

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan - *Detail Sheet*



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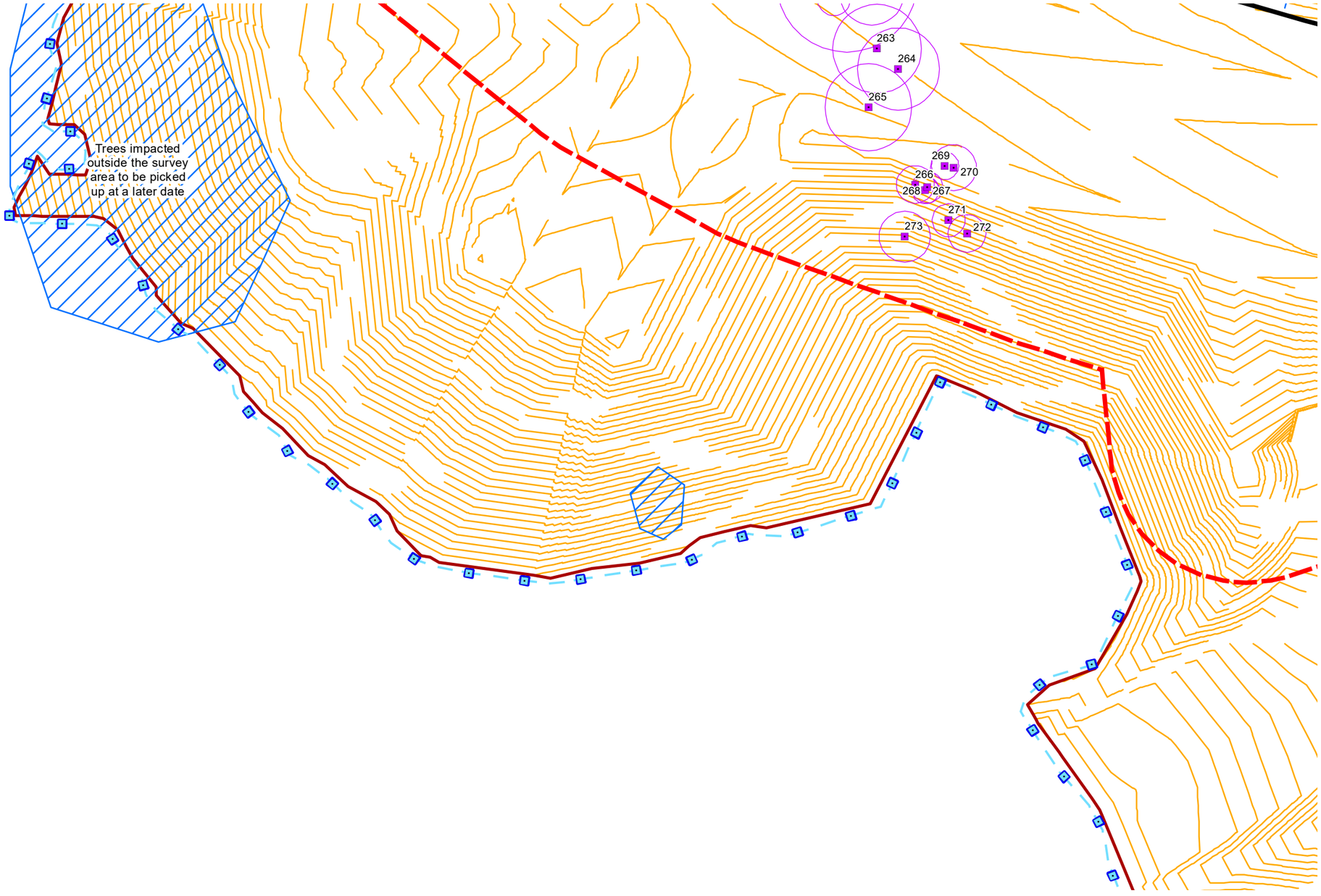
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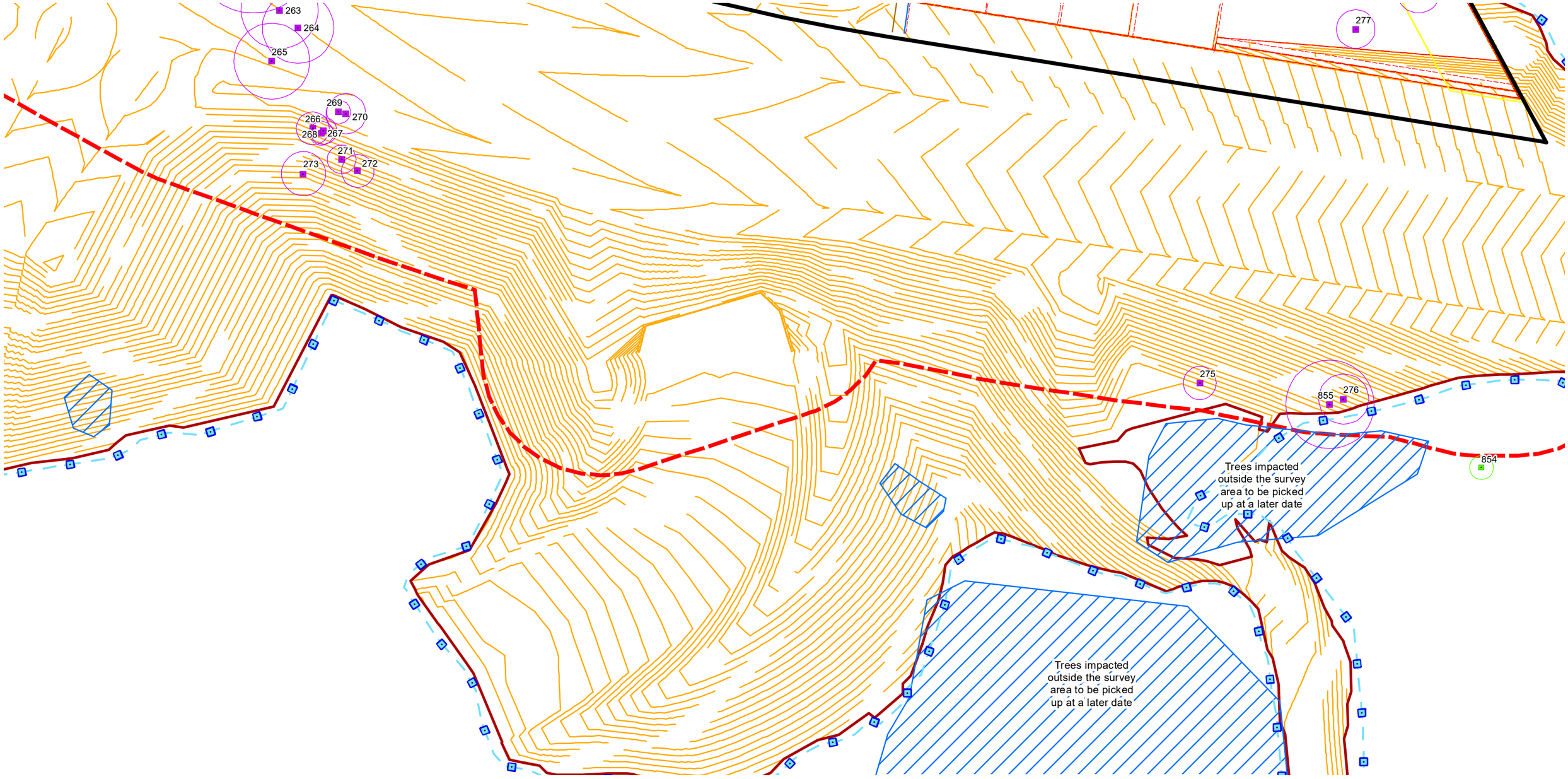
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8020 E 23 NH3B VCFMP B

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan - *Detail Sheet*



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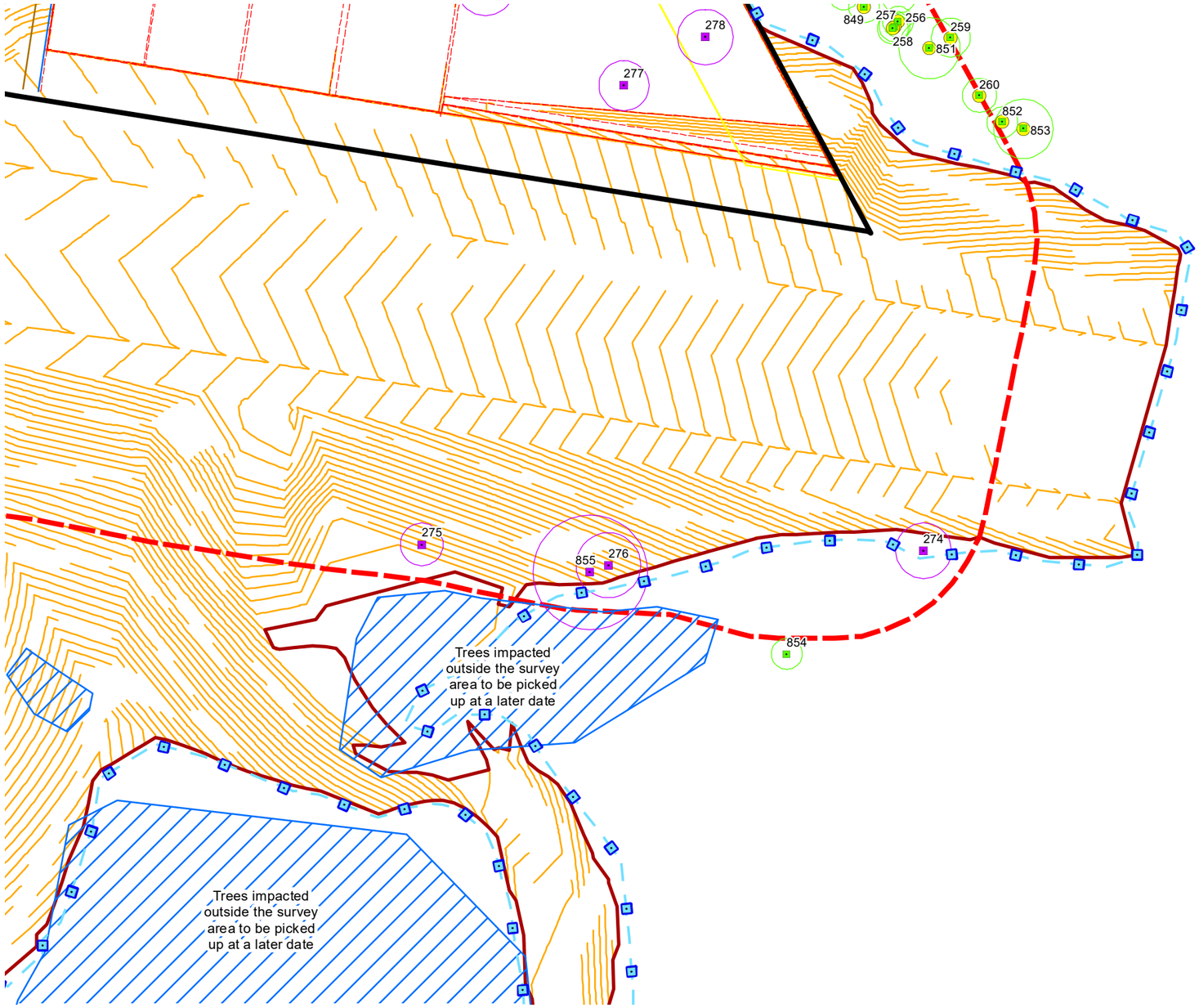
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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

DRAWING TITLE
VEGETATION CLEARING & FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING NO.
8020 E 24 NH3B VCFMP B

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan - *Detail Sheet*



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DRAWING NO.
8020 E 25 NH3B VCFMP B

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan - *Detail Sheet*



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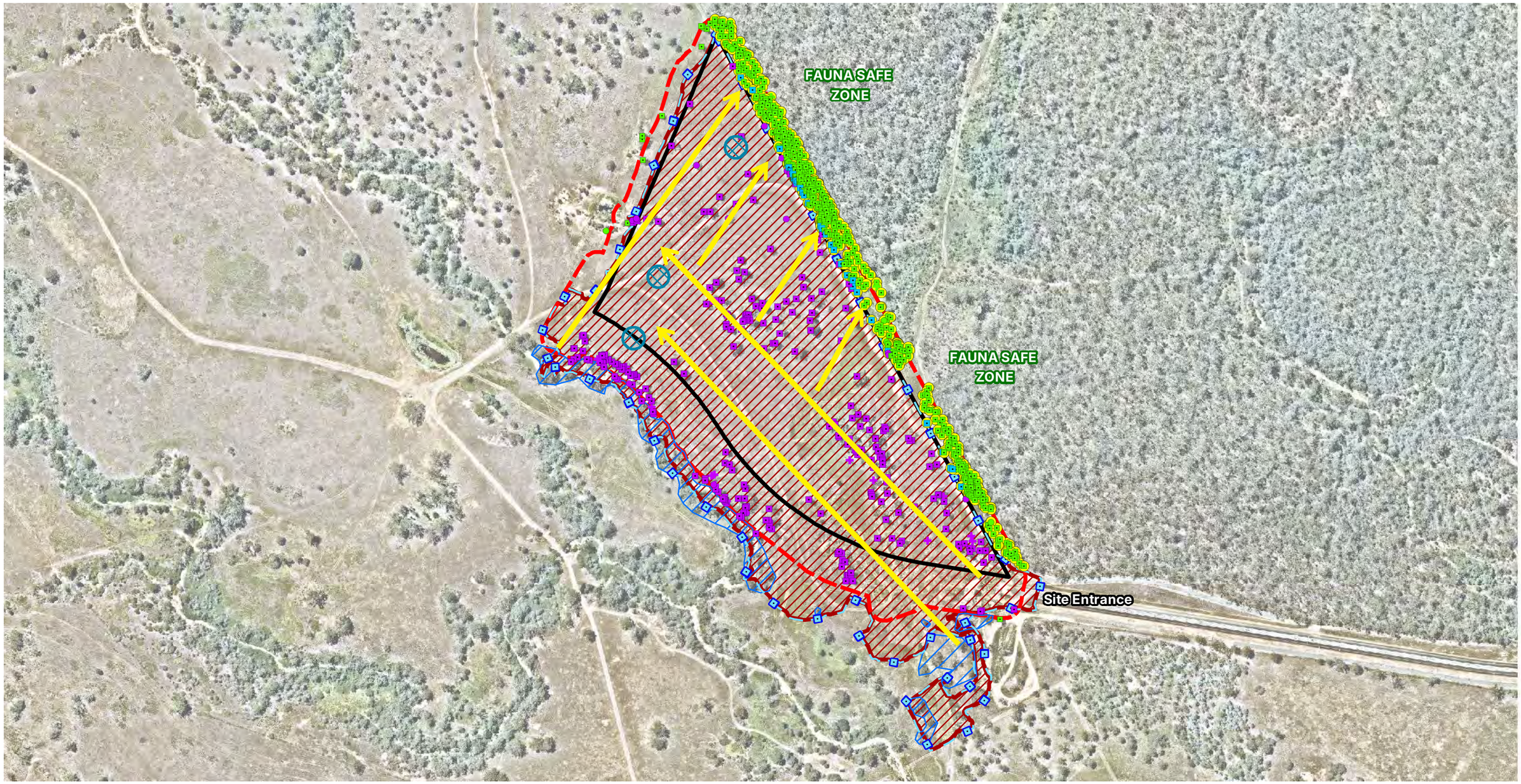
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DRAWING TITLE
VEGETATION CLEARING & FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING NO.
8020 E 26 NH3B VCFMP B

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

Vegetation Management Plan - *Vegetation Clearing Direction*



LEGEND

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- Vegetation clearing direction
- Tree protection fencing
- Indicative Vegetation Stockpile

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DRAWING TITLE
VEGETATION CLEARING & FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING NO.
8020 E 27 NH3B VCFMP B

Tree Schedule - NH3B 8020
Mount Elliott Road Flinders Peak, Undullah (Harrison Development Group)
Date: 2026/04/20

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	420		420	132	18.0	9.0	5.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
3	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	370		370	116	18.0	9.0	4.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	380		380	119	17.0	10.0	4.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	350		350	110	17.0	8.0	4.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	9.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	11.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	12.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
9	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
10	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	11.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	14.0	6.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
12	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
13	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
14	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
15	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	150		150	47	9.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
16	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260		260	82	10.0	5.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	15.0	7.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	280		280	88	18.0	7.0	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
19	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	18.0	6.0	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	12.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
21	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	9.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
23	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
24	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130	120	177	56	9.0	5.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	18.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
26	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
27	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
28	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
29	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
30	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
31	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
32	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
33	*Dead/Stag*		280		280	88	12.0	6.0	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
34	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	4.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
35	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	11.0	7.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
36	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	10.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
37	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	9.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
38	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
39	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
40	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
41	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
42	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	9.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
43	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
44	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
45	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
46	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	10.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
47	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110	80	136	43	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
48	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
49	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	120	90 90	175	55	9.0	3.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
50	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
51	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	12.0	6.0	3.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
52	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
53	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
54	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	10.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
55	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
56	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
57	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210	100	233	73	14.0	7.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
58	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	7.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
59	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	110 110	196	62	9.0	4.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
60	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	540		540	170	18.0	9.0	6.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
61	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	480		480	151	17.0	10.0	5.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
62	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
63	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300		300	94	15.0	8.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
64	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160	150 110	245	77	14.0	6.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
65	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	16.0	8.0	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
66	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
67	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	200		200	63	8.0	3.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
68	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	90	135	42	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
69	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	4.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
70	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140	120	184	58	10.0	6.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
71	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
72	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
73	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
74	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
75	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	14.0	7.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
76	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
77	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
78	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	10.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
79	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
80	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
81	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	460		460	145	18.0	8.0	5.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
82	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
83	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
84	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
85	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	90	80	120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
86	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
87	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
88	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
89	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	80 70	146	46	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
90	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	3.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
91	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	530		530	167	20.0	12.0	6.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
92	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	10.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
93	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	70	122	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
94	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	9.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
95	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	10.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
96	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
97	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	80	144	45	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
98	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	80 70	146	46	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
99	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	7.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
100	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
101	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180	160	241	76	10.0	6.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
102	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220	100	242	76	11.0	6.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
103	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	80	128	40	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
104	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	100	156	49	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
105	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
106	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
107	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
108	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
109	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
110	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
111	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	7.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
112	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
113	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170	130 80	228	72	8.0	5.0	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
114	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
115	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
116	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
117	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
118	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
119	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180	140	228	72	10.0	6.0	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
120	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160	150	219	69	11.0	4.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
121	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
122	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
123	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
124	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	11.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
125	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
126	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130	70	148	46	9.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
127	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
128	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
129	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	9.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
130	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	60 60	131	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
131	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	11.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
132	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
133	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
134	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	13.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
135	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
136	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150	110	186	58	9.0	4.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
137	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	11.0	5.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
138	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	8.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
139	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	9.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
140	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	12.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
141	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	320		320	101	17.0	9.0	3.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
142	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	9.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
143	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
144	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	430		430	135	16.0	9.0	5.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
145	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260		260	82	18.0	8.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
146	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
147	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	530		530	167	24.0	12.0	6.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
148	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	18.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
149	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300		300	94	17.0	9.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
150	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
151	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	13.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
152	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	490		490	154	23.0	10.0	5.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
153	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
154	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	610		610	192	24.0	11.0	7.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
155	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	690		690	217	25.0	13.0	8.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
156	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	6.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
157	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
158	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	660		660	207	24.0	13.0	7.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
159	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	290		290	91	18.0	8.0	3.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
160	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
161	*Dead/Stag*		1200		1200	377	20.0	9.0	14.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Retain	
162	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	1070		1070	336	24.0	14.0	12.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Retain	
163	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
164	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
165	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	90	135	42	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
166	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	8.0	4.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
167	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
168	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580		580	182	22.0	10.0	7.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
169	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
170	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
171	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
172	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	110		110	35	6.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
173	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
174	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	4.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
175	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
176	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
177	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
178	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
179	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
180	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	5.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
181	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	38	4.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
182	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
183	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	6.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
184	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
185	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	6.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
186	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	16.0	6.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
187	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
188	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
189	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280		280	88	14.0	8.0	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
190	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
191	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	290		290	91	16.0	8.0	3.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
192	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
193	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260		260	82	18.0	9.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
194	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
195	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
196	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
197	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	100	172	54	10.0	3.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
198	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
199	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	6.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
200	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210		210	66	13.0	7.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
201	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310		310	97	18.0	11.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
202	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
203	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
204	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
205	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	12.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
206	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	13.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
207	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	13.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
208	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
209	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
210	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
211	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	12.0	6.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
212	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	12.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
213	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	15.0	7.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
214	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
215	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
216	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230	120	259	81	9.0	5.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
217	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
218	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	10.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
219	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	9.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
220	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
221	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	8.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
222	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	500		500	157	20.0	10.0	6.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
223	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
224	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
225	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	260		260	82	19.0	10.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
226	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	16.0	7.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
227	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
228	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	4.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
229	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	12.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
230	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	14.0	8.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
231	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	12.0	6.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
232	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	12.0	6.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
233	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
234	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
235	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
236	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
237	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	12.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
238	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
239	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
240	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	11.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
241	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	10.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
242	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	12.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
243	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	110	163	51	11.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
244	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	12.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
245	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220		220	69	16.0	8.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
246	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	8.0	6.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
247	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	18.0	9.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
248	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
249	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	15.0	5.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
250	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240		240	75	16.0	8.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
251	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	12.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
252	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310		310	97	16.0	8.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
253	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	16.0	5.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
254	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	280		280	88	18.0	8.0	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
255	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200		200	63	16.0	8.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
256	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	12.0	6.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
257	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	150		150	47	8.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
258	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	11.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
259	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210		210	66	13.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
260	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170	70	184	58	11.0	4.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
261	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	6.0	3.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
262	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	390		390	123	17.0	8.0	4.7	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
263	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	18.0	12.0	6.5	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	New	-	-	-	-	Remove	
264	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	500		500	157	20.0	12.0	6.0	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
265	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	530		530	167	11.0	3.0	6.4	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
266	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	230		230	72	8.0	5.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
267	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
268	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	190		190	60	10.0	2.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
269	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
270	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	280		280	88	13.0	8.0	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
271	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	6.0	3.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
272	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	230		230	72	8.0	5.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
273	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	310		310	97	9.0	5.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
274	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	18.0	10.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
275	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	14.0	6.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
276	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	350		350	110	17.0	12.0	4.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
277	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	270		270	85	19.0	11.0	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
278	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	300		300	94	16.0	10.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
279	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	19.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
280	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260		260	82	20.0	9.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
281	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	690		690	217	20.0	15.0	8.3	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
282	*Dead/Stag*		840		840	264	20.0	16.0	10.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
283	*Dead/Stag*		620		620	195	18.0	10.0	7.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
284	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	18.0	6.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
285	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	21.0	9.0	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
286	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310		310	97	19.0	11.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
287	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	16.0	7.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
288	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240		240	75	23.0	11.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
289	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	17.0	10.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
290	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	16.0	6.0	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
291	*Dead/Stag*		600		600	188	23.0	15.0	7.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
292	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	21.0	10.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
293	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	530		530	167	16.0	13.0	6.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
294	*Dead/Stag*		310		310	97	10.0	1.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
295	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	570		570	179	16.0	13.0	6.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
296	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	740		740	232	16.0	13.0	8.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
297	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	640		640	201	15.0	8.0	7.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Small	-	-	Remove	
298	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	7.0	6.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
299	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	210	160	264	83	8.0	6.0	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
300	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220		220	69	14.0	11.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
301	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	340		340	107	13.0	11.0	4.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
302	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180		180	57	2.0	1.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
303	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
304	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	210		210	66	10.0	4.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
305	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	760		760	239	18.0	15.0	9.1	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	Small	-	-	Remove	
306	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	230	170	286	90	11.0	7.0	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
307	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	11.0	8.0	4.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
308	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	820		820	258	20.0	13.0	9.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
309	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	310		310	97	14.0	11.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
310	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
311	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
312	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
313	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	14.0	4.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
314	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	370		370	116	24.0	13.0	4.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
315	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	17.0	12.0	3.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
316	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	21.0	6.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
317	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
318	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	450		450	141	6.0	6.0	5.4	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
319	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
320	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	9.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
321	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	11.0	3.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
322	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
323	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	100	141	44	9.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
324	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	240		240	75	7.0	6.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
325	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220	110 140 130	311	98	6.0	6.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
326	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140	170	220	69	5.0	5.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
327	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	240		240	75	7.0	5.0	2.9	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
328	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
329	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310	150	344	108	14.0	7.0	4.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
330	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	17.0	6.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
331	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	10.0	7.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
332	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	16.0	7.0	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
333	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
334	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240		240	75	18.0	7.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
335	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290		290	91	18.0	10.0	3.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
336	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	310		310	97	17.0	11.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
337	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	12.0	8.0	4.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
338	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	600		600	188	15.0	12.0	7.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
339	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	570	230	615	193	17.0	12.0	7.4	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
340	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	680		680	214	19.0	12.0	8.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
341	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	570		570	179	6.0	6.0	6.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
342	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	470		470	148	13.0	9.0	5.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
343	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	18.0	8.0	4.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
344	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	15.0	7.0	4.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
345	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	360		360	113	17.0	10.0	4.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
346	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	540		540	170	16.0	12.0	6.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
347	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	420		420	132	17.0	12.0	5.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
348	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	630		630	198	18.0	9.0	7.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
349	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	440		440	138	19.0	10.0	5.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
350	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	670		670	210	21.0	14.0	8.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
351	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	520		520	163	21.0	9.0	6.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
352	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	540		540	170	21.0	15.0	6.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
353	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	570		570	179	17.0	9.0	6.8	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
354	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	390		390	123	22.0	12.0	4.7	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
355	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	22.0	11.0	6.5	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
356	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	15.0	7.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
357	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	420		420	132	16.0	10.0	5.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
358	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	390		390	123	17.0	12.0	4.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
359	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	370		370	116	17.0	12.0	4.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
360	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	330		330	104	18.0	9.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
361	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	330		330	104	18.0	10.0	4.0	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
362	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	350		350	110	18.0	7.0	4.2	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
363	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	320		320	101	19.0	9.0	3.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
364	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	18.0	9.0	3.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
365	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	800		800	251	18.0	17.0	9.6	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
366	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	18.0	10.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
367	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	410		410	129	18.0	12.0	4.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
368	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	20.0	13.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
369	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	300		300	94	17.0	10.0	3.6	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
370	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	20.0	16.0	6.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
371	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	610		610	192	21.0	14.0	7.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
372	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	310		310	97	16.0	8.0	3.7	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
373	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	320		320	101	15.0	7.0	3.8	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
374	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	22.0	13.0	6.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
375	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	570		570	179	22.0	16.0	6.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
376	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	300		300	94	15.0	10.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
377	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	360		360	113	18.0	7.0	4.3	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
378	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	370		370	116	17.0	12.0	4.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
379	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	300		300	94	17.0	8.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
380	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	300		300	94	17.0	14.0	3.6	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
381	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	350		350	110	18.0	11.0	4.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
382	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	390		390	123	14.0	11.0	4.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
383	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	480		480	151	20.0	14.0	5.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
384	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	300	270	404	127	16.0	12.0	4.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
385	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	390	120	408	128	16.0	9.0	4.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
386	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	900		900	283	20.0	17.0	10.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
387	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	370		370	116	17.0	13.0	4.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
388	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	360		360	113	20.0	12.0	4.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
389	*Corymbia henryi*	Large-leaved Spotted Gum	300		300	94	23.0	12.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
390	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	16.0	11.0	3.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
391	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310		310	97	18.0	11.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
392	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	20.0	13.0	3.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
393	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	20.0	13.0	3.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
394	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	20.0	13.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
395	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	21.0	10.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
396	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	18.0	9.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
397	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	460		460	145	14.0	7.0	5.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
398	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	12.0	5.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
399	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	655		655	206	17.0	10.0	7.9	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
400	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	450		450	141	17.0	12.0	5.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
401	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	500		500	157	17.0	10.0	6.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
402	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	19.0	11.0	6.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
403	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580		580	182	15.0	8.0	7.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
404	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	38	5.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
405	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	230		230	72	8.0	4.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
406	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	17.0	7.0	4.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
407	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	855		855	269	25.0	14.0	10.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
408	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	190		190	60	5.0	3.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
409	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	250	160 150	333	104	6.0	5.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	Almost Dead
410	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	50	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
411	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	200		200	63	8.0	2.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
412	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
413	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	600		600	188	18.0	8.0	7.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
414	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	8.0	2.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
415	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	15.0	7.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
416	*Dead/Stag*		250		250	79	5.0	3.0	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
417	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	180		180	57	7.0	3.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
418	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
419	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
420	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	240		240	75	10.0	4.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
421	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	270		270	85	11.0	3.0	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
422	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	220		220	69	10.0	4.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
423	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	11.0	4.0	4.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
424	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	340		340	107	15.0	5.0	4.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
425	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	390		390	123	15.0	6.0	4.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
426	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	8.0	2.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
427	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240		240	75	8.0	2.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
428	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	400		400	126	14.0	5.0	4.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
429	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	270		270	85	14.0	6.0	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
430	*Dead/Stag*		260		260	82	3.0	1.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
431	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	3.0	1.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
432	*Dead/Stag*		190		190	60	5.0	1.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
433	*Dead/Stag*		230		230	72	7.0	3.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
434	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	280		280	88	6.0	2.0	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Present	-	Remove	
435	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
436	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	250		250	79	15.0	5.0	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
437	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	160		160	50	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
438	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	230		230	72	10.0	6.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
439	*Dead/Stag*		150	160 130 120	282	89	5.0	4.0	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
440	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	280		280	88	14.0	8.0	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
441	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	16.0	5.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
442	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	160		160	50	10.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
443	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	240		240	75	15.0	8.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
444	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	140		140	44	6.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
445	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	1200		1200	377	18.0	12.0	14.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
446	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	200		200	63	6.0	4.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
447	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	18.0	7.0	4.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
448	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	240		240	75	6.0	6.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
449	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	430		430	135	15.0	13.0	5.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
450	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	300		300	94	5.0	3.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
451	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	200		200	63	10.0	4.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
452	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	150		150	47	3.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
453	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	200		200	63	13.0	5.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
454	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	150		150	47	9.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
455	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	110		110	35	5.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
456	*Dead/Stag*		670		670	210	7.0	1.0	8.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	Chimney Hollow
457	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	450		450	141	16.0	14.0	5.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
458	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
459	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	200		200	63	7.0	8.0	2.4	Regular	Spreading	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
460	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
461	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
462	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	130		130	41	4.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
463	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	450		450	141	18.0	10.0	5.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
464	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	22.0	14.0	6.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
465	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	670		670	210	18.0	9.0	8.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
466	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	10.0	5.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
467	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
468	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	12.0	5.0	3.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
469	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300		300	94	16.0	8.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
470	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	560		560	176	20.0	12.0	6.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
471	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	220	140	261	82	10.0	5.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
472	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	18.0	6.0	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
473	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270		270	85	17.0	7.0	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
474	*Dead/Stag*		180		180	57	5.0	1.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
475	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	16.0	5.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
476	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
477	*Dead/Stag*		180		180	57	4.0	1.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
478	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	350		350	110	16.0	8.0	4.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
479	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	170		170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
480	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	550		550	173	16.0	10.0	6.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
481	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
482	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	440		440	138	14.0	6.0	5.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
483	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	7.0	3.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
484	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
485	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	270		270	85	7.0	5.0	3.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
486	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	210		210	66	9.0	5.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
487	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	270		270	85	16.0	6.0	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
488	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300	680	743	233	22.0	9.0	8.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
489	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220	150 130 90	310	97	5.0	6.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
490	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580		580	182	11.0	6.0	7.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	Glider Feeding Marks ?
491	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	170		170	53	5.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
492	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	5.0	4.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
493	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	180		180	57	7.0	2.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
494	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200	130 160 150	324	102	6.0	6.0	3.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
495	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200	180 180 110	342	107	5.0	6.0	4.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
496	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	740		740	232	17.0	12.0	8.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
497	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	370		370	116	11.0	8.0	4.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
498	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	12.0	6.0	4.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
499	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	10.0	6.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
500	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	720		720	226	14.0	8.0	8.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
501	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	470		470	148	10.0	7.0	5.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
502	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	270	260 520	641	201	7.0	9.0	7.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
503	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	400		400	126	15.0	7.0	4.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
504	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	330		330	104	15.0	5.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
505	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	460		460	145	15.0	8.0	5.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
506	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	670		670	210	19.0	9.0	8.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
507	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	550		550	173	17.0	9.0	6.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
508	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	430		430	135	15.0	6.0	5.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
509	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	10.0	5.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
510	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	315		315	99	15.0	7.0	3.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
511	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	350		350	110	15.0	6.0	4.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
512	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	370		370	116	18.0	9.0	4.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
513	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	370		370	116	16.0	8.0	4.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
514	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	355		355	112	14.0	5.0	4.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
515	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	310		310	97	15.0	6.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
516	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	310		310	97	15.0	5.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
517	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	340		340	107	16.0	7.0	4.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
518	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	315		315	99	14.0	6.0	3.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
519	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	660		660	207	18.0	9.0	7.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
520	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	990		990	311	18.0	9.0	11.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
521	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	510		510	160	17.0	10.0	6.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
522	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	400		400	126	15.0	8.0	4.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
523	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	16.0	7.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
524	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	320		320	101	16.0	7.0	3.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
525	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	380		380	119	16.0	8.0	4.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
526	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	565		565	177	17.0	8.0	6.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
527	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	940		940	295	21.0	11.0	11.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
528	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	650		650	204	23.0	11.0	7.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
529	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	380		380	119	18.0	7.0	4.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
530	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	350		350	110	15.0	6.0	4.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
531	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	320		320	101	7.0	3.0	3.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
532	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	900		900	283	28.0	15.0	10.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
533	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	490		490	154	22.0	9.0	5.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
534	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	325		325	102	16.0	7.0	3.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
535	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	650		650	204	19.0	10.0	7.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
536	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	310		310	97	19.0	7.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
537	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	335		335	105	19.0	7.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
538	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	360		360	113	20.0	9.0	4.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
539	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	870		870	273	24.0	15.0	10.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
540	*Dead/Stag*		1280		1280	402	17.0	4.0	15.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	Present	-	Remove	
541	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	305		305	96	14.0	4.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
542	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	300		300	94	17.0	6.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
543	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	320		320	101	17.0	5.0	3.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
544	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	400		400	126	20.0	10.0	4.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
545	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	300		300	94	12.0	4.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
546	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	360		360	113	22.0	10.0	4.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
547	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	310		310	97	17.0	5.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
548	*Dead/Stag*		440		440	138	18.0	4.0	5.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
549	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	400		400	126	18.0	9.0	4.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
550	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	370		370	116	18.0	8.0	4.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
551	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	360		360	113	15.0	4.0	4.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
552	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	400		400	126	9.0	7.0	4.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
553	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	860		860	270	18.0	9.0	10.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	High	Remove	
554	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	400		400	126	10.0	6.0	4.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
555	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	1530		1530	481	16.0	5.0	15.0	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	
556	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
557	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
558	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
559	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	17.0	6.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
560	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	17.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
561	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
562	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	500		500	157	19.0	7.0	6.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
563	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
564	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	15.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
565	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	13.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
566	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	12.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
567	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
568	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120	190	225	71	6.0	3.0	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
569	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	130	130	184	58	6.0	4.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
570	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
571	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	9.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
572	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	9.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
573	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	15.0	8.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
574	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	17.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
575	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	380		380	119	16.0	10.0	4.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
576	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
577	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170	110	202	64	7.0	3.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
578	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
579	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular		-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
580	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	1290		1290	405	25.0	15.0	15.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	New	Yes	-	-	-	Arborist	
581	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
582	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	14.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
583	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
584	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	9.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
585	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240		240	75	17.0	8.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
586	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
587	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
588	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
589	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	13.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
590	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	11.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
591	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
592	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
593	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	700		700	220	17.0	12.0	8.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Retain	
594	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
595	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	11.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
596	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
597	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	110	156	49	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
598	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140	120	184	58	8.0	4.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
599	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	6.0	5.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
600	*Eucalyptus melanophloia*	Silver-leaved Ironbark	120		120	38	6.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
601	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	19.0	10.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
602	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
603	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
604	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
605	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
606	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
607	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	11.0	7.0	3.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
608	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	310		310	97	17.0	11.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
609	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
610	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	12.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
611	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
612	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	17.0	12.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
613	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	15.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
614	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	16.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
615	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	19.0	12.0	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
616	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	7.0	2.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
617	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
618	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
619	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
620	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
621	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	9.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
622	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	13.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
623	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	70	122	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
624	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	17.0	8.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
625	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	90	70 60	129	40	6.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
626	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
627	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	12.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
628	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	12.0	6.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
629	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	15.0	7.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
630	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	18.0	9.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
631	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	170	197	62	10.0	4.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
632	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	13.0	7.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
633	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	60	117	37	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
634	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	80	136	43	8.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
635	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	8.0	6.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
636	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120	100	156	49	6.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
637	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	90		90	28	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
638	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
639	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	10.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
640	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	250		250	79	8.0	6.0	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
641	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
642	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	11.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
643	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
644	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	80	80	113	36	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
645	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
646	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	11.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
647	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
648	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	60	125	39	3.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
649	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
650	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	9.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
651	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	80	70	106	33	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
652	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
653	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	5.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
654	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
655	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
656	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	80	144	45	12.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
657	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	100 90	168	53	10.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
658	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	80	136	43	10.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
659	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
660	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	8.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
661	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	80	136	43	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
662	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	160	130	206	65	6.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
663	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
664	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	13.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
665	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
666	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	50	121	38	9.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
667	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
668	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
669	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
670	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
671	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	10.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
672	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
673	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
674	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	90	150	47	12.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
675	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150	90	175	55	11.0	6.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
676	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	90	150	47	11.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
677	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	10.0	3.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
678	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	13.0	4.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
679	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	160 130	239	75	9.0	4.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
680	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	80	128	40	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
681	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	80	70	106	33	4.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
682	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	12.0	7.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
683	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	12.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
684	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	70	30	76	24	9.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
685	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	11.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
686	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
687	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	70	122	38	11.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
688	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	110	163	51	12.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
689	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	13.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
690	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	50	112	35	12.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
691	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	13.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
692	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	70	122	38	12.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
693	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	15.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
694	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160	110	194	61	13.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
695	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
696	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	13.0	7.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
697	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	90	70	114	36	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
698	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	90	90	127	40	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
699	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	80 80	158	50	12.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
700	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	11.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
701	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
702	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	90	135	42	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
703	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
704	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
705	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
706	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140	90	166	52	13.0	6.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
707	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	11.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
708	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	10.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
709	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	110	156	49	10.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
710	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	90	110	142	45	9.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
711	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
712	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
713	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	80	144	45	13.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
714	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	18.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
715	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200	100	224	70	16.0	3.0	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
716	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	11.0	7.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
717	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	16.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
718	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	18.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
719	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	80	136	43	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
720	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
721	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
722	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	4.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
723	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	16.0	8.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
724	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
725	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	12.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
726	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150	120	192	60	16.0	4.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
727	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	90	90	127	40	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
728	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	9.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
729	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	10.0	6.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
730	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	17.0	5.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
731	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	20.0	12.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
732	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	9.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
733	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
734	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220		220	69	21.0	3.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
735	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
736	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
737	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
738	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	14.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
739	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	10.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
740	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	10.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
741	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	16.0	7.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
742	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	12.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
743	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170	140	220	69	11.0	4.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
744	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170	80	188	59	18.0	3.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
745	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	780		780	245	26.0	15.0	9.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
746	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	10.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
747	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	9.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
748	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	17.0	4.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
749	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	11.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
750	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	4.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
751	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	12.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
752	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	20.0	16.0	6.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
753	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	13.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
754	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
755	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
756	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	90	60	108	34	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
757	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	12.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
758	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	630		630	198	23.0	15.0	7.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Retain	
759	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	7.0	2.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
760	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	640		640	201	25.0	15.0	7.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Arborist	
761	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
762	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	70	193	61	14.0	3.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
763	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	17.0	5.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
764	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	23.0	7.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
765	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	120	120	170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
766	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	80	80 90	145	45	4.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
767	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
768	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	130	70 90	173	54	5.0	3.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
769	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	11.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
770	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	5.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
771	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
772	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	70	60	92	29	4.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
773	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	90	135	42	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
774	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
775	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	10.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
776	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	6.0	4.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
777	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	100	110 100	179	56	6.0	3.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
778	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
779	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
780	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
781	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120	120	170	53	9.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
782	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
783	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	70	80	106	33	6.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
784	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	50	60 50 50 40 30 50	127	40	6.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
785	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	50	50 60 50 40 10	113	36	4.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
786	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100	80	128	40	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
787	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
788	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	9.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
789	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	90	90 70	145	46	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
790	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100	70	122	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
791	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
792	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	80	128	40	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
793	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
794	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150	160	219	69	8.0	3.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
795	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	80	70	106	33	6.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
796	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
797	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
798	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
799	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	8.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
800	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
801	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	7.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
802	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	6.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
803	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
804	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	9.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
805	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	2.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
806	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	18.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
807	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
808	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
809	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	15.0	6.0	4.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
810	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170	240 160 230	406	128	17.0	8.0	4.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
811	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140	140	198	62	10.0	6.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
812	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220		220	69	18.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
813	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	13.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
814	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	330		330	104	18.0	10.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
815	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	9.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
816	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	270		270	85	22.0	13.0	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
817	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	13.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
818	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	16.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
819	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	370		370	116	22.0	12.0	4.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
820	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	12.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
821	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	12.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
822	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
823	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	20.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
824	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	80		80	25	17.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
825	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	22.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
826	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	13.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
827	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	13.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
828	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	11.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
829	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	17.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
830	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
831	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	16.0	2.0	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
832	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	110	90	142	45	6.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
833	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	21.0	3.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
834	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
835	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	13.0	5.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
836	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
837	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	14.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
838	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
839	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	20.0	8.0	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
840	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	20.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
841	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	430		430	135	23.0	14.0	5.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
842	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	7.0	3.0	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
843	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	12.0	6.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
844	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	10.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
845	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	14.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
846	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
847	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	18.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
848	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	18.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
849	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	12.0	2.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
850	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	19.0	7.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
851	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	22.0	15.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
852	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	14.0	4.0	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
853	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	20.0	13.0	3.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
854	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	25.0	14.0	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
855	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	620		620	195	25.0	15.0	7.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Remove	



ATTACHMENT 10B

Significant Biodiversity Assessment Report prepared by Saunders Havill



Significant Biodiversity Assessment Report

Flinders Lakes (Precinct 1 - Neighbourhood 3B)

Prepared for Pacific International Development Corporation Pty Ltd

11 June 2026

Job No. 8020 E

Saunders Havill

PATHWAYS TO SUCCESS

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Document: 8020 E Significant Biodiversity Assessment Report for Flinders Lakes (Precinct 1 – Neighbourhood 3B) prepared by Saunders Havill for Pacific International Development Corporation Pty Ltd.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASRIS	Australian Soil Resource Information System
DSH	Diameter at Shoulder 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
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
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
SH	Saunders Havill
SRZ	Structural Root Zone
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
VMP	Vegetation Management Plan
WWBW	Waterway Barrier Works

Legislation and Government Departments

DPI	Department of Primary Industries (Qld)
DAMS	Development Assessment Mapping System (administered by SARA)
DETSI	Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (Qld)
DSDIP	Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (Qld)
DNRMMRRD	Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (Qld)
ED Act	*Economic Development Act 2012*
EDQ	Economic Development Queensland (Qld)
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
LCC	Logan City Council
NC Act	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld)
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	*State Planning Policy 2017* (Qld)
VM Act	*Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld)

Reference Documents

ADR	*Acceptable Development Requirements for operational work that is constructing of raising waterway barrier works,* prepared by Queensland Government (dated 23 September 2025).
Development Scheme	*Greater Flagstone Urban Development Area Development Scheme (October 2011), Urban Land Development Authority, The State of Queensland.*
FSRDM	*Fauna Sensitive Road Design Manual: Volume 2- Preferred Practices*, prepared by the Department of Transport and Main Roads (dated June 2010).
IG 14	*PDA Implementation Guideline No. 14 (Environmental values and sustainable resources) (May 2015), Department of Infrastructure Local Government and Planning, The State of Queensland.*
IG 17	*PDA Implementation Guideline No.17 (Remnant Vegetation and Koala Habitat Obligations in Greater Flagstone and Yarrabilba PDAs) (May 2015), Department of Infrastructure Local Government and Planning, The State of Queensland.*
SEQERF	South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Manual, prepared on by Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services on behalf of SEQ Catchments and SEQ Local Governments (dated 2012).



1. Introduction

Saunders Havill (SH) was engaged by Pacific International Development Corporation Pty Ltd (the proponent) 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 Flinders Natural Environment Site Strategy (NESS). This SBAR is required to support proposed development in Flagstone City. The relevant area addressed within this SBAR is described as 'Flinders Lakes – Neighbourhood 3B'. The EDQ approved development context plan has been provided in **Appendix A** and the key property details are displayed in **Table 1**.

The 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	Lot 3, Mount Elliot Road, Flinders Lakes, QLD, 4285
RPD	Part of Lot 3 on S311896
Protected Plants	Partially within High Risk trigger area
VM Act 1999	Category X (non-remnant)
PMAV	2018/001151
Fisheries Act 1994	*Low risk* (Green) Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works *Medium risk* (Orange) Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works (Adjacent)
MSES	MSES - Regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse).
Koala Habitat	Wholly outside of Koala Priority Area Wholly Outside Koala Habitat Area (core)
PDA	Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area
LGA	Logan City
Planning Scheme / Local Plan	Greater Flagstone Urban Development Area Development Scheme
Zoning	Urban Living Green Space
Existing Land Use	Rural
Proposed Land Use	Residential development

1.1. Report Structure

This SBAR adopts the following structure:

Introduction

↓

Desktop Ecological Assessment Methodology and Process

↓

Field Ecological Assessment Methodology and Process

↓

Legislation, Policy and Planning Instruments
Commonwealth, State and Local

↓

Ecological Asssessment Results (Desktop and Field)
Site Values, Habitat Values, Protected Flora, Recommended fieldwork

↓

Development Proposal
Guideline 14 and 17 Responses

↓

Conclusion and Appendices

1.2. Context and Background

Precinct 1 of Flinders Lake falls within the proposed Greater Flagstone Development Scheme. The Flinders Lake – Precinct 1 Context Plan includes eleven (11) residential neighbourhoods and this SBAR concerns Neighbourhood 3B. Neighbourhood 3B is located within the south-western extent of the PDA, approximately 28 kilometres (km) south-east of Ipswich and approximately 25 km south-west of Logan (refer **Figure 1** Site Context). The Neighbourhood 3B extent is bound by non-remnant paddock vegetation with scattered native trees earmarked and approved for residential development to the west, north and south, as well as remnant vegetation, associated with Koala Habitat Areas, in the adjacent eastern property which is not bound by the PDA. Much of the surrounding area has seen a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) which has marked down much of the vegetation as non-remnant, matching the planning intent of the PDA. Currently, majority land use within the surrounding area is cattle grazing and rural residential purposes.

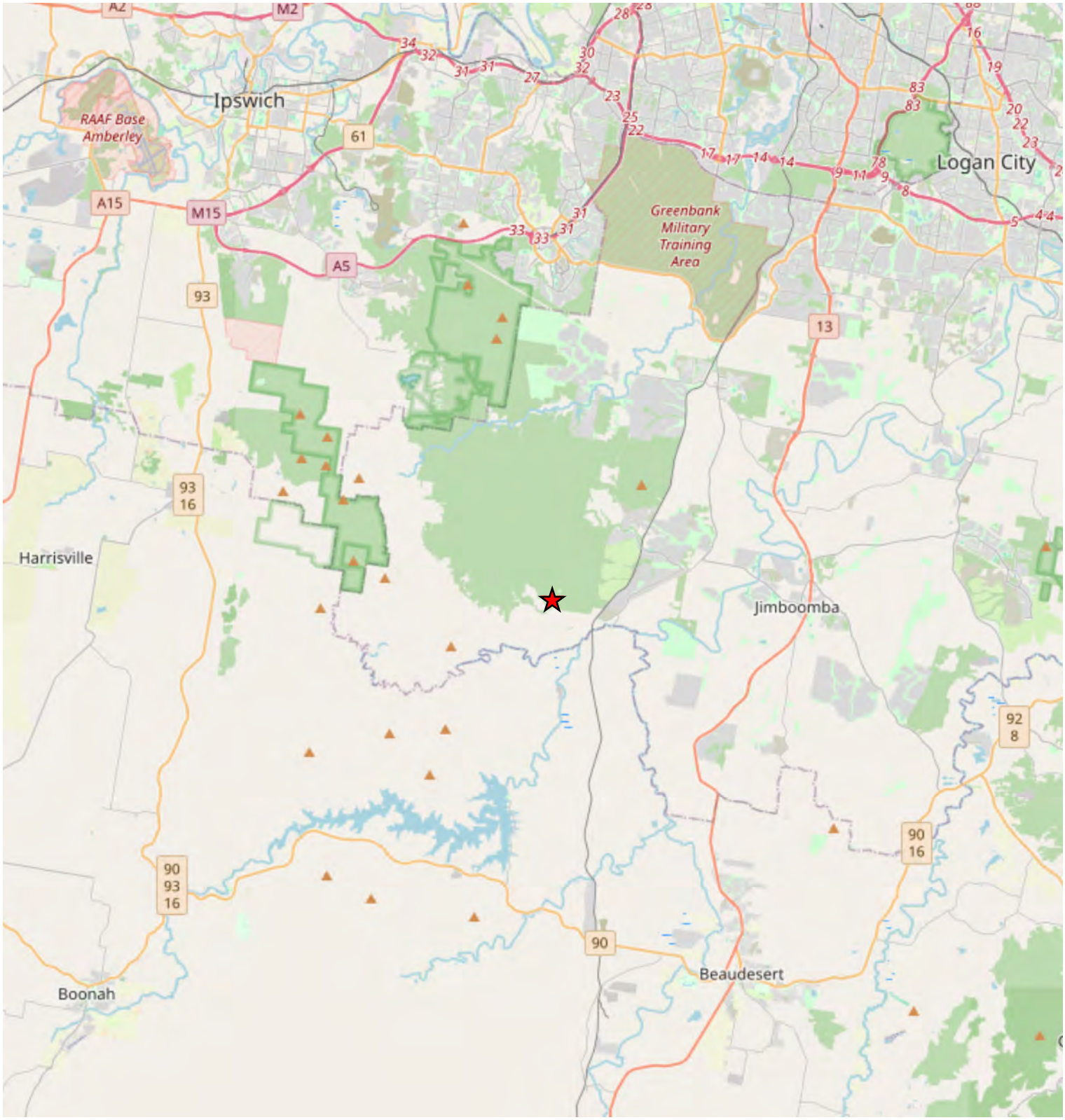
The Neighbourhood 3B site encompasses approximately 17.34 ha of Flinders Lake – Precinct 1. The entirety of Neighbourhood 3B has seen historical clearing and maintained as open paddock (refer **Figure 2** Site Aerial). Some scattered areas of Non-Juvenile Koala Habitat Trees (NJIKT's) have been retained as shade for cattle grazing, however, the entire site is confirmed as Category X (Non-remnant) via PMAV surveys. Adjacent to the site beyond the eastern border exists a large portion of Category B (Remnant) classified as composite RE 12.9-10.2 / 12.9-10.7 / 12.9-10.17. The existing scattered vegetation within the Neighbourhood 3B site currently has no connectivity to this area of wider remnant vegetation due to high levels of fragmentation within the cattle grazing areas.

Two (1) mapped waterway features intersect the Neighbourhood 3B extent, one through the centre and another along the northwestern edge, where both are mapped as Low Risk under QLD Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works. A medium risk waterway exists parallel to the south-western site boundary where desktop analysis identified the potential for impacts to this waterway via an imposed batter along the edge of the works extent. All on site and adjacent waterways are mapped as drainage features under the Water Act 2000.

It should be noted that impacts to Koala habitat across Precinct 1 are still under assessment in regard to the EPBC Act where it has been deemed a controlled action for impacts on Koala. Currently, Precinct 1 is being assessed at the Preliminary Documentation stage with offset for Koala proposed at the Federal level. Depending on the EPBC determination, Implementation Guideline 17 will be addressed where required.

The project site will be developed in accordance with the proposed Development Context Plan (refer **Appendix A**). The Development Context Plan refines outcomes of the site in alignment with the Development Scheme.





LEGEND

★ Neighbourhood 3B and 3C location

Figure 1

Site Context

FILE REFERENCE
8020 E Figure 1 NH3B Site Context A

DATE
9/06/2026

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

0 1 2 3 km

COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
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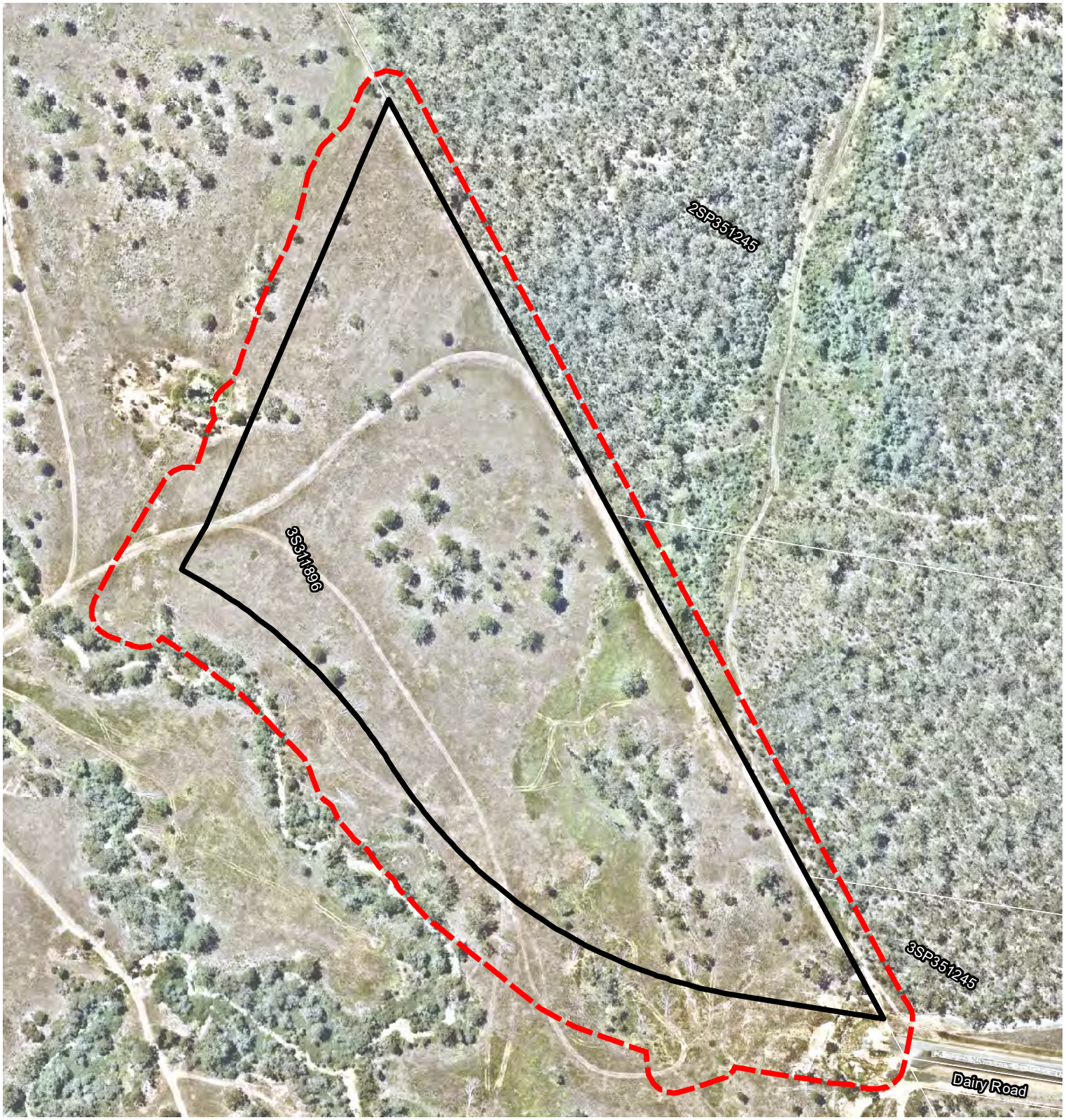
CLIENT

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD

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LEGEND

- Qld DCDB
- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Survey Area

Figure 2

Site Aerial

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FILE REFERENCE
8020 E Figure 2 NH3B Site Aerial A

DATE
9/06/2026

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

0 50 100 m

COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
1:4,000

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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

2.1.1 Database Searches

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 site using the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST);
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) listed threatened species on and around the site using the Wildlife Online Database;
- Public Environmental Databases including Atlas of Living Australia;
- State Government Environmental Overlay Mapping including:
    - Regulated Vegetation Maps under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act);
    - Flora Survey Trigger Areas under the NC Act;
    - 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.



2.1.2 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

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

- Commonwealth Government's *Species Profile and Threats Database* (SPRAT) for the threatened species and ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act; and
- The Queensland Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) threatened species website.

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

The likelihood of threatened fauna species occurring on-site has been assessed against the criteria outlined in **Table 2.**

Table 2: Likelihood of occurrence assessment criteria.

Likelihood of occurrence	Assessment criteria[1]
Unlikely	One or more of: • The investigation area is beyond the known geographic range of the species. • The investigation area does not contain critical habitat types[2] or resources known to be utilized by the species during any stage of its lifecycle. • The investigation area is highly disturbed[3]. • For plant, mammal and reptile species - no contemporary[4] species observations or records of use within 5 km of the investigation area. For avian and bat species - no contemporary species observations or records of use within 20 km of the investigation area.
Possible	For plant, mammal and reptile species - There are contemporary species observations or records of use within 5 km of the investigation area, and it contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species. For avian and bat species - There are contemporary species observations or records of use within 20 km of the investigation area, and it contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species. OR There are contemporary species observations or records of use more than 5 km but within 20 km of the investigation area and the following criteria are met:

[1] Criteria should be used as a guide only. Site- and species-specific factors should be considered by the assessment.
[2] As defined by the species conservation advice or recovery plan.
[3] Contains minimal vegetation cover with a land use incompatible with conservation such as development, extractive industries, agriculture or intensive grazing.
[4] Within 20 years of the date of the assessment.

Likelihood of occurrence	Assessment criteria[1]
	• The investigation area contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species; AND No major barriers to dispersal[5] for the species exist between the location of the record and the investigation area.
Known / Likely	There are contemporary species records within 2 km of the investigation area and the following criteria are met: • The investigation area contains critical habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species; AND • No major barriers to dispersal for the species between the location of the record and the investigation area. OR There are multiple contemporary species records within the investigation area and the site has not been highly disturbed after the records. OR Species was observed or records of use identified during field surveys within or adjacent to the investigation area.

[5] Barriers to dispersal will be species specific, but for tree or ground dwelling fauna may include major roads with no fauna crossing features or dense development.

2.1.3 Aerial History Analysis

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**).

Historic aerial imagery dating back to 1958 shows the site as having similar levels of current vegetation with scattered native trees seen while the adjacent vegetation is observed to be less densely vegetated, including areas now mapped as remnant to the east.

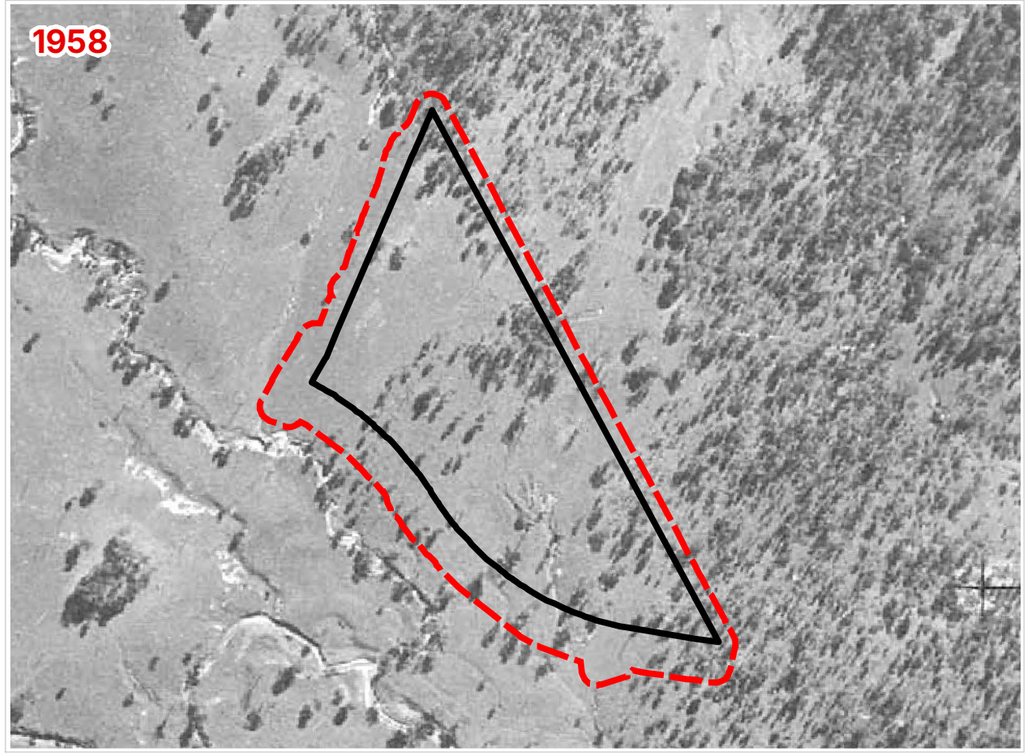
By 1970, the scattered vegetation remained consistent across the site, with the adjacent vegetation appearing more denser than previous years.

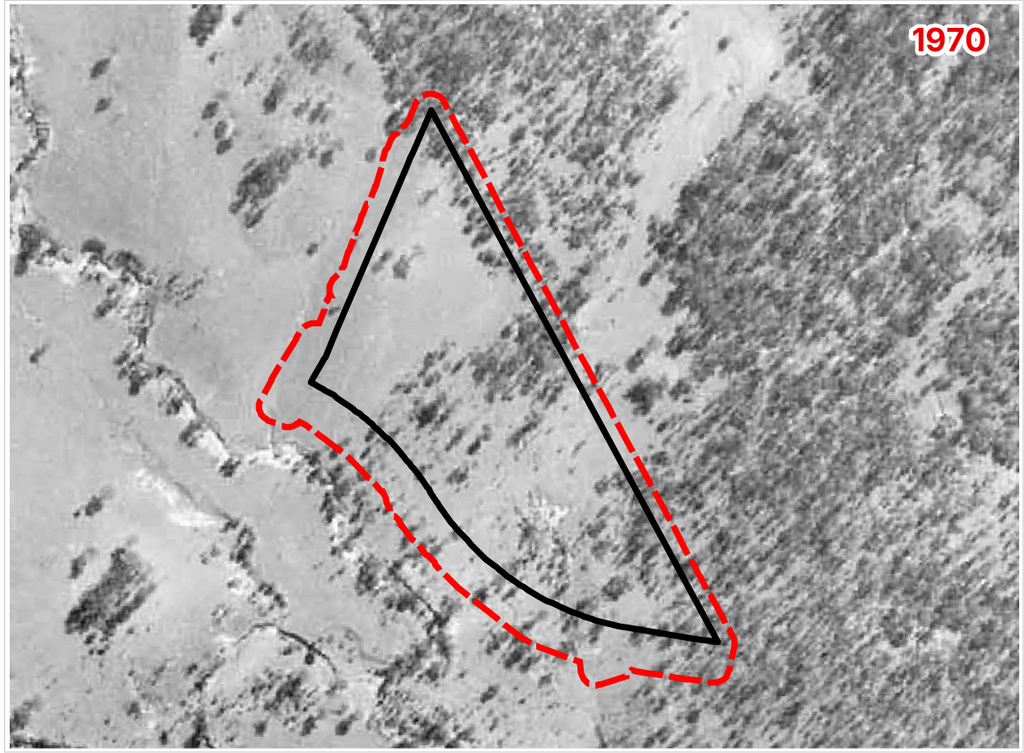
Similar levels of vegetation are observed going into 1987, however, the western waterway is observed to have noticeable regrowth along the banks.

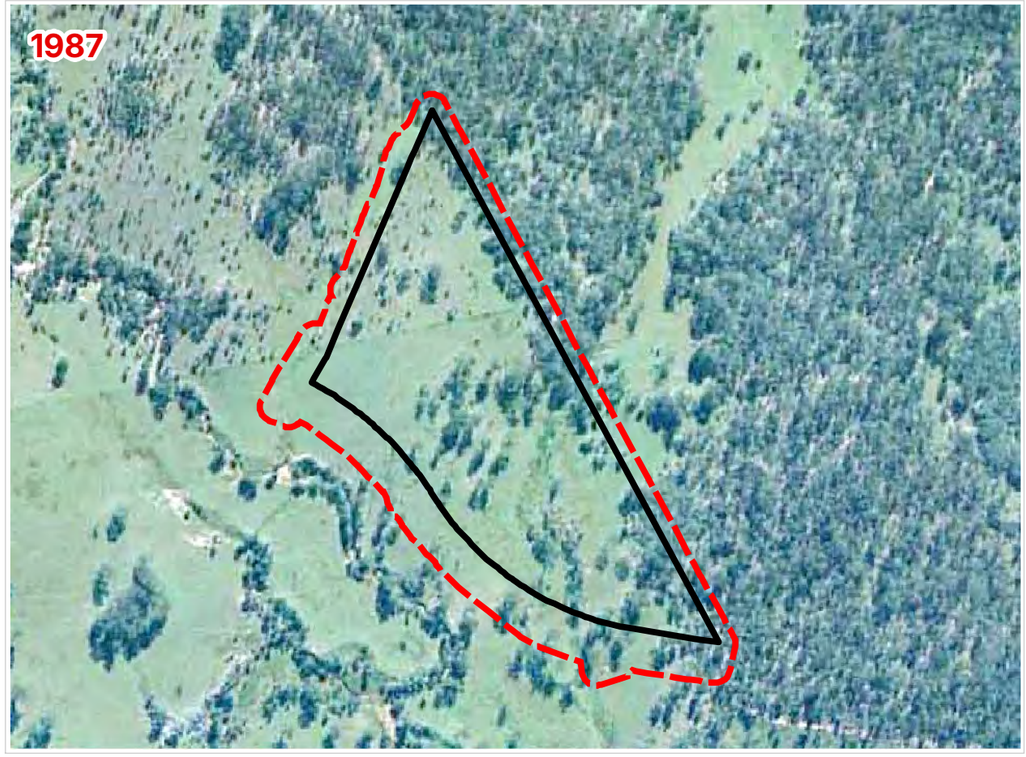
By 2004, vehicle access tracks had been established throughout the site, as well as a general re-establishment of the vegetation adjacent to site to the east.

Current aerials show the extent of more recent access tracks as well as ongoing historical maintenance for grazing purposes.

01. HISTORICAL AERIAL IMAGERY









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LEGEND

Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary

Survey Area

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 50 100 150 m

1:8,000 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

Address / RPD: *31RN506*
37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 01 NH3B Historical Aerial Imagery A

2.2. Field Survey Methodology

Recent ecological field surveys were conducted on the subject site between 31 March and 14 April 2026 in the attempt to confirm the presence of potential matters of ecological significance (MNES, MSES and MLES).

2.2.1 Animal Ethics Permits

SH holds the relevant permits that are required from the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) Animal Ethics and Animal Ethics Committee (AEC) to conduct fauna surveys for environmental consulting (CA 2020/06/1387).

Ecological field surveys were conducted across the subject area in the attempt to confirm suitability of contemporary values present for potential matters of ecological significance. Surveys were conducted in accordance with the following permits help by SH:

- Scientific Purposes Permit **WA0022007** granted under Section 12(f) of Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2017
- Department of Primary Industries (DPI) Ethics clearance **- CA 2020/02/1355**
- Scientific User Registration **- SUR000451**
- Research Permit (Scientific) – **P-SPP-100794835**

2.2.2 Survey Guidelines

All survey methods undertaken have been guided by best practices and where applicable, Commonwealth and State survey guidelines for threatened species. This includes the following methodologies:

- *Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Guidelines.*
- *Survey guidelines for Australia's Threatened Bats.*
- *Survey guidelines for Australia's Threatened Mammals.*
- *Survey guidelines for Australia's Threatened Birds.*

Specific methodology employed is described in the following sections. **Table 3** demonstrates the survey requirements for the target species while **Table 4** demonstrates the contemporary field survey effort across the site.

Table 3: Target Species Survey Requirements

Species	Survey Methods
Phascolarctos cinereus (Koala)	• Direct Observations, • Indirect survey methods (including SAT Surveys).
Petauroides volans (Greater Glider)	• Spotlighting, • Stag watching at dusk, • Habitat searching for suitable den trees.
Pteropus poliocephalus (Grey-headed Flying-fox)	• Desktop survey for location of camps, • Vegetation community surveys, • Spotlighting surveys.
Melaleuca irbyana (Swamp Tea-tree)	NC Act surveys in areas mapped as high risk areas.

Table 4: Survey Effort

Date	Survey Hours (1 ecologist = 8 hrs)	
	Diurnal (hrs)	Nocturnal (hrs)
31 March 2026	16 (two ecologists)	
2 April 2026	16 (two ecologists)	
14 April 2026	16 (two ecologists)	3.0 Hours (two ecologists)
Total	48	3.0

2.2.3 Ecological Assessment Areas

The site was separated into four (4) ecological assessment areas based on the vegetation communities, waterway drainage corridors and land zone characteristics. These include:

- Area 1 – Adjacent eastern vegetation
- Area 2 – South-eastern waterway vegetation
- Area 3 – South-western waterway vegetation
- Area 4 – Disturbed paddock with scattered Eucalypts

Refer to **Plan 2** for the location of the above ecological assessment areas.

2.2.4 Observational Survey for Significant Flora and Fauna, Habitat Trees and Biodiversity Values

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

The observational survey included identification of ecological features and values such as broad vegetation communities, fauna habitats, and connectivity. Specific attention was paid to threatened flora and fauna species.

For the purposes of this report, a significant flora and fauna species has been defined as a species that is scheduled as 'critically endangered', 'endangered', 'vulnerable' or conservation dependent under the Commonwealth EPBC Act of NC Act.

2.2.5 Ground-truthing of Vegetation Communities

Vegetation was ground-truthed and assessed against mapping under the relevant planning instrument overlays, current VM Act Regional Ecosystem (RE) mapping and pre-clear mapping. A comprehensive flora survey was undertaken using a methodology consistent with the established formats used by the Queensland Herbarium (Nelder *et al*., 2020 and Hnatiuk *et al*., 2009). Survey methodology comprised an initial visual audit, followed by quantitative assessment of vegetation associations and communities. Distinct vegetation community boundaries were delineated during field survey assessment.

2.2.6 Waterway Assessment

The physical attributes of the flow paths throughout the property were assessed generally as per the Australian River Assessment System (AUSRIVAS) field protocol[6]. Site mapped waterways and flow paths were assessed in terms of their geomorphology and features indicative of a natural watercourse, such as existing habitat features *i.e.,* presence of aquatic vegetation, macrophytes and woody debris.

[6] Parsons, M., Thoms, M. and Norris, R., 2002, *Australian River Assessment System: AusRivAS Physical Assessment Protocol*, Monitoring River Heath Initiative Technical Report no 22, Commonwealth of Australia and University of Canberra, Canberra.



Data recording sheets were completed at areas where the proposed development might impact the onsite waterways, 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.

Refer to **Plan 3** Field survey Effort for the Waterway assessment survey locations.

2.2.7 Motion Sensor Camera Detection

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.

Three (3) camera traps were installed across the site and remained active for 15 days from 30 March to 14 April 2026. The cameras were attached 30-100 cm from the ground on a tree trunk and directed towards landscape features. Traps were baited using a general fauna mammal bait consisting of a mixture of peanut butter and oats.

Refer to **Plan 3** for the location of the motion sensor camera traps.

2.2.8 Nocturnal Searches and Spotlighting

A combination of high-powered spotlights and head torches were used to detect nocturnal mammals, birds, reptiles within the site. 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).

A combination of high-powered spotlights and head torches were used to sample for nocturnal mammals, birds, reptiles and frogs across the proposed action area. This technique involved detecting eye shine, and a record of vegetation density was taken. Additional information recorded included the prevailing conditions and search effort. This method was completed across the site on 14 March 2026.

Refer to **Plan 3** for the location of nocturnal searches and spotlighting survey.

2.2.9 Incidental bird observations

This technique is a non-intrusive active area search that provides an estimate of diurnal bird species occurrence and abundance. Inclement weather was avoided as this greatly reduces the detection of bird



species. The abundance of flowering trees at the survey site was observed, as this can influence the abundance and composition of nectar feeding diurnal birds. Further observations were recorded over several hours during other survey activities.

Birds were identified from either direct observation or by their calls.

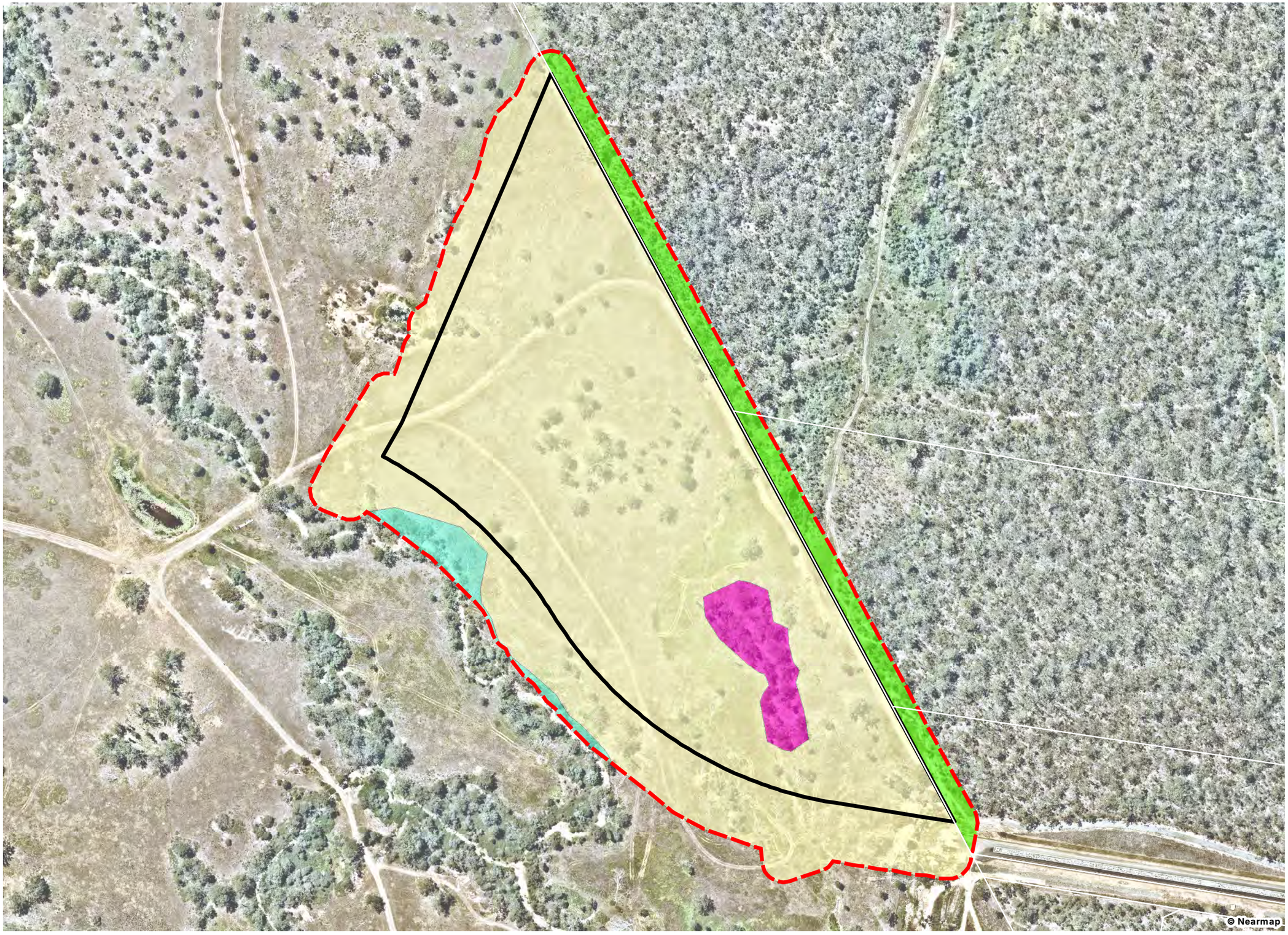
2.2.10 GPS Tree Plot

A tree plot survey was conducted across the site to identify and describe the vegetation values, namely those considered to contain habitat features (≥ 300mm DSH) within the central scattered vegetated area of the site as well as Koala habitat trees (≥ 100mm DSH) and native vegetation (≥ 200mm DSH) within 20 metres of the boundaries in particular the adjoining western remnant vegetation. A handheld GPS device (Trimble) was used 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 Shoulder Height (DSH);
- height of the tree;
- canopy spread;
- health assessment (canopy, trunk); and
- habitat values (for example, presence and/or number of hollows, nests, termites, scratches and scats).



02.ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT UNITS



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LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Qld DCDB
- Survey Area

Assessment Units

- Adjacent Eastern Vegetation (1.67 ha)
- South-eastern Wwaterway Vegetation (0.71 ha)
- South-western Waterway Vegetation (0.50 ha)
- Disturbed paddock with Scattered Ecualypts (18.61 ha)

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 50 100 150 m

1:3,500 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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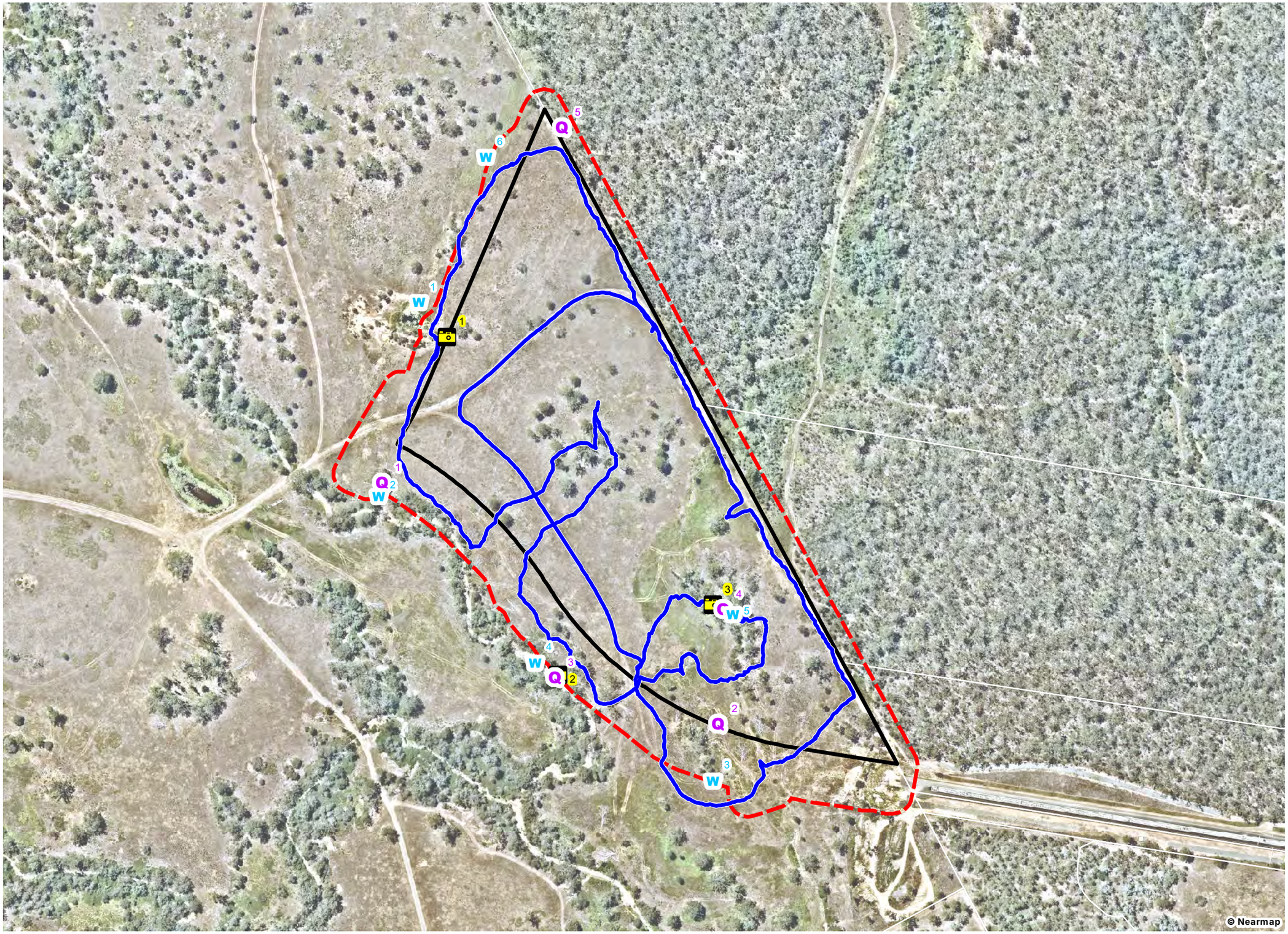
FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

Address / RPD: 31RN506 37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 02 NH3B Ecological AUs A

03.FIELD SURVEY EFFORTS



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LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Bound
- Qld DCDB
- Survey Area
- Waterway Assessment Locations
- Camera Trap Locations
- Quaternary Survey Locations
- Spotlighting Survey

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 50 100 15

1:4,000 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

Address / RPD: 31RN506 37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 03 NH3B Field Survey Effort A

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.

An EPBC Act Protected Matters Report (PMR) was obtained using the Commonwealth's Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST). The search provides a list of wetlands of international significance, TECs, threatened species and other MNES which have the potential to be temporarily or permanently located within a 5 km search radius from the central point of the development site. **Table 5** lists a summary of these results relevant to the site. The PMR is provided in **Appendix B**.

Table 5: EPBC Act PMR Search Results

Threatened Ecological Communities		
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland – Endangered (community may occur within area). **Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia** – Critically Endangered (community likely to occur within area). **White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland** – Critically Endangered (community likely to occur within 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). **Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia** –Endangered (community likely to occur within area). **Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains** – Endangered (community may occur within area). **Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland** – Endangered (community may occur within area).		
Threatened Species		
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Status**
Birds		
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	Endangered
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Vulnerable
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Vulnerable

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	Vulnerable
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen's Fig-Parrot	Critically Endangered
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	Endangered
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Vulnerable
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	Vulnerable
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	Critically Endangered
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	Vulnerable
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	Endangered
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button-quail	Vulnerable
Fish		
Maccullochella mariensis	Mary River Cod	Endangered
Insects		
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans	Australian Fritillary	Critically Endangered
Mammals		
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat	Endangered
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population)	Endangered
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider (southern and central)	Endangered
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	Vulnerable
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Vulnerable
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)	Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)	Endangered
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo (northern)	Vulnerable
Pseudomys novaehollandiae	New Holland Mouse, Pookila	Vulnerable
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable
Plants		
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint Grass	Vulnerable
Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart	Vulnerable

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Bulbophyllum globuliforme	Miniature Moss-orchid, Hoop Pine Orchid	Vulnerable
Coleus habrophyllus	null	Endangered (listed as Plectranthus habrophyllus)
Cryptostylis hunteriana	Leafless Tongue-orchid	Vulnerable
Cupaniopsis shirleyana	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	Vulnerable
Cupaniopsis tomentella	Boonah Tuckeroo	Vulnerable
Dichanthium setosum	bluegrass	Vulnerable
Fontainea venosa	null	Vulnerable
Leuzea australis	Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle	Vulnerable (listed as Rhaponticum australe)
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak	Vulnerable
Macadamia tetraphylla	Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut	Vulnerable
Notelaea lloydii	Lloyd's Olive	Vulnerable
Notelaea x ipsviciensis	Cooneana Olive	Critically Endangered (listed as Notelaea ipsviciensis)
Picris evae	Hawkweed	Vulnerable
Planchonella eerwah	Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple	Endangered
Rhodamnia rubescens	Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood	Critically Endangered
Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Native Guava	Critically Endangered
Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	Vulnerable
Sophora fraseri	null	Vulnerable
Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax, Toadflax	Vulnerable
Reptiles		
Delma torquata	Adorned Delma, Collared Delma	Vulnerable
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake	Endangered

Precinct 1 is currently under assessment for an EPBC Act approval where it was determined a controlled action for impacts to Koala. Currently, the project is being assessed at the Preliminary Documentation stage where any declared significant impacts proposed will be offset at the Federal level.



3.2. *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

The NC Act 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 central point of the site. The list of threatened species under the NCPR and NCAR with the potential to occur on or near the project are presented in **Table 6**. Refer to **Appendix C** for full search results.

Table 6: NC Act Wildlife Online Search Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Birds		
Ninox strenua	Powerful Owl	Vulnerable
Mammals		
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Endangered
Plants		
Melaleuca irbyana	Swamp Tea-tree	Endangered
Reptile		
Adelotus brevis	Tusked Frog	Vulnerable

The protected plants regulatory framework under the NC Act, establishing survey and approval triggers, and processes for clearing protected plants. The protected plant definition includes all presumed extinct, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and/or near threatened plant species listed by name in Schedules 1 and 2 of the NCPR and least concern wildlife, not listed by name but identified as a plant indigenous to Australia in Schedule 6. Furthermore, the plant must be considered *in the wild* in order to be a protected plant.

The NC Act identifies *in the wild* as 'in an independent state of natural liberty'. Several factors influence whether a protected plant is *in the wild*:

- 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.

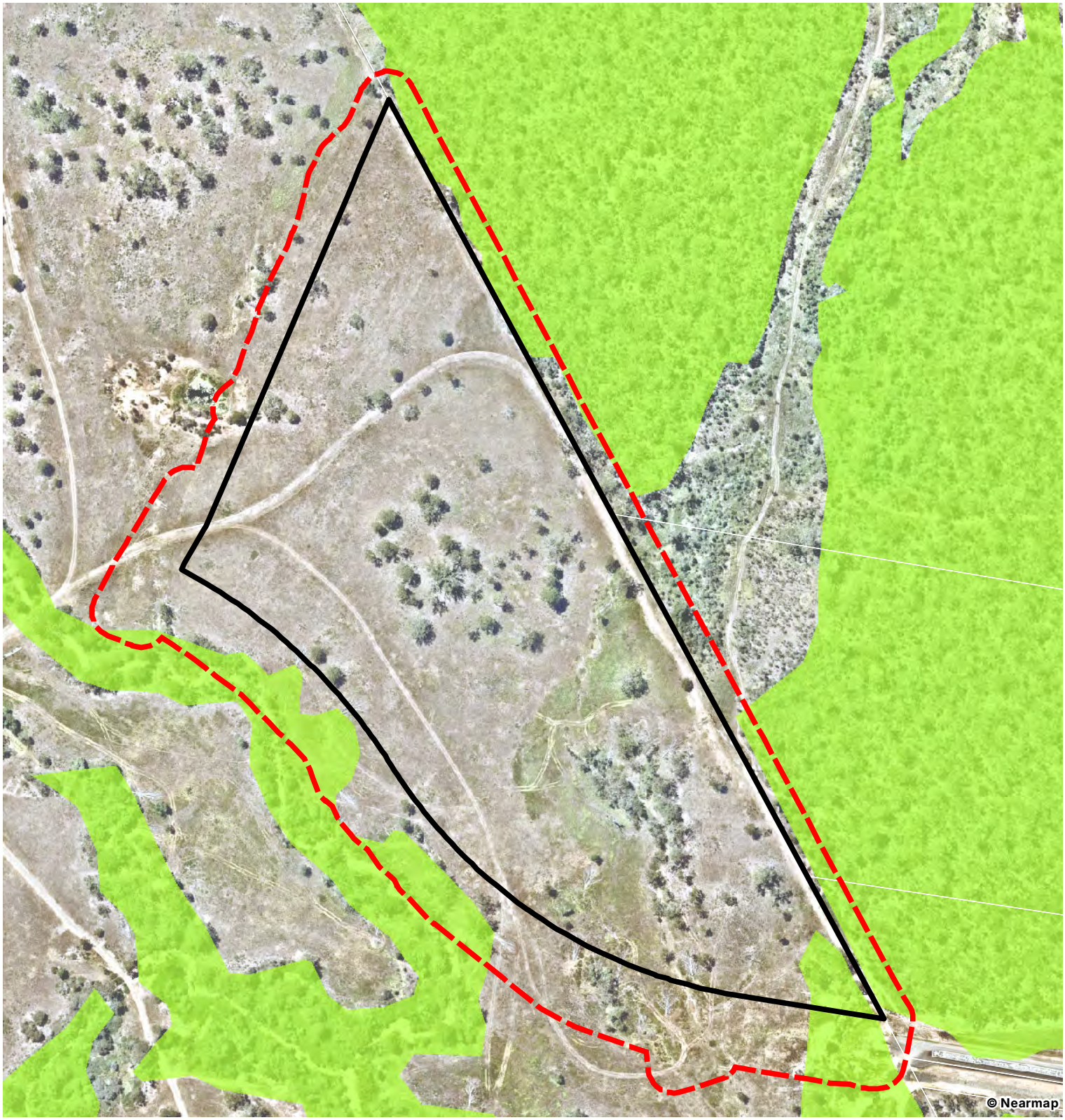
Typically, planted specimens are not considered *in the wild* and an authority or permission is not necessary for the taking of such specimens. If a specimen is confirmed as *in the wild,* the plant must not be 'taken'—which includes being cleared—unless the taking is under:

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



A search of the protected plants flora survey trigger map identified that the development site is partially located within a 'high risk area' for protected plants (refer **Figure 3**). Therefore, a flora survey in accordance with the Protected Plants Guideline will be required as a part of operational works.

If there are '*in the wild*' threatened plants identified within the site or within 100 m of proposed clearing areas, the person/entity completing the clearing will need to acquire a clearing permit unless an exemption applies. No threatened plants were recorded on site during field surveys.



LEGEND

- Qld DCDB
- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Survey Area
- High risk area - flora survey trigger

Figure 3

NCA: Protected Plants
Flora Survey Trigger

FILE REFERENCE
8020 E Figure 3 NH3B NCA A

DATE
9/06/2026

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

0 50 100 m

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GDA 2020 MGA Z56

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3.3. *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) is the key mechanism by which the Queensland Government protects the State's environmental resources pertaining to vegetation. Under the VM Act, 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 VM Act also protects 'essential habitat' vegetation where listed threatened species have been known to occur.

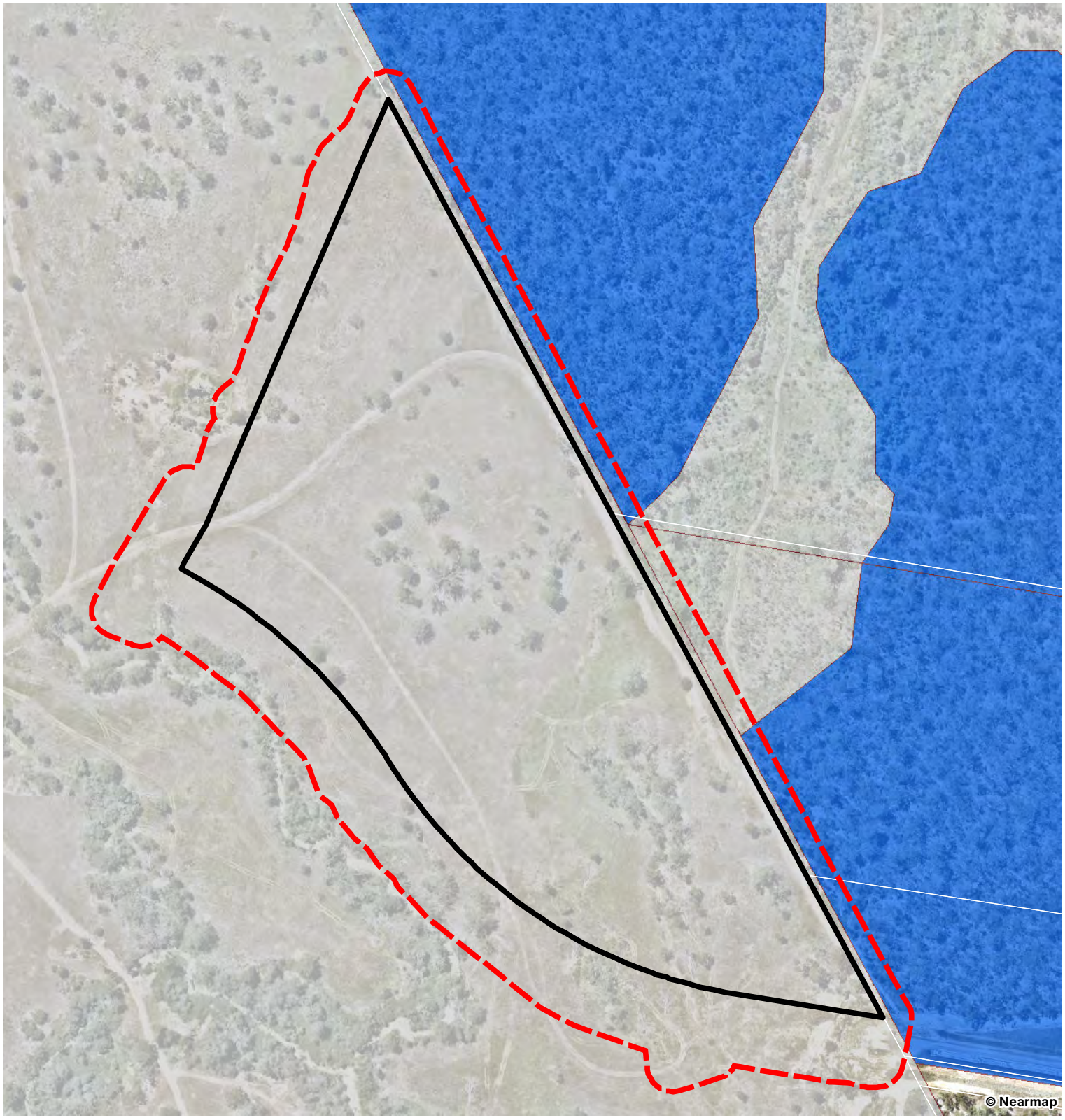
Regulated vegetation management mapping shows vegetation categories used to determine clearing requirements. While areas shown on the map as Category X are not regulated under the VM Act, those shown as Category A, B, C or R are subject to clearing requirements. The latter vegetation categories can only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

Under the VM Act, the site is entirely mapped as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation, while Category B (remnant) vegetation is present within the adjacent Lot beyond the eastern Border of the site (described as Lot's 2&3 on SP351245). A Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) assessment has been conducted over the entirety of Precinct 1 (PMAV 2018/001151) as well as the adjacent eastern Lot's (PMAV 2007/007509). As confirmed by the PMAV, regional ecosystems present within the adjacent lot include a composite RE of 'Least Concern' RE12.9-10.2, RE12.9-10.17 and 'Of Concern' RE12.9-107 (refer **Figure 4**). While the adjacent vegetation is not set to be impacted as a part of this development, there is potential that the vegetation's proximity to working areas presents the risk of impact. As such, this vegetation is considered within a survey area buffer and is recognised as essential habitat for *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala). Several watercourses of varying stream order (1-2) are mapped either within the site extent or survey buffer area. All values present within the buffer area are to be retained as a part of the project.

As the site lies within a PDA, Schedule 21, Part 2 (e) of the *Planning Regulation 2017* (PR) applies where the clearing of vegetation within the NH3B extent is considered exempt clearing. Therefore, an assessment against *State Code 16* is not required.

While the provisions of the VM Act do not apply within a Priority Development Area (PDA), the mapping provides guidance with respect to areas of potential vegetative significance.





LEGEND

- Qld DCDB
- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Survey Area

PMAV Category

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

Figure 4

VMA Property Map of Assessable Vegetation

FILE REFERENCE
8020 E Figure 4 PMAV Vegetation A

DATE
9/06/2026

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

0 50 100 m

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3.4. SEQ Koala Habitat Areas - Planning Regulation 2017, Schedule 11

The new SEQ koala conservation planning framework commenced on 7 February 2020 and introduced new mapping and regulations for koala priority areas and koala habitat areas (core habitat). Locally refined koala habitat areas have since been included in the new SEQ koala habitat mapping on a temporary 2-year basis, before these areas will be incorporated into the koala habitat area (core habitat) mapping. Koala habitat areas (locally refined) are afforded the same protection as koala habitat areas (core habitat) and is subject to the same requirements under the *Planning Regulation 2017* (PR).

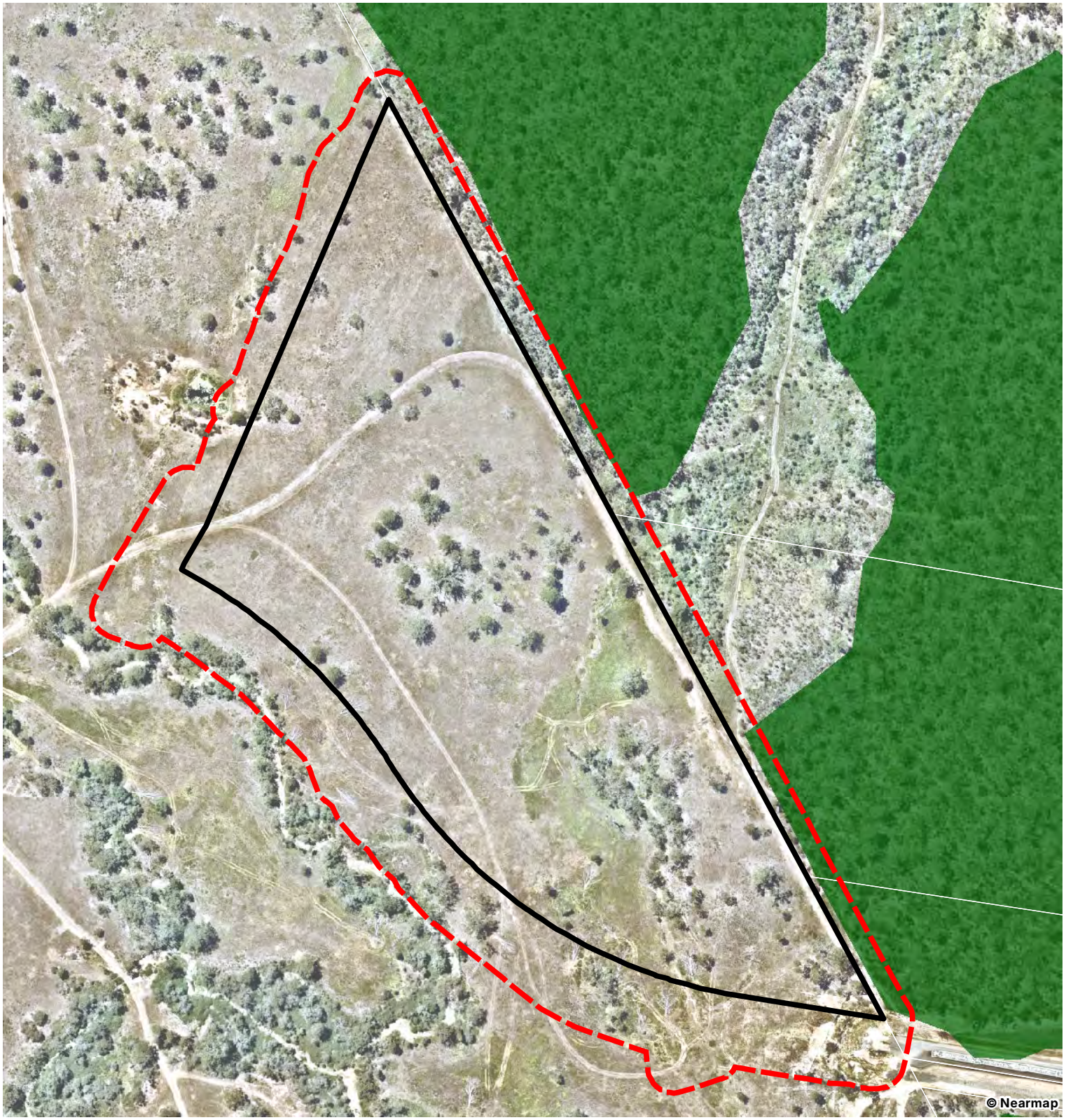
Schedule 10, Part 10 (Koala habitat in SEQ region), Division 3, Subdivision 3 (Referral agency assessment), Table 1 – Assessable development under s16B, development interfering with koala habitat in koala habitat areas outside koala priority areas states that a development application is assessable under section 16B of the *Planning Regulation 2017* through the referral agency and is assessed under State Development Assessment *Code 25: Development in South East Queensland koala habitat areas*.

Schedule 10, Part 10 (Koala habitat in SEQ region), Division 3, (Development interfering with koala habitat in koala habitat areas outside koala priority areas), Subdivision 1 (Assessable development) states that –

1. *Development is assessable development to the extent the development involves interfering with koala habitat in an area that –*
    a. *Is a koala habitat area; but*
    b. *Is not a koala priority area.*
2. *However, subsection (1) does not apply to the extent the development –*
    a. *Is exempted development; or*
    b. *Is assessable development under section 16C; or*
    c. *Is in an identified koala broad-hectare area; or*
    d. *Is carried out under a development permit given for an application that was properly made before 7 February 2020; or*
    e. *Is consistent with a development approval –*
        i. *In effect for the premises on which the development is carried out; and*
        ii. *Given for an application that was properly made before 7 February 2020.*

Notably, PDA related development is exempt from assessment under the State Koala Framework.

Regardless, the site is not mapped as being within a Koala Priority Area (KPA) or as containing any Koala Habitat Areas (KHA, refer **Figure 5**). Some Koala habitat is present within the adjacent site to the east but that will not be impacted as a part of this project. To note, that land is earmarked and approved for future development.



LEGEND

- Qld DCDB
- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Survey Area
- Koala Habitat Areas
- Koala Priority Areas

Figure 5

Koala Priority Areas and Koala Habitat Areas

FILE REFERENCE
8020 E Figure 5 NH3B Koala A

DATE
9/06/2026

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

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3.5. *Fisheries Act 1994*

The *Fisheries Act 1994* regulates the use, conservation and improvement of Queensland's fisheries resources and fish habitats. The legislation controls the impact from coastal development on marine fish habitat, including protected marine plants, declared fish habitat areas and waterway barrier works. Development proposals that modify or have a temporary or permanent loss of fish habitat or passage are assessed by the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) Fisheries division.

Two (2) *low risk* (green) waterways for waterway barrier work (WWBW) features are mapped as being present across the site; one (1) bisecting the site from the central eastern edge to the southern boundary, the other passing drainage along the western boundary. This second waterway also travels parallel to the northwestern boundary within the potential impact buffer zone, where another *medium risk* (orange) waterway exists intersecting the southwestern site boundary (refer **Figure 6**).

A response to State Development Assessment *Code 18: Waterway barrier works* is required where development that proposes to create waterway barrier works within a waterway does not meet *Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works* (ADR).

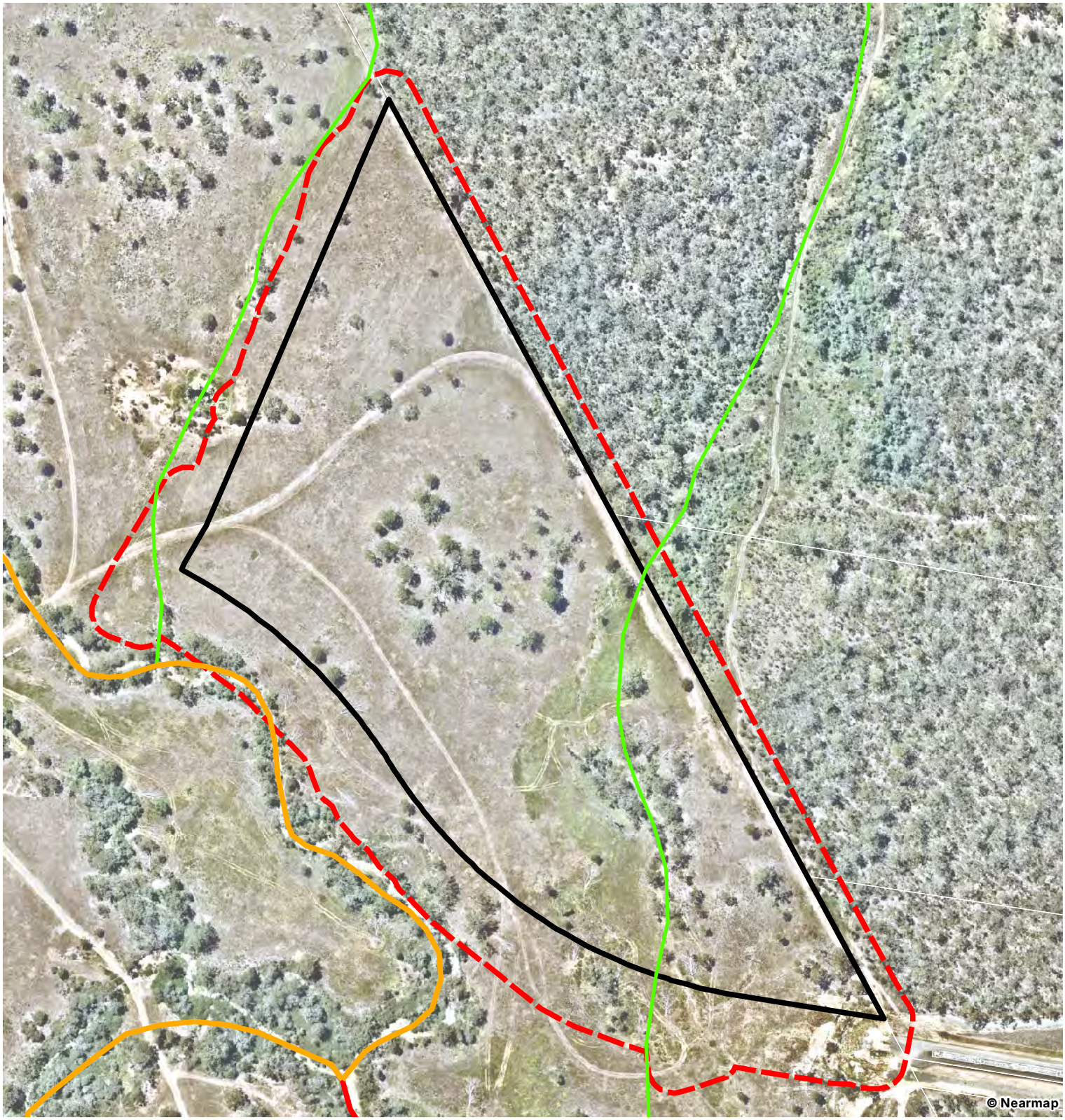
3.6. Water Act 2000

Interfering with watercourses may be regulated under the *Water Act 2000*, which sets out requirements for Riverine Protection (Part 4 d (1) s218). The Water Act provides a framework for the sustainable management of Queensland's water resources and quarry material. Under the Act, a Riverine Protection Permit is required to be obtained if works within a watercourse result in filling, excavation or clearing unless these works meet an exemption.

All three (3) identified features mapped under the *Fisheries Act 1994* are mapped as Drainage Features under the *Water Act 2000.* All Drainage Features present are mapped as unnamed tributaries of Teviot Brook (refer **Figure 7**).

Drainage features are not subject to the provisions of the *Water Act 2000*.





LEGEND

- Qld DCDB
- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Survey Area

Waterways

Risk of Impact

- 1 - Low
- 2 - Moderate
- 3 - High
- 4 - Major
- Tidal waterway
- Fish habitat area

Figure 6

Fisheries - Waterway for Waterway Barrier Works

FILE REFERENCE
8020 E Figure 6 NH3B Fisheries A

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Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

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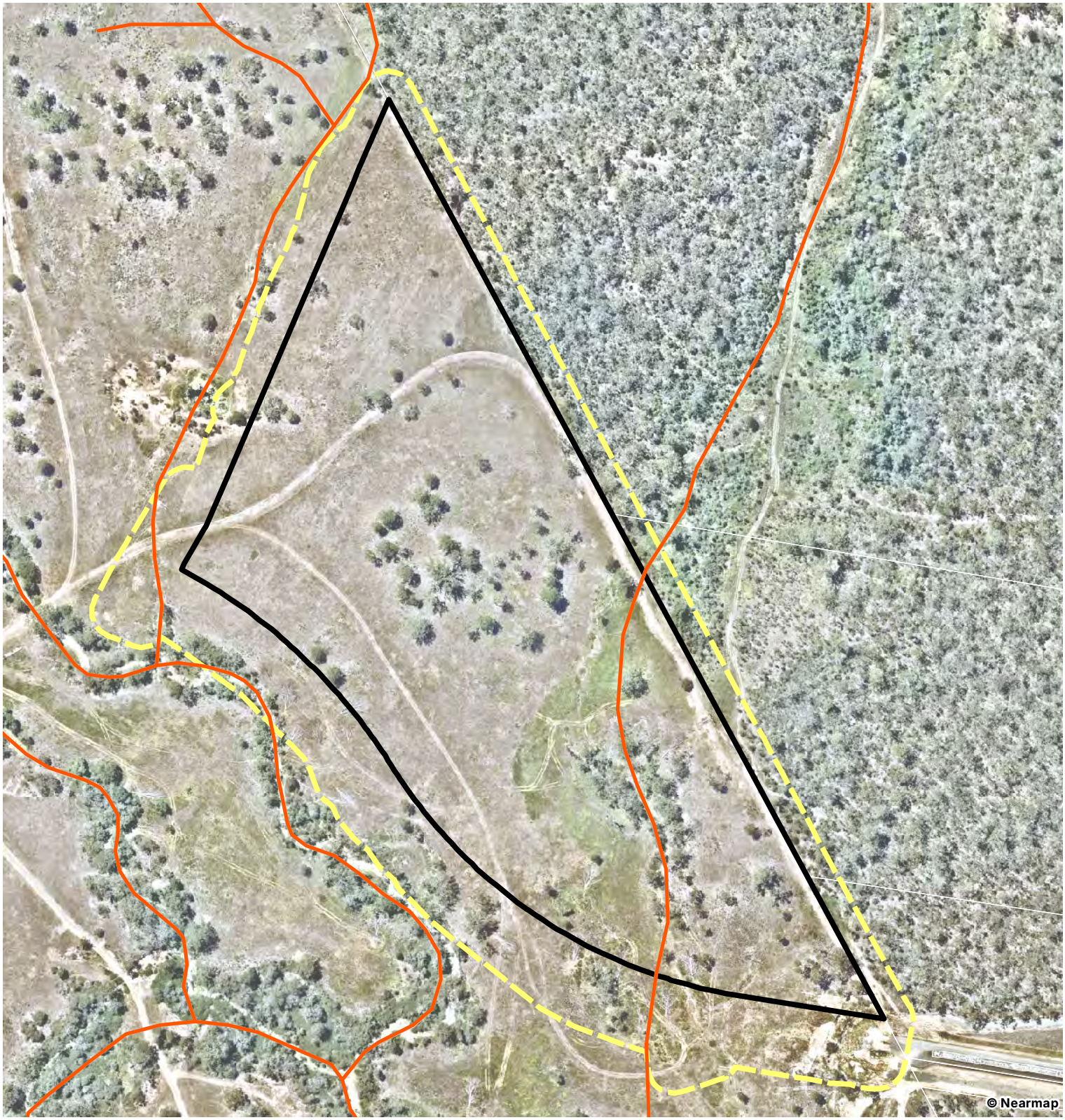
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LEGEND

- Qld DCDB
- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Survey Area
- Spring [defined by Water Act 2000]
- Lake [defined by Water Act 2000]
- Downstream Limit [defined by Water Act 2000]
- Drainage Feature [defined by Water Act 2000]
- Watercourse [defined by Water Act 2000]
- Unmapped Feature [defined by the Water Act 2000]

Figure 7

Water Act - Waterways and Drainage Features

FILE REFERENCE
8020 E Figure 7 NH3B Water Act Waterways A

DATE
9/06/2026

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3.7. *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).

3.8. Other Queensland Environmental Legislation

Other Queensland environmental legislation has been reviewed in the context of the proposed development. **Table 7** 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. Refer to **Appendix D** for a copy of the detailed Environmental Searches.

Table 7: State and Local Government Legislation and Mapping Constraints Relative to the Site.

Legislation	Mapping	Purpose	Relevance to development site
Coastal Hazards (Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995)	**Appendix D** – Map 16	The *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* seeks to protect the coastal resources of the coastal zone under State Code 8: Coastal development and tidal works. It establishes a framework for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and management of the coastal zone with regard to the core objectives of the national strategy for ecologically sustainable development in the use of the Coastal Zone. It also ensures decisions about land use and	**Not applicable** No areas subject to coastal hazards are mapped on-site and the site is not located within a Coastal Management Area.

Legislation	Mapping	Purpose	Relevance to development site
		development safeguard life and property from the threat of coastal hazards.	
State Planning Policy 2017	**Appendix D** – Map 12	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 site is mapped as containing Biodiversity MSES for Wildlife Habitat (SEQ koala habitat – core) and MSES for Regulated Vegetation (intersecting a watercourse). More mapping exists across other portions of Precinct 1 however these will be addressed within subsequent applications. This mapping does not trigger any specific requirements for development due to the location of the site within the Greater Flagstone PDA, however can provide guidance on matters that may occur.

3.9. 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 8**). Descriptions of these soils are provided in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Soil Description

Soil Classification	Soil Description
Chromosols	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



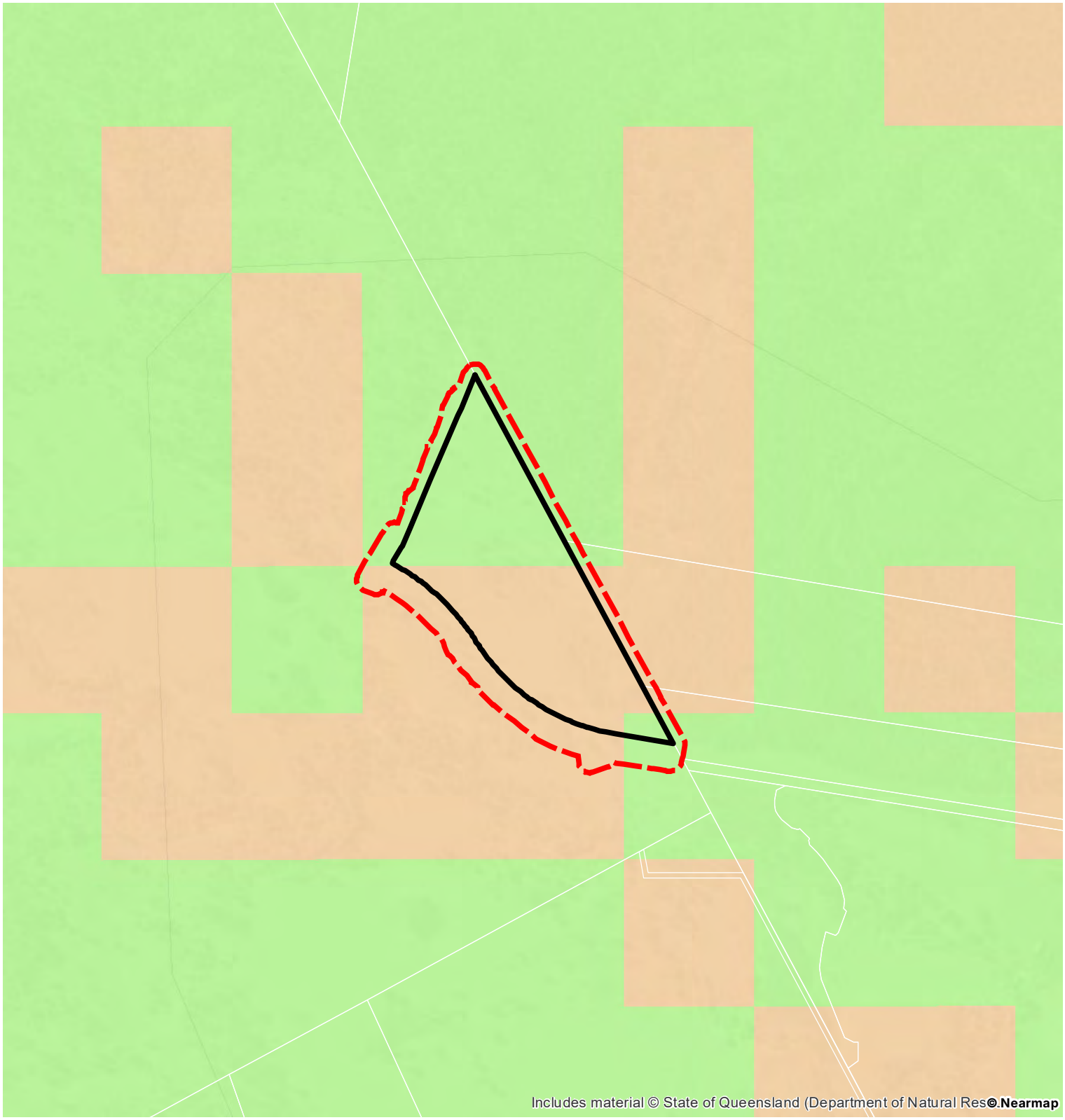
Soil Classification	Soil Description
	agricultural potential with moderate chemical fertility and water-holding capacity. They can be susceptible to soil acidification and soil structure decline.
Kurosols	Kurosols are texture-contrast soils. They are strongly acid (pH below 5.5). Kurosols occur along the coast, mainly in southern Queensland.

3.10. Town Planning Instruments

The development proposal occurs within the Greater Flagstone PDA, declared 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*, VM Act, 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 entire extent of NH3B as Urban Living with some Greenspace (refer **Figure 9**).

Development applications referred to EDQ for assessment against the Development Scheme will be assessed against the EDQ's Implementation Guidelines. Specifically, IG14 and in this case and criteria as specified in the endorsed NESS.



LEGEND

- Qld DCDB
- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Survey Area

Australian Soil Classification

- Chromosols
- Kurosols

Figure 8

Australian Soil Classification

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FILE REFERENCE
8020 E Figure 8 NH3B ASRIS Soils A

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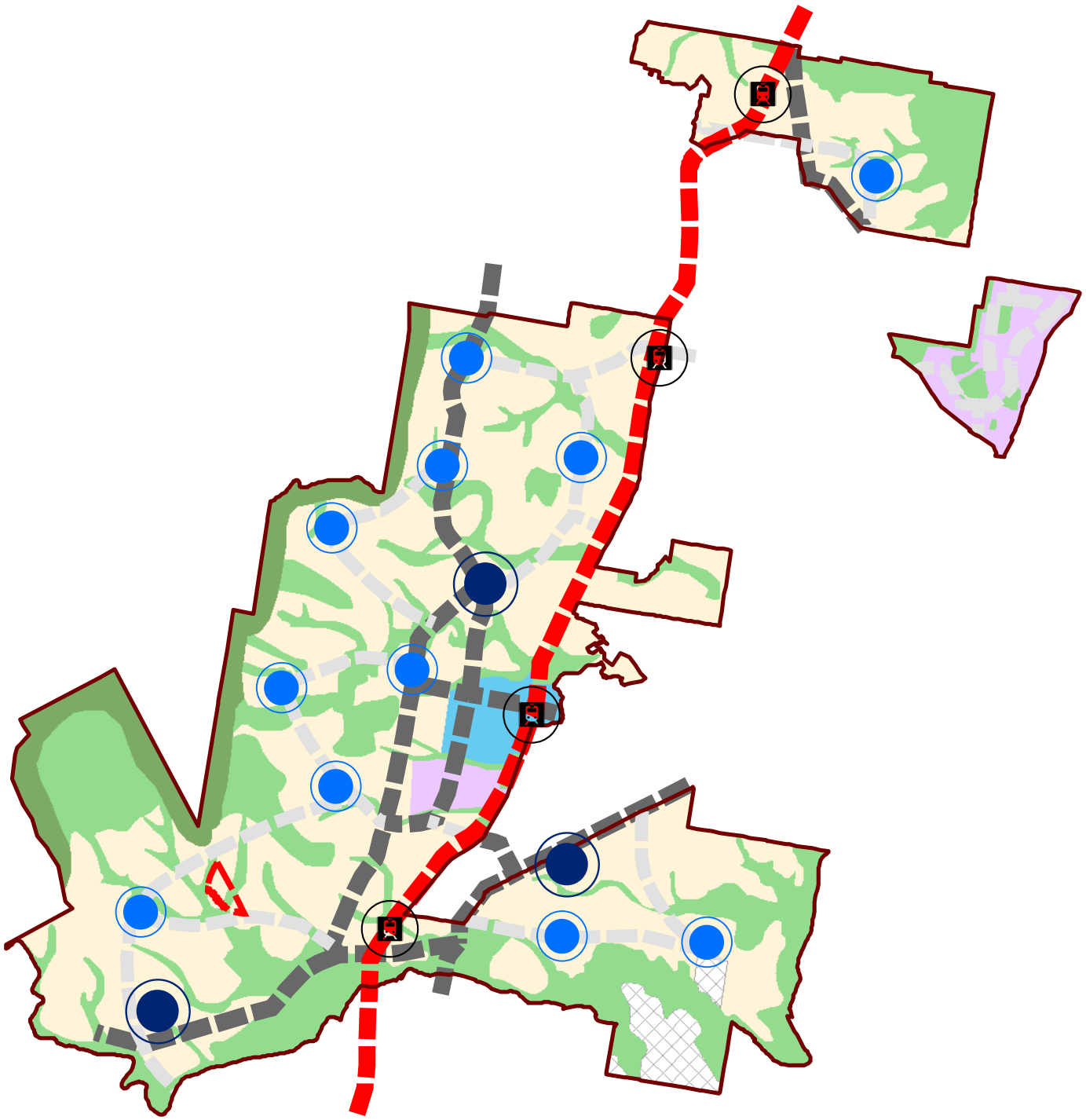
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1:10,000

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© Nearmap

LEGEND

- Qld DCDB
- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Greater Flagstone Boundary
- District Centre
- Neighbourhood Centre
- Potential Rail Station
- Primary Road
- Rail
- Regional Road
- Conservation
- Greenspace
- Industry & Business
- Major Centre
- Urban Living
- Utilities

Figure 9

Greater Flagstone PDA - Zoning

FILE REFERENCE
8020 E Figure 9 EDQ GF PDA Zoning A

DATE
9/06/2026

Flinders Lakes Project – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

0 1,000 2,000 m

COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
1:80,000

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CLIENT

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD

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4. Natural Environment Strategy (NESS)

4.1. NESS Site Strategies

The EDQ endorsed Natural Environment Site Strategy (NESS) was prepared for Pacific International Development Corporation Pty Ltd by SH in 2018 in accordance with PDA Guidelines 14 and 17.

The NESS criteria below have been used to assess the Precinct 1 application are in **Table 9** below:

Table 9: NESS Criteria

NESS Element	Overall Outcomes
Survey, Identification and Reporting	Identify Significant Biodiversity Values within and adjoining the Development Land
Confirmed Areas of Remnant Vegetation Containing Endangered Regional Ecosystems	Retain and Protect Confirmed Areas of Remnant Vegetation containing Endangered Regional Ecosystems
Other Vegetation	Development protects and minimises impacts on native vegetation within and supporting Significant Biodiversity Values
Koala	1. Minimise clearing of Non-Juvenile Koala Habitat Trees (NJKHT's) and provide obligations in accordance with OG17 to achieve a net gain in Koala habitat for the region 2. Minimise threats to existing local Koala populations by avoiding conflicts with roads and dogs
EVNT Species	Identify and avoid (to the greatest extent possible) any impacts on EVNT species
Native Fauna (non EVNT species)	Minimise impacts on native fauna (not scheduled as Threatened)
Waterways and Drainage Features	Retain, protect and buffer site watercourses forming part of the projects Significant Biodiversity Values
Land Degradation	Avoid and manage land degradation impacts caused through the works within areas of dispersive and sodic soils
Rehabilitation and Restoration	Expand and improve the quality of Significant Biodiversity Values and other retained natural features



Weed and Pest species	Decrease in the volume and diversity of site weed and pest species
Monitoring, Management Plans and Reporting	Ensure monitoring, management and reporting got collect adequate information to contribute towards the avoid, minimise, restore and offset principles of the NESS

4.2. Natural Environmental Features

General environmental values over the entirety of the Flinders Lakes site which are required to be described include:

- Low Order Remnant Vegetation
- Confirmed Waterway Areas
- Other Drainage Features
- Waterway Buffer Areas
- Areas of Juvenile Native Vegetation

Within the Neighbourhood 3B site, general environmental values required to be described include:

- Areas of Juvenile Native Vegetation

5. Ecological Assessment Results

5.1. Desktop Analysis Results

A detailed review of desktop environmental values has been conducted over NH3B. The following sections present results from the desktop analysis with a focus on potential MNES and MSES. A potential field scope is also provided based on the findings of the desktop analysis.

5.1.1 PMAV Regional Ecosystems

Precinct 1 has been subject to a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) assessment which has been certified by the now Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD) (PMAV 2018/001151).

The following Regional Ecosystem categories have been rectified on ground within the NH3B area:

- Category X (non-remnant)

The NH3B extent is mapped entirely as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation. The site adjoins an area of Category B (Remnant) vegetation beyond the eastern boundary which has been rectified by PMAV as a composite Regional Ecosystem containing 'Of Concern' RE 12.9-10.3 and 12.9-10.7 as well as 'Least Concern' RE 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.17 It should be noted that this adjoining vegetation is set to be retained as a part of the project however, due to its proximity to the project it has been included within a survey area buffer zone to identify an potential impacts that could arise from the project. Importantly, 'endangered' regional ecosystems that are considered significant biodiversity values under Guideline 14 are not mapped within or adjacent to the NH3B assessment area.

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 considered exempt (refer **Section 3.3**). Further, without this provision (*i.e.,* in the absence of a PDA), schedule 21, Part 2 (d) states that clearing of a category X (non-remnant) is considered exempt. While some provisions exist for the neighbouring remnant vegetation, this project does not propose any impacts to this vegetation.

While there are no Regional Ecosystems present on site, the neighbouring Regional Ecosystems are described in **Table 10** below:

Table 10: Neighbouring Regional Ecosystem Descriptions

Regional Ecosystem	Structure Category	Description
Of Concern 12.9-10.3	Open Forest	*Eucalyptus moluccana open forest. Other canopy species include Eucalyptus siderophloia or E. crebra, E. tereticornis and Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata.*

Regional Ecosystem	Structure Category	Description
		Understorey generally sparse but can become shrubby in absence of fire. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments, especially shales. Prefers lower slopes. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 13d).
Of Concern 12.9-10.7	Woodland	*Eucalyptus crebra +/- E. tereticornis, Corymbia tessellaris, Angophora leiocarpa, E. melanophloia woodland. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 13c).*
Least Concern 12.9-10.2	Open Forest	*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata open forest or woodland usually with Eucalyptus crebra. Other species such as Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. moluccana, E. acmenoides and E. siderophloia may be present in scattered patches or in low densities. Understorey can be grassy or shrubby. Shrubby understorey of Lophostemon confertus (whipstick form) often present in northern parts of bioregion. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 10b).*
Least Concern 12.9-10.17	Open Forest	*Open forest to woodland complex generally with a variety of stringybarks, grey gums, ironbarks and in some areas spotted gum. Canopy trees include Eucalyptus siderophloia, E. propinqua or E. major, E. acmenoides or E. portuensis, E. carnea and/or E. microcorys and/or Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata. Other species that may be present locally include Corymbia intermedia, C. trachyphloia, Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. biturbinata, E. moluccana, E. longirostrata, E. fibrosa subsp. fibrosa and Angophora leiocarpa. Lophostemon confertus or Whipstick Lophostemon confertus often present in gullies and as a sub-canopy or understorey tree. Mixed understorey of grasses, shrubs and ferns. Hills and ranges of Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9a).*

5.1.2 *Fisheries Act 1994*

One (1) *low risk* (green) WWBW feature is mapped as being present across the central portion of site and another is present along the western site boundary and traversed by the future road. The eastern feature is proposed to be retained within the proposed Natural Area land use under the context master plan for the Flinders development that includes waterway protection zones. This Natural Area does contain one (1) road crossing where access will be required to facilitate the east-west movement across Precinct 1. The same road will impact on the western and southern waterways.

Given works are proposed for the identified features through a road crossing and earthworks, a response to *State Code 18: Waterway barrier works* will be required where development proposes to create



waterway barrier works within a waterway that does not meet *Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works* (ADR).

5.1.3 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

A Likelihood of Occurrence Table was compiled for NH3B to determine likelihood of MSES and MNES species to occur on-site based on desktop environmental values. A total of twenty-seven (27) fauna species and twenty (20) flora species listed under the EPBC Act were identified as having the potential to occur within a 5 km radius of the site (refer **Table 5** and **Appendix B**). Additionally, two (2) fauna species and one (1) flora species are listed under the NC Act as having potential to occur within 5 km radius of the site (refer **Table 6** and **Appendix C**). To note, species identified as 'Marine' have been excluded from the assessment as the site does not contain any estuarine waterway and is ~50km from the coastline.

For the purposes of this report, a significant flora 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.

Based on the presence of species records within the locality and the mapped habitats within the subject site, a likelihood of occurrence assessment was conducted to determine those threatened flora and fauna species with potential to occur within the subject site. Threatened and migratory species that achieved a likelihood of occurrence of 'possible' or 'known' based on the assessment criteria in **Table 2**, have been included in the following subsections. This likelihood assessment is based on desktop analysis, and rectified following detailed field surveys in order to confirm the likelihood of occurrence based on ground-truthed environmental values (refer **Section 5.2**).

The complete likelihood of occurrence assessment contained within **Appendix E**.

Threatened Flora Species

The desktop assessment identified three (3) listed threatened flora species considered to have a 'possible' occurrence potential. These species include, *Coleus habrophyllus, Melaleuca irbyana* (Swamp Tea-tree) and *Planchonella eerwah* (Shiny-leaved Condoo) as listed in **Table 11.**

Table 11: Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment – Flora.

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence
Coleus habrophyllus	E/-	There are ten (10) records of this species within 10km of this site, and one (1) record of the species within 5 km of the site, additionally the site is less than 15km from White Rock conservation park where one (1) of the three populations of this species is known to occur.	**Possible**

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence
		It is expected that there is a possible likelihood that this species could occur on-site.	
Melaleuca irbyana (Swamp Tea-tree)	-/E	*Melaleuca irbyana* was identified as occurring within the broader Precinct 1 development application area, through detailed NCA surveys, across mapped high-risk flora protection areas ~2km west of NH3B. Due to this it is considered likely the species will occur within the NH3B area.	**Likely**
Planchonella eerwah	E/-	*Planchonella eerwah* was identified as occurring within the broader Precinct 1 development application area, through detailed NCA surveys, across mapped high-risk flora protection areas ~2km northwest of NH3B. However, the lack of preferred habitat mapped across the NH3B site, in the form of rocky slopes in vine thickets and rainforest, are not present. With these paired together, it is possible this species would occur on-site however field surveys will determine the likelihood of the species occur within the NH3B area.	**Possible**

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

Threatened Ecological Communities

The EPBC Act PMST listed seven (7) TECs that may occur in, or relate to, the subject site (refer **Section 3.1**). These are described as the following:

- The Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland TEC structure varies from open woodland to closed forest with a crown cover of at least 10% and typically no more than 70%. In an intact forest, the canopy can be layered, with a sub-canopy of melaleuca grading into a taller mixed melaleuca and/or eucalypt canopy. The Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest typically features a canopy and/or subcanopy dominated by Melaleuca spp. and / or *Eucalyptus robusta*. In the northern extent of the ecological community (northern SYB to the SEQ bioregion) the canopy is typically dominated or co-dominated by *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) and/or *Eucalyptus robusta* (Swamp Mahogany). This TEC is represented by Regional Ecosystems 12.2.7, 12.3.4, 12.3.4a, 12.3.5, 12.3.6 and 12.3.20. None of the associated regional ecosystems are mapped as being present within the site or occur within the immediate vicinity.
- The Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia TEC typically has high species richness. In Queensland, this TEC is part of a number of communities including Regional Ecosystems 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1, and 12.12.16. None of the associated regional ecosystems are mapped as being present within the site or occur within the immediate vicinity.
- The White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland TEC is characterised by a species-rich understorey of native tussock grasses, herbs and scattered shrubs and the dominance of White Box, Yellow Box, or Blakely's Red gum trees. This community is usually associated with Regional Ecosystems 11.3.23, 11.3.26, 11.5.20, 11.8.2, 11.8.2a, 11.8.8,



11.9.9a, 11.9.13, 12.8.16, 13.3.1, 13.3.4, 13.9.2, 13.11.2, 13.11.3, 13.11.4, 13.11.8, 13.11.8a, 13.12.8 and 13.12.9. None of the associated regional ecosystems are mapped as being present within the site or occur within the immediate vicinity.

- The Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions occurs in the New South Wales North Coast (NNC) and South Eastern Queensland (SEQ) IBRA bioregions and on Curtis Island in the Brigalow Belt North (BBN) IBRA Bioregion (DoE 2013). The 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. Components of this ecological community are recognised as endangered under this framework, including within Regional Ecosystems 12.3.2, 12.3.2a, 12.3.3, 12.3.3a, 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 and 12.3.19. None of the associated regional ecosystems are mapped as being present within the site or occur within the immediate vicinity.
- The Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia TEC canopy is dominated by *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Grey Box) with *E. propinqua* (Small-fruited Grey Gum) and less commonly *E. biturbinata* (Grey Gum), *E. siderophloia* (Grey Ironbark) and/or *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine). It is found from near Coffs Harbour in NSW to the border regions of south-eastern Queensland, predominately on the escarpment slopes and foothills of inland hinterland ranges. This TEC is commonly associated with Regional Ecosystems 12.9-10.3, 12.8.14a and 12.8.8a. RE12.9-10.3 is mapped within the adjacent eastern vegetation.
- 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 Regional Ecosystems 11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7, 11.4.12 and 12.3.10. None of the associated regional ecosystems are mapped as being present within the site or occur within the immediate vicinity.
- 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). In Queensland this TEC is represented by Regional Ecosystems 12.1.1 and 12.3.20. None of the associated regional ecosystems are mapped as being present within the site or occur within the immediate vicinity.

Threatened Fauna Species

The desktop assessment identified fourteen (14) listed threatened flora species considered to have a 'possible' occurrence potential or higher. These species include, *Anthochaera Phrygia* (Regent Honeyeater), *Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami* (Glossy Black-cockatoo), *Falco hypoleucos* (Grey Falcon), *Gallinago hardwickii* (Latham's Snipe), *Hirundapus caudacutus* (White-throated Needletail), *Lathamus discolor* (Swift Parrot), *Ninox strenua* (Powerful Owl), *Dasyurus maculatus maculatus* (Spotted-tailed Quoll), *Petauroides volans* (Greater Glider), *Petaurus australis australis* (Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)), *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala), *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying Fox) and *Adelotus brevis* (Tusked Frog) as listed in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment – Fauna.

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence
Birds			
Anthochaera Phrygia (Regent Honeyeater)	CE/CE	The Regent Honeyeater was observed in 2019 approximately 4 km north of the site in the Undullah Nature Reserve area, therefore is flagged as a potential to occur species in the Flinders and Flagstone Localities. While the site is dominated by open paddocks with scattered trees, Remnant vegetation is present within the adjacent property to the east. This vegetation coincides with the same area of vegetation in which the record was found in. This vegetation is mapped as a composite RE of RE12.9-10.2, RE12.9-10.7, RE12.9-10.3 and RE12.9-10.17 offering potential foraging habitat for the species on the adjacent property. Given the large quantity of foraging habitat present in the surrounding landscape, associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor more broadly to the north and east, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would have a low likelihood of occurring on-site	**Possible**
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami (Glossy Black-cockatoo)	V/V	One record of this species is present within 5 km of the project area. This record is from 2021 and occurs in vacant bushland 4 km west of the project area. Unlike the area the record occurs in, the site is dominated by open paddock containing scattered trees. Remnant vegetation is present within the adjacent property to the east. This vegetation coincides with the same area of vegetation in which the record was found in. This vegetation is mapped as composite RE of RE12.9-10.2, RE12.9-10.7, RE12.9-10.3 and RE12.9-10.17 offering potential foraging habitat for the species on the adjacent property. As the Glossy Black-cockatoo depends on the presence of Allocasuarina species, of which these REs typically does not contain, there is low potential that this species would occur on-site. In addition, the large quantity of foraging habitat more broadly to the north and east of	**Possible**

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence
		the site in the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor would form critical foraging habitat for the species, further reducing the potential importance of the vegetation on-site.	
Falco hypoleucos (Grey Falcon)	V/V	The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees with remnant vegetation existing adjacent to site. While the NH3B area does not contain any riverine communities, these communities have been identified within the broader precinct 1 area and adjacent, leading to the potential for the species to opportunistically forage on site. However, it is most probable that the Grey Falcon would favour the habitat more broadly to the north and east of site within the Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for breeding.	**Possible**
Gallinago hardwickii (Latham's Snipe)	V/V	While the site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or swamps, a high level of sightings exists within 20km of site. Characteristics that could support ephemeral pooled water are present (on site dam), however these locations are highly disturbed with significant weed incursion.	**Possible**
Hirundapus caudacutus (White-throated Needletail)	V/V	The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees with remnant vegetation existing adjacent to site. It is most probable that the Grey Falcon would favour the habitat more broadly to the north and east of site within the Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for breeding. Based on the presence of the remnant habitat, there is potential that the vegetation may contain large eucalypts that are preferable foraging habitat for this species.	**Possible**
Lathamus discolor (Swift Parrot)	CE/E	There are twenty-three (23) records of this species occurring within 20km of site within the past 20 years centring around the Springfield Lakes area in specifically in 2019, therefore it is flagged as a potential to occur species in the Flinders Flagstone locality. The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees. Remnant vegetation is present adjacent to site along the eastern boundary which is mapped as composite RE of RE12.9-10.2, RE12.9-10.7, RE12.9-10.3 and RE12.9-10.17 offering potential foraging habitat for the species on the adjacent property. From a desktop perspective, the	**Possible**



Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence
		remnant vegetation adjacent to site is potentially suitable foraging habitat for the Swift Parrot as it may contain *Corymbia citriodora*, however, the majority of the site is paddock and devoid of foraging habitat. Given the large quantity of foraging habitat present more broadly within the surrounding landscape, associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor to the north and east, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would have a low likelihood of occurring on-site.	
Ninox strenua (Powerful Owl)	-/V	There is potential for the remnant vegetation adjacent to site to provide suitable roosting habitat while on site values are likely to be for opportunistic foraging only.	**Possible**
Mammals			
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (Spotted-tailed Quoll)	E/E	Significant survey efforts to detect this species have been conducted within the locality in the past 10 years with the most significant survey effort demonstrated in a published study by Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (2015). Evidence of this species, although minimal, has been detected in the region within the past few years in the form of scents and potential scats. Notably, the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (Quoll Seeker's Network) in association with Logan City Council placed a number of wildlife cameras across the LGA over a 3-year program. Motion sensor cameras were located on private properties, Council Reserves, National Parks, Energex owned land and the Greenbank military airbase between 2011 and 2014 at 107 sites at 47 locations. They were placed in areas of reported sightings, or where detector dogs had indicated but direct searches were unable to substantiate evidence (e.g. scats). The 3-year program took over 205,000 pictures but did not photograph a single image of a Quoll. It is noted that a Quoll scat was recently recorded and confirmed near Flinders Peak, approximately 7 kilometers west of the	**Possible**



Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence
		subject site. Up until this recent record, the species was considered by many to be locally extinct.	
Petauroides volans (Greater Glider)	E/V	While some scattered trees exist on site, these are fractured and isolated from the remnant vegetation adjacent to the east of site which at the time of reporting connects to the Flinders-Karawatha corridor. Paired with two records of the species in 2023 3 km southeast of site and in 2021 5km est of site, the species is found within the area. Remnant habitat adjacent to the site may present potential for the Greater Glider habitat within the adjacent bushland and by extension, utilize any fragmented habitat found on site. Key requirements of the species including presence of large hollow-bearing trees confirmed through field surveys will determine the likelihood of this species occurring on the site.	**Possible**
Petaurus australis australis (Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern))	V/V	While areas of remnant vegetation exists adjacent to site, on site values represent scattered eucalypt trees that area isolated from the broader habitat present to the east and north which at the time of reporting, connects to the Flinders-Karawatha corridor. Remnant habitat adjacent to the site may present potential for the Yellow-bellied Glider to occur on-site as for opportunistic foraging and more likely in the adjacent bushland. However, preferred wet sclerophyll forest is limited in the region. While there are records of the species within the broader ecological corridor, key requirements of the species including presence of large hollow-bearing trees confirmed through field surveys will determine the likelihood of this species occurring on the site	**Possible**
Phascolarctos cinereus (Koala)	E/E	While the site is mapped as non-remnant paddock vegetation, the trees present on site are likely to consist of Koala food trees consistent with surrounding and pre-clear mapped RE's. Koalas are also known to occur within the local area. Due to the presence of habitat and sightings	**Likely**

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence
		in the area, there is a high likelihood that this species would occur in the vegetation on-site.	
Pteropus poliocephalus (Grey-headed Flying Fox)	V/-	Suitable foraging habitat is mapped adjacent to site in the form of remnant eucalypt forest which by extension, suggests the scattered on site trees reflect this mapping. Given records of this species occur within the area, there is a likely chance that the species will opportunistically forage on-site.	**Likely**
Amphibian			
Adelotus brevis (Tusked Frog)	-/V	Desktop surveys identified one small damn located on site and various mapped waterways. As the species is known to inhabit a wide range of wet areas, as well as its existence within 10km of site, it is possible the species may occur within the waterway values mapped on site.	**Possible**

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

5.2. Field Survey Results

Ecologists from Saunders Havill (SH) assessed the site on the 31 March, 2 and 14 April 2026. Details of the field survey weather conditions and effort have been detailed in **Table 13**. The entire site was traversed by foot to ensure all vegetation communities, as well as flora and fauna species that were listed as possibly occurring on or within the vicinity of the subject site, and specific micro assemblages which may support these threatened species. Please refer **Plan 3** for field survey extent.

The field data collected during this period is considered to provide sufficient information to effectively understand and assess the existing ecological features and consequently the constraints that would influence the extent of developable land. The identification of ecological features considered to be of significance was facilitated through application of the field survey methodology. Results of the field surveys are detailed in the following subsections.

Table 13: Ecological Survey Details

Date	Temperature (°C)	Rainfall (mm)	Surveys Conducted
13 March 2026	15.1 min – 24.9 max	0	• General observational surveys, • Motion sensor camera trap installation (5), • GPS tree plot.

Date	Temperature (°C)	Rainfall (mm)	Surveys Conducted
2 April 2026	13.4 min – 28.2 max	0	• General observational surveys, • GPS tree plot.
14 April 2026	11.6 min – 28.7 max	0	• General observational surveys, • Waterway assessments, • Vegetation descriptions, • Spotlighting surveys.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Beaudesert Drumley Street Station (040983) for climate data.

5.2.1 Waterway Assessments

Watercourse assessments were completed within the mapped waterways and watercourses across the site. Refer **Table 14** below for field survey reference, **Plan 3** for the location of waterway assessments, **Plan 4** for the determinations of rectified values and **Appendix F** for detailed waterway assessment datasheets. The results are detailed in the following sub sections.

Table 14: Waterway Determination Reference

Determination Type	Definition
Rectified waterway	Defined bed and bank features Permanent or intermittent flow Fish habitat Generally contains riparian vegetation and/or macrophytes
Drainage feature	Inconsistent features Intermittent flow only Dominance of weeds
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.
Overland flow path - values absent	No evidence of drainage line.

Southeastern Onsite Drainage Feature

The central waterway is mapped as a *low risk* (green) WWBW feature, under the *Fisheries Act 1994*. This mapped waterway is also recorded as a drainage line, identified as unnamed tributary of Teviot Brook under the *Water Act 2000*. This feature is mapped as intersecting the central-eastern boundary of the site, before traversing directly south, crossing the south-western boundary. Two (2) assessments of the mapped feature were undertaken as part of the detailed ecological surveys conducted by SH (waterway assessment locations 3 and 5 (refer **Plan 3** for mapped location and **Plan 4** for ground rectified determinations).



The central waterway was observed as being reflective of an eroded drainage feature in the northern extent of the site (assessment location 5) where it transitions to an overland flow path as it exists site (assessment location 3). Discontinuous bed and bank features were observed along with erosion at assessment location 5 while bed and bank features disappeared at assessment location 3 justifying the transition into an overland flow path. No macrophytes were observed within the feature as well as riparian vegetation, however, water tolerant flora was present surrounding assessment location 5 (AU2). Vegetation was largely absent within the feature beyond this location.

Vegetation observed at assessment location 5 contained scattered eucalypts limited to the banks of the feature and containing *Corymbia tesselaris* (Moreton Bay Ash), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), *Angophora subvelutina* (Broad-leaved Apple) and *Corymbia intermedia* (Pink Bloodwood). The shrub and ground layer were dominated by introduced species including, *Lantana camara* (Lantana) as well as non-native grazing grasses (*Chloris gayana* and *Megathyrsus maximus*) and scattered native *Lomandra longifolia* (Mat Rush) (refer **Photo Set 1**).



Photo Set 1: Eroded Drainage feature of on-site waterway (WW assessment location 5).

Vegetation observed at assessment locations 3 was observed to be largely absent with shrub and ground species dominating within the observation location. A small patch of NJKHT's was observed upstream of the point, consisting of *Corymbia tesselaris* (Moreton-bay Ash), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), and *Lophostemon suaveolens* (Swamp Box), however, this vegetation offers no riparian values. The dominant ground vegetation was dominated by grass species *Imperata cylindrica* (Blady Grass) and *Chloris gayana* (Rhodes Grass) with dense patches of *Lantana camara* (Lantana). (refer **Photo Set 2**).



Photo Set 2: Overland Flow Path of on-site waterway (WW assessment location 3).

Adjacent South-Western Drainage Feature

The adjacent south-western drainage feature is mapped as a *medium risk* (amber) WWBW under the *Fisheries act 1994.* This mapped feature is identified as an unnamed tributary of Teviot Brook. It is important to note this feature is mapped as existing beyond the western border of the site and only intersects the 'survey buffer area'. The survey buffer area only seeks to identify the surrounding values of the site and this feature is under assessment within other neighbourhood areas of Precinct 1. Two (2) assessments of the mapped feature were undertaken as part of the detailed ecological surveys conducted by SH (waterway assessment locations 2 and 4) (refer **Plan 3** for mapped location and **Plan 4** for ground rectified determinations).

This feature was observed to be reflective of a drainage feature, where evidence of a drainage line bed and bank features were identified while water was only present in select scour pools in the north of the feature, indicating intermittent flow. Low levels of erosion of the bank features were observed due to the banks being highly vegetated with grasses and regrowth *Acacia* species. No true riparian vegetation or macrophytes were observed, however, water tolerant vegetation was described including, scattered *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), *Angophora subvelutina* (Broad-leaved Apple) and *Corymbia tesselaris* (Moreton-bay Ash) within the canopy while the understory throughout the feature was



Photo Set 4: Southern extent of western drainage line (WW assessment location 4).

dominated by regrowth *Acacia* species. *Ground species were dominated by Imperata cylindrica* (Blady Grass), *Megathyrsus maximus* (Guinea Grass) and *Lantana camara* (Lantana). These vegetation observations were consistent throughout the waterway (refer **Photo set 3** and **4**).

Adjacent Northern Waterway

Adjacent to the northern boundary a waterway is mapped as a *low risk* (green) WWBW under the *Fisheries Act 1994*. This feature is also mapped as an unnamed tributary of Teviot Brook. Two (2) waterway assessments of the mapped feature were undertaken as part of the detailed ecological surveys conducted by SH (waterway assessment locations 1 and 6) (refer **Plan 3** for mapped location and **Plan 4** for ground rectified determinations).

The mapped *low risk* (green) WWBW feature was surveyed at waterway assessment location 1 and 6 where it was observed to be reflective of an overland flow path. Assessment location 1 identified a small on site damn, utilised by the current agricultural land use, which has influenced the feature by acting as a waterway barrier. Because of this dam, downstream values as assessment location 1 were absent with no waterway features (bed, banks, drainage line, water) were observed. Water was retained within the dam where the surrounding bank vegetation was largely cleared and only regrowth *Acacia* and *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) were observed. Macrophytes were present within the dam which included native species *Schoenoplectus mucronatus* (Star Clubrush), *Nymphoides indica* (Water Snowflakes), *Leersia hexandra* (Swamp Rice Grass) with scattered *Philydrum lanuginosum* (Woolly Frogmouth) as well as non-native *Nymphaea caerulea* (Blue Water Lily) (refer **Photo set 5**).



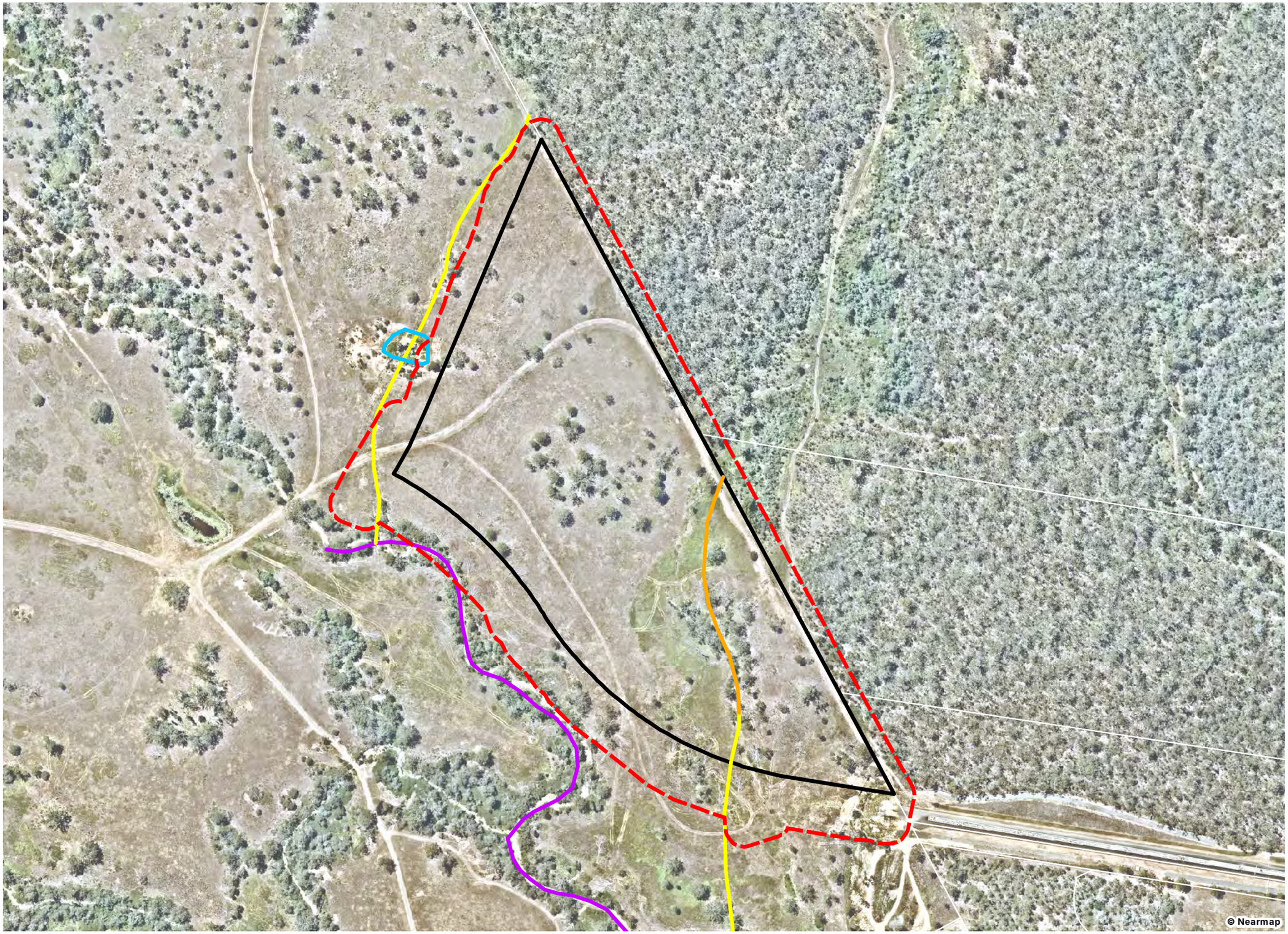
Photo set 4: Northern overland flow path at the dam (WW assessment location 1).

Waterway assessment location 6 confirmed the lack of any upstream waterway features indicating the mapped feature as an overland flow path likely due to the convergence of two small hills. Canopy and shrub vegetation was absent within the waterway while vegetation was dominated by invasive ground dwelling species such as, *Gomphocarpus physocarpus* (Balloon Cotton Bush), *Ageratum houstonianum* (Blue Billygoat Weed), *Centella asiatica* (Indian Pennywort) and *Lantana camara* (Lantana) with some natives which include *Imperata cylindrica* (Blady Grass) and *Lomandra multiflora* (Many-flowered Mat Rush) (refer **Photo set 6**).



Photo Set 5: Northern overland flow path (WW assessment location 6).

04.WATERWAY ASSESSMENT SURVEY RESULTS



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LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Bounda
- Qld DCDB
- Survey Area

Waterway Assessment Results

- Drainage Feature
- Eroded Drainage Feature
- Overland Flow path
- Standing Water/Dam

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

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Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 04 NH3B Waterway Assessment A

5.2.2 Flora Survey Results

Flora was assessed through opportunistic and targeted surveys throughout the survey period (refer **Plan 3**). All flora species encountered were recorded. The following summarises the findings from the flora field assessment:

- A total of nineteen (19) threatened flora species listed under the EPBC Act 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 within the investigation area.**
- A search of the NC Act Wildlife Online database listed one (1) threatened species, *Melaleuca irbyana* (Swamp Tea-tree) as potentially occurring within and/or in the vicinity of the site. **No flora species listed under the NC Act were recorded within the site during field surveys.**
- The EPBC Act PMST listed seven (7) Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) that may occur in, or relate to, the subject site (see **Section 3.1**). **No TECs, nor any conditions to support them, were observed in the proposed development area.**
- A total of fifty-seven (57) flora species were identified on-site during detailed ecological field surveys. Thirty-one (31) of these were native species (refer **Appendix G** for full list).
- A total of twenty-six (26) of the identified fifty-seven (47) flora species detected on-site are introduced to Australia or the local region. four (4) 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 G** for full list.

5.2.3 Vegetation Assessments

The site was divided into Four (4) ecological assessment areas (refer **Plan 2**), where vegetation assessments were conducted during detailed field surveys by SH Ecologists. Refer to **Plan 3** for the location of vegetation assessments, some of which have been included within the ecological assessment areas and **Appendix H** for detailed vegetation assessment datasheets. The results are detailed in the following sub sections. A Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) assessment has been conducted over the site (PMAV 2018/01151) where it was determined the entirety of the NH3B area is Category X (non-remnant) vegetation.

Assessment Unit 1 – Adjacent Remnant Vegetation

Assessment area 1 was located within the adjacent remnant vegetation beyond the eastern boundary of the site. This AU is included within the survey buffer area and while surveyed, is not set to be impacted as a part of this project. One (1) *low risk* (green) WWBW feature is mapped under the *Fisheries Act 1994* within this AU. The vegetation within this assessment area was surveyed at Quaternary Site 5. As rectified by the PMAV (2007.007509), Regional Ecosystems present within AU 1 include 'Least Concern' RE12.9-10.2, RE12.9-10.17 and 'Of Concern' RE12.9-10.7 and RE 12.9-10.3.

The canopy vegetation within assessment area 1 included scattered large Eucalypts, approximately 20-25 m in height. Dominant species in the canopy layer included, *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) and *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Gum-topped Box). Dominant species throughout the sub-canopy included, *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum), *Eucalyptus tereticornis*



(Forest Red Gum) *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Gum-topped Box), *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark) and *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash) and these were categorised largely as regrowth eucalypts ~10 – 15m in height. The shrub layer was identified as being dominated by regrowth Canopy and sub canopy species with the introduction of *Acacia* species as well as patches of dense *Lantana camara* (Lantana) infestation. The ground layer was a mixture of native and exotic grasses and forbs including *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* (Yellow Buttons), *Ageratum houstonianum* (Blue Billygoat weed), *Melinis repens* (Red Natal Grass), *Aristida queenslandica* (Queensland Wiregrass), *Sida rhombifolia* (Common Sida), *Imperata cylindrica* (Blady Grass) and *Lomandra longifolia* (Long-leaved Mat Rush) (refer **Photo set** 6).
The adjacent remnant vegetation is mapped as containing one (1) *low risk* (green) WWBW features, under the *Fisheries Act 1994.* This mapped waterway is also recorded as a drainage line, identified as unnamed tributaries of Teviot Brook under the *Water Act 2000.* This waterway was identified as being reflective of eroded drainage features, where evidence of water flow may be observed during periods of high rainfall. (refer **Section 5.2.1**).

It is noted that at the time of reporting, this vegetation connects to the broader Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional corridor, however, this area directly adjacent to site is earmarked and approved for future development under the Greater Flagstone PDA. No unique or significant ecological features were identified, including no endangered vegetation. It is noted that this area is not set to be impacted as a part of the project and has only been included within a survey area buffer to ensure this vegetation is protected. In general, the area is not considered an ecological constraint as per PDA Guideline definitions due to the fact it will not be impacts as a part of the project.

Assessment Area 2 – South-eastern Waterway Vegetation
Assessment area 2 was located within a patch of vegetation along the south-eastern waterway of the site that surrounds a Drainage Feature mapped under the *Water Act 2000.* The vegetation within this assessment area was surveyed at Quaternary Site 4. Vegetation associated with the south-eastern mapped Drainage Feature within assessment area 2 has been rectified via PMAV surveys as being reflective of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation.

Vegetation adjoining the southern waterway identified as an unnamed tributary of Teviot Brook stream order 1 was observed to be reflective of Category X (non-remnant) values. Canopy vegetation within this region was present as scattered *E. tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) approximately 18-20 m with a subcanopy of other native tree's approximately 13-16 m including *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), *Angophora subvelutina* (Broad-leaved Apple) and *Acacia disparrima* (Hickory Wattle). Significant *Lantana camara* (Lantana) infestation was observed in the shrub layer, in particular on banks with occasional native shrub *Breynia oblongifolia* (Coffee Bush) and immature acacias

present. The ground layer was dominated by native and exotic grasses *Imperata cylindrica* (Blady Grass), *Cynodon dactylon* (Green Couch) and *Digitaria ciliaris* (Summer Grass). (refer **Photo set 7**).

The south-eastern drainage feature is mapped as a Drainage Feature under the *Water Act 2000*. This feature was observed to be reflective of an eroded drainage feature, where bed and bank features were present with a braiding channel attributed to erosional processes, transitioning into an overland flow path



Photo set 7: Vegetation presence within Assessment Area 2 – Central Vegetated Drainage Line (Quaternary Site 12).

at the southern border of the site, where no evidence of a drainage line was identified. (refer **Section 5.2.1**).

No unique or significant ecological features were identified, including no endangered vegetation nor listed species. No significant habitat values were observed with high levels of disturbance observed across the area. In general, the area is not considered an ecological constraint as per PDA Guideline definitions.

Assessment Area 3 – South-western Waterway Vegetation

Assessment area 3 was located within western neighbouring waterway vegetation that intersects the survey area buffer. This assessment area consists of non-remnant vegetation associated with the *medium risk* (amber) WWBW features mapped under the *Fisheries Act 1994* (Quaternary Site 8). This adjoining remnant vegetation has been rectified via PMAV surveys as being reflective of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation (Quaternary Site 1 and 3).

Vegetation adjoining the northern portion of the waterway, mapped as an unnamed tributary of Teviot Brook stream order 1 was found to be reflective of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation consisting of scattered large native trees with an understory dominated by native and exotic grasses. Canopy vegetation consisted of eucalypts approximately 17-20 m, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) being the dominant species. Sub-canopy vegetation was dominated by eucalypts and other native trees 10-15m including *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash), *Angophora subvelutina* (Broad-leaved Apple), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) and *Acacia disparrima* (Hickory Wattle). The shrub layer was present only as scattered exotic weed species *Lantana camara* (Lantana). The understory was also predominantly exotic/weedy grass species, *Digitaria ciliaris* (Summer Grass) being dominant with some scattered native and exotic forbs including *Cyperus polystachyos* (Bunchy Sedge), *Lantana*

montevidensis (Creeping Lantana) and *Lepidosperma gladiatum* (Sword Sedge) and other native grasses including *Capillipedium parviflorum* (Scented-top Grass) (refer **Photo set 8**).

Mapped Category X (non-remnant) vegetation adjoining the south-western waterway identified as an



Photo set 8: Vegetation presence within Assessment Area 3 – Vegetation associated with moderate risk WWBW (Quaternary Site 1).



Photo set 9: Vegetation presence within Assessment Area 3 – Vegetation associated with medium risk WWBW (Quaternary Site 3).

unnamed tributary of Teviot Brook stream order 3 was consistent with non-remnant values consisting as scattered large eucalypts in the canopy with a highly disturbed understory. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) between 17-20 m were dominant in the canopy with a sub-canopy of scattered Eucalypts and Acacia's 10-15 m including *Acacia disparrima* (Hickory Wattle), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash), *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Gum-topped Box) and *Angophora subvelutina* (Broad-leaved Apple). Shrub layer was observed to be dominated by *Lantana camara* (Lantana) with juvenile regrowing *Acacias* and Eucalypts. The ground layer was dominated by exotic grasses and forbs including *Ageratum houstonianum* (Blue Billygoat Weed), *Sida rhombifolia* (Common Sida) and *Lantana montevidensis* (Creeping Lantana) with occasional native forbs and grasses *Imperata cylindrica* (Blady Grass), *Juncus usitatus* (Common Rush) and *Geitonoplesium cymosum* (Scrambling Lily) (refer **Photo set 9**).

The waterway mapped adjacent to the western boundary of the NH3B extent is a *moderate risk* (amber) WWBW under the *Fisheries Act 1994*. This feature is also mapped as unnamed tributaries of Teviot Brook under the *Water Act 2000*. The mapped *moderate risk* (amber) WWBW feature was observed to be reflective of a drainage feature, with only minor erosion observed in some scour pools not warranting

enough to change the determination. Consistent waterway features were observed within the extent and some water was recorded within the small scour pools indicating an intermittent flow (refer **Section 5.2.1**).

No unique or significant ecological features were identified, including no endangered vegetation nor listed species. No significant habitat values were observed with high levels of disturbance observed across the area. In general, the area is not considered an ecological constraint as per PDA Guideline definitions.

Assessment Area 4 – Disturbed Paddock with Scattered Eucalypts

Assessment area 4 was located within areas of mapped Category X (non-remnant) open paddock vegetation under the PMAV. Vegetation assessments were conducted within the maintained paddock area (Quaternary Site 2). Vegetation within the disturbed paddock area has been confirmed via PMAV surveys are reflecting Category X (non-remnant) vegetation.

The majority of site consisted of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation across being reflective of paddock values consisting of scattered large Eucalypts of approximately 20-25 m with an understory dominated by native and exotic grasses. Canopy species present included *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (River Red Gum), *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Gum-topped Box) and *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum). The sub-canopy was present as very scattered smaller eucalypts 10-15 m including *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum), *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Gum-topped Box) and *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash). Shrub layer was largely absent with the exception of occasional *Lantana camara* (Lantana) bushes and juvenile eucalypts. The ground layer was dominated by grazed exotic grasses with occasional native grasses and exotic and native forbs. Species present in the ground layer included Giant Rat's Tail Grass (*Sporobolus pyramidalis*), Balloon Top Cotton (*Gomphocarpus physocarpus)*, Blady Grass (*Imperata cylindrica*), Rhodes Grass (*Chloris gayana*), *Eragrostis brownii* (Brown's Lovegrass), *Murdannia graminea* (Slug Herb), *Senecio madagascariensis* (Fireweed), *Centella asiatica* (Indian Pennywort), *Verbena bonariensis* (Purple-top Verbena) (refer **Photo set 10**).



Photo set 10: Vegetation presence within Assessment Area 4 – Disturbed Paddock with Scattered Eucalypts (Quaternary Site 2).

No unique or significant ecological features were identified, including no endangered vegetation. No significant habitat values were observed with high levels of disturbance observed across the area. In general, the area is not considered an ecological constraint as per PDA Guideline definitions.

5.2.4 GPS Tree Plot

A tree plot survey was conducted across the site to identify and describe the vegetation values, namely those considered to contain habitat features (≥ 300mm DSH) within the open paddock areas of the site as well as Koala habitat trees (≥ 100mm DSH) and native vegetation (≥ 200mm DSH) within 20 metres of the boundaries (survey buffer area). Data from the GPS Tree Plot Survey has been extracted and summarised below (refer **Plan 5** for GPS Tree Plot and **Appendix I** for tree schedule). **Table 15** provides a summary of the results of the GPS tree plot survey completed.

- The GPS tree plot survey recorded a total of fourteen (14) tree species, across eight hundred and fifty-five (855) trees.
- Of the total number of trees recorded, sixteen (16) were dead/stag trees.
- The most abundant species recorded was *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum) with 30.06% (257 individuals), followed by *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (forest Red Gum) with 22.57% (193 individuals), *C. intermedia* (Pink Bloodwood) with 20.94% (179 individuals), *Corymbia tesselaris* (Moreton Bay Ash) with 6.90% (59 individuals) and *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Gum-topped Box) with 4.80% (41 individuals) (refer **Table 15**).
- Twenty-six (26) hollow-bearing trees were recorded.
- **Table 16** provides a summary of the total tree DSH recorded during the detailed ecological field survey. The vegetation is predominantly comprised of trees with a DSH between 100 and 400 mm DSH with a total of 86.32% recorded within this range.

Table 15: Tree plot summary

Scientific name	Common name	Native/ introduced	Number recorded	Percentage recorded (%)
Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	Native	257	30.06%
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	Native	193	22.57%
Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	Native	179	20.94%
Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton Bay Ash	Native	59	6.90%

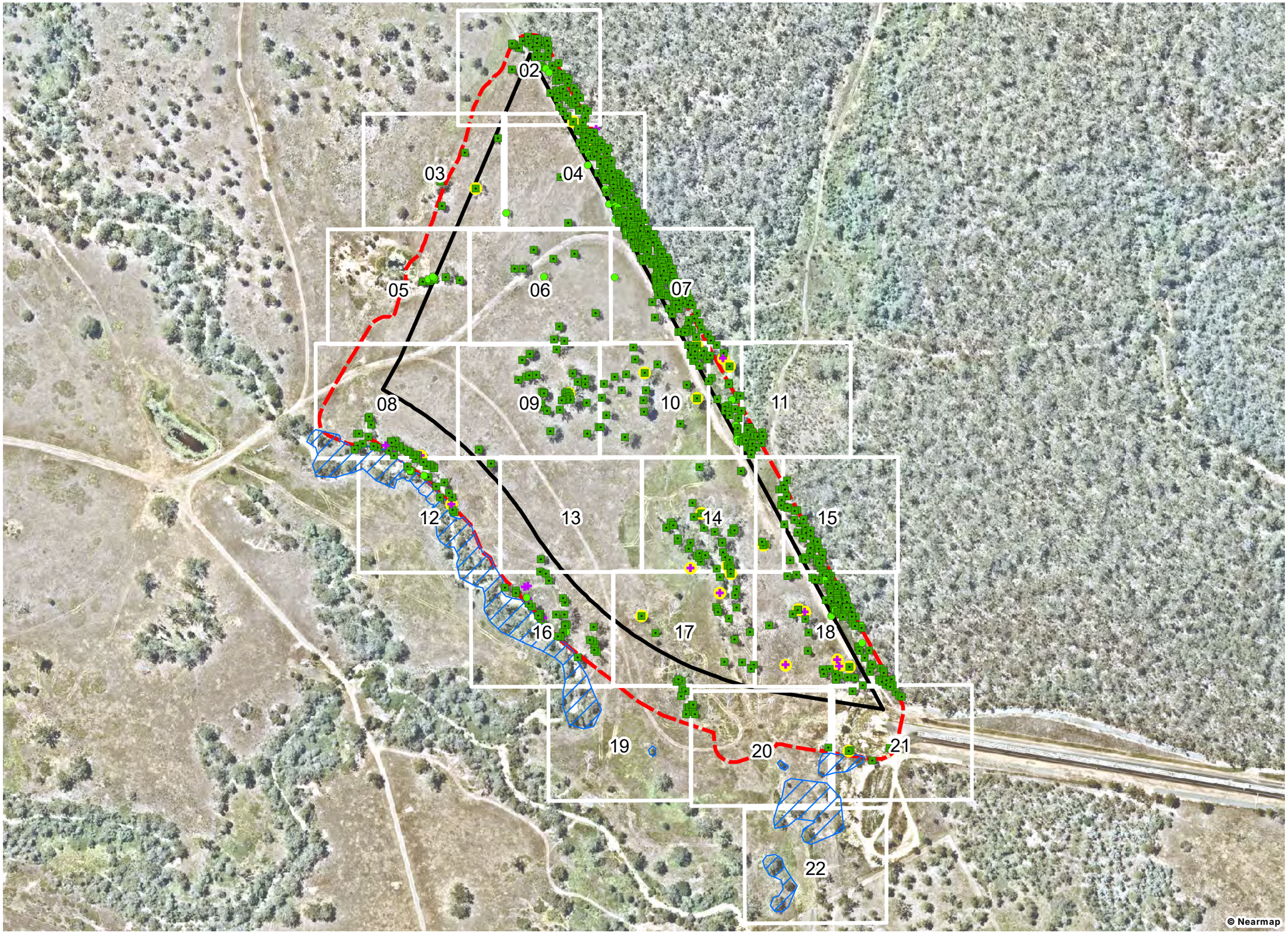


Scientific name	Common name	Native/ introduced	Number recorded	Percentage recorded (%)
Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	Native	41	4.80%
Angophora subvelutina	Broad-leaved Apple		34	3.98%
Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	Native	30	3.51%
Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	Native	21	2.46%
Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	Native	17	1.99%
Dead/Stag	-	-	16	1.87%
Petalostigma pubescens	Quinine Bush	Native	3	0.35%
Alphitonia excelsa	Soap Tree	Native	2	0.23%
Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	Native	1	0.12%
Corymbia henryi	Large-leaved Spotted Gum	Native	1	0.12%
Eucalyptus melanophloia	Silver Leaved Ironbark	Native	1	0.12%
Total			**855**	**100**

Table 16: Tree Plot DSH Summary

DSH (mm)	Number recorded	Percentage Recorded (%)
0-100	4	0.47%
100-200	498	58.25%
200-300	126	14.74%
300-400	114	13.33%
400-500	34	3.98%
500-600	31	3.63%
600-700	25	2.92%
700-800	7	0.82%
800-900	6	0.70%
900-1000	4	0.47%
1000-1100	1	0.12%
1200-1300	4	0.47%
1500-1600	1	0.12%
Total	**855**	**100**

05.1 GPS TREE PLOT



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LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Qld DCDB
- Survey Area
- Trees impacted outside the survey area to be picked up at a later date

GPS Tree Plot

- Dead Tree (stag)
- Native Tree
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
- Tree With Hollow

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 50 100 150

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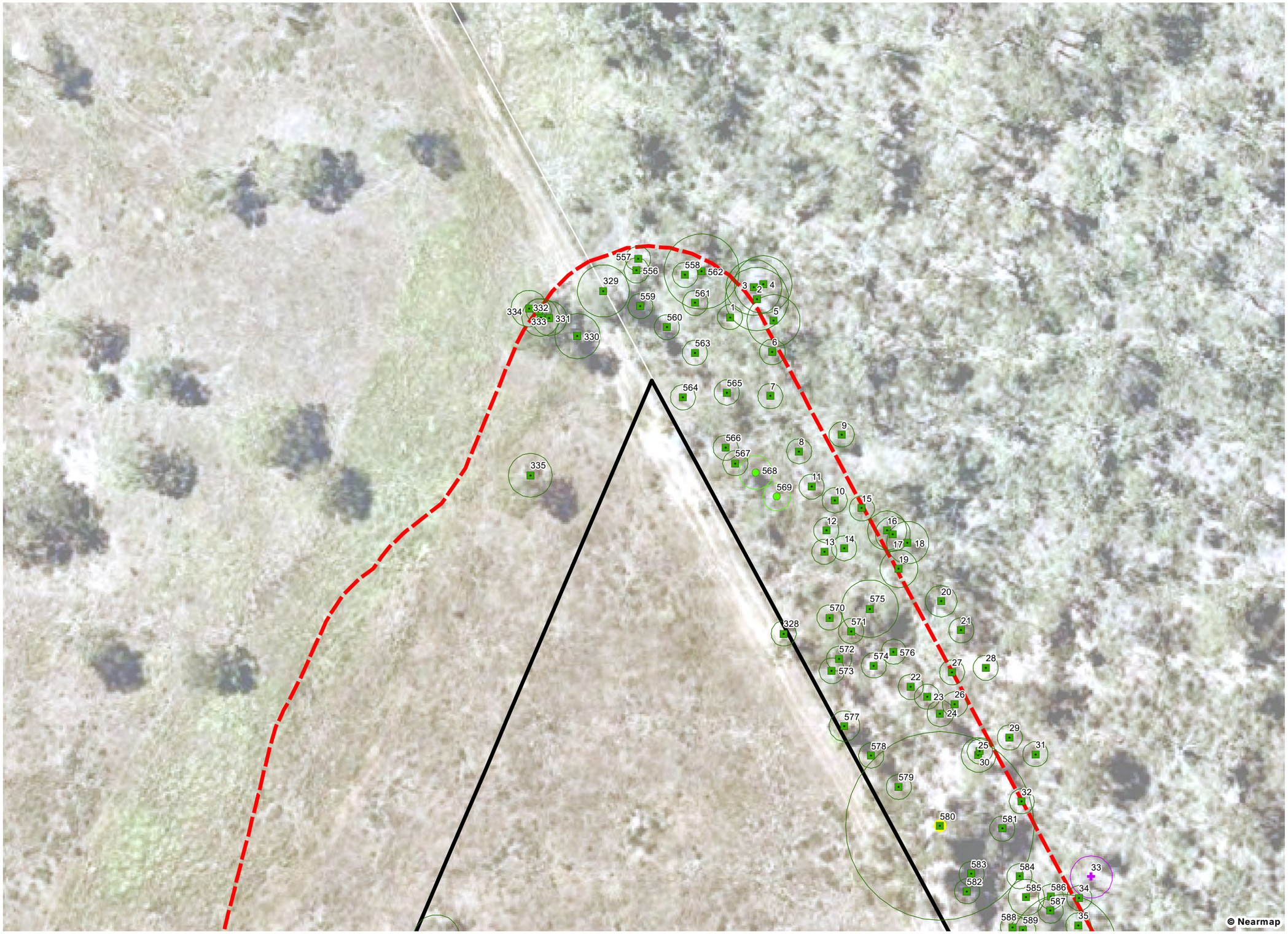
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Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.2 GPS TREE PLOT



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LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Qld DCDB
- Survey Area
- Trees impacted outside the survey area to be picked up at a later date

GPS Tree Plot (W/TPZ)

- Dead Tree (stag)
- Native Tree
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
- Tree With Hollow

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

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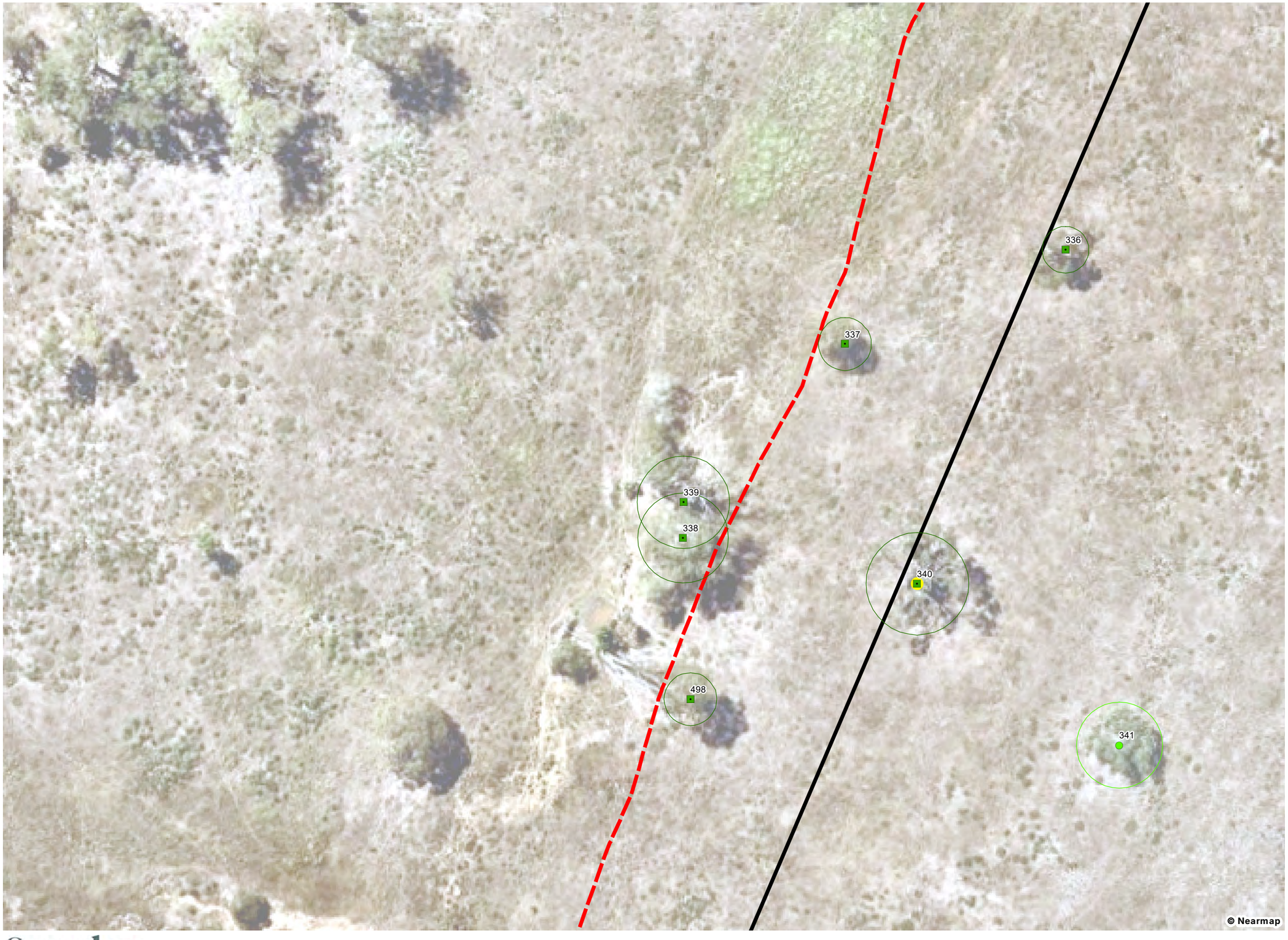
FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

Address / RPD: 31RN506 37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.3 GPS TREE PLOT



Notes:
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LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Qld DCDB
- Survey Area
- Trees impacted outside the survey area to be picked up at a later date

GPS Tree Plot (W/TPZ)

- Dead Tree (stag)
- Native Tree
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
- Tree With Hollow

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 10 20 m

1:600 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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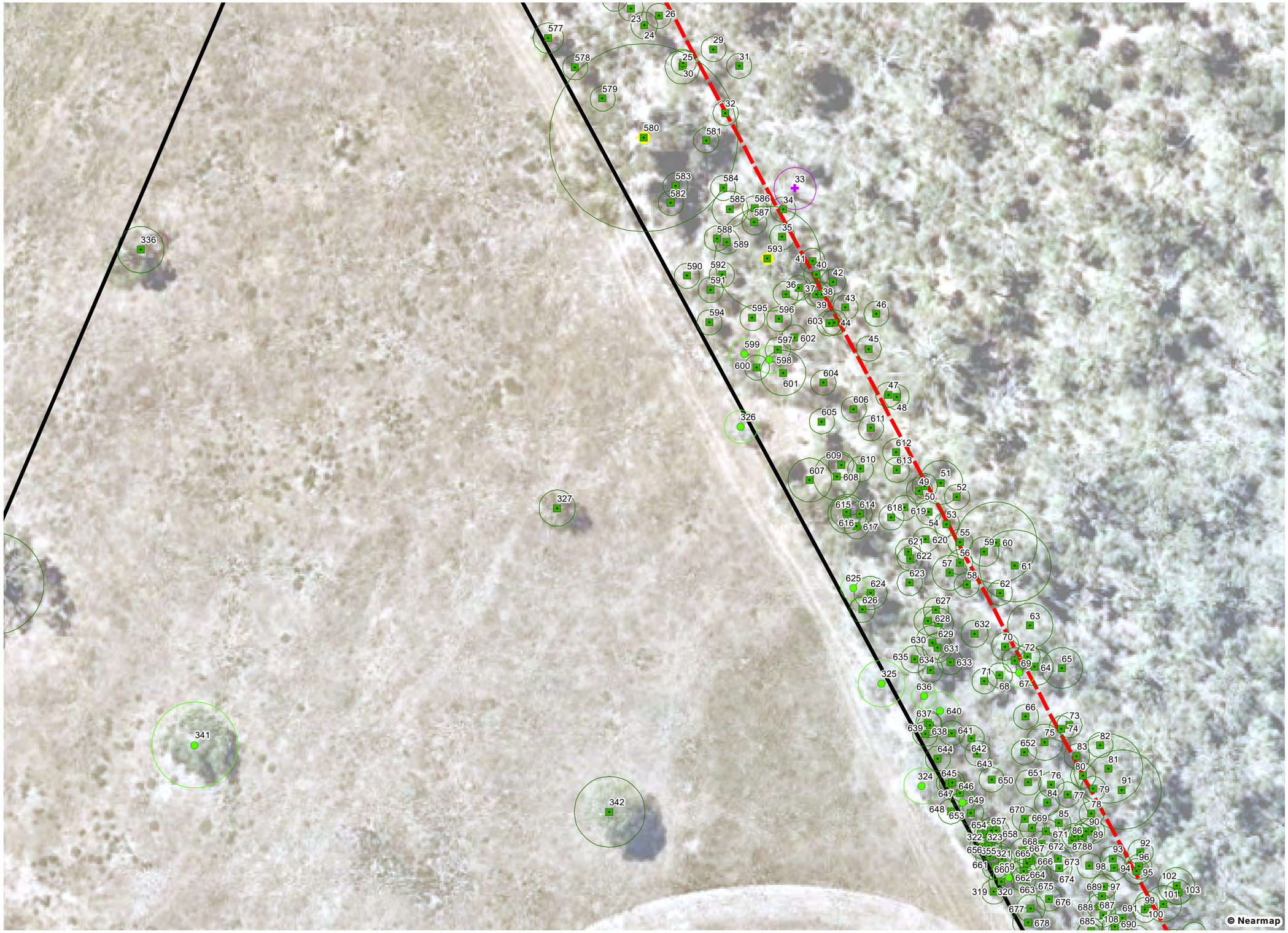
FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

Address / RPD: 31RN506
37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.4 GPS TREE PLOT



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LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Qld DCDB
- Survey Area
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GPS Tree Plot (W/TPZ)

- Dead Tree (stag)
- Native Tree
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
- Tree With Hollow

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 10 20 m

1:600 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

Address / RPD: 31RN506
37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.5 GPS TREE PLOT



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LEGEND

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- Qld DCDB
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GPS Tree Plot (W/TPZ)

- Dead Tree (stag)
- Native Tree
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
- Tree With Hollow

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 10 20 m

1:600 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

Address / RPD: 31RN506
37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.6 GPS TREE PLOT



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- Qld DCDB
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GPS Tree Plot (W/TPZ)

- Dead Tree (stag)
- Native Tree
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- Tree With Hollow

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 10 20 m

1:600 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

Address / RPD: 31RN506
37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.7 GPS TREE PLOT



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LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Qld DCDB
- Survey Area
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GPS Tree Plot (W/TPZ)

- Dead Tree (stag)
- Native Tree
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
- Tree With Hollow

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 10 20 m

1:600 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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Address / RPD: 31RN506
37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.8 GPS TREE PLOT



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LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
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- Survey Area
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GPS Tree Plot (W/TPZ)

- Dead Tree (stag)
- Native Tree
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
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AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 10 20 m

1:600 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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Address / RPD: 31RN506 37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.9 GPS TREE PLOT



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GPS Tree Plot (W/TPZ)

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AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 10 20 m

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Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.10 GPS TREE PLOT



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AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 10 20 m

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37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.11 GPS TREE PLOT



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GPS Tree Plot (W/TPZ)

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AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 10 20 m

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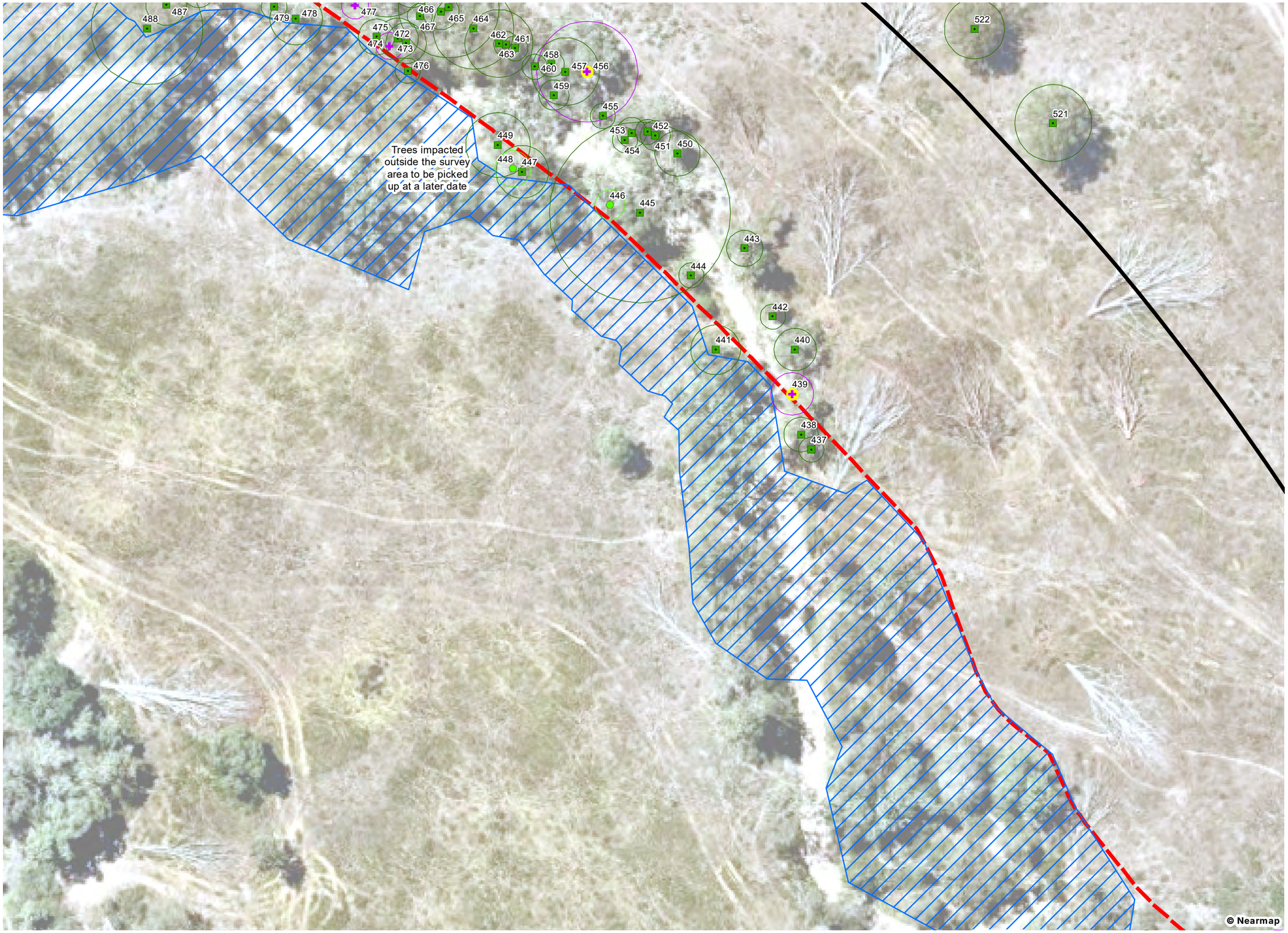
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Address / RPD: 31RN506
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Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.12 GPS TREE PLOT



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AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 10 20 m

1:600 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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Address / RPD: 31RN506
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Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.13 GPS TREE PLOT



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AMENDMENTS				
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A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 10 20 m

1:600 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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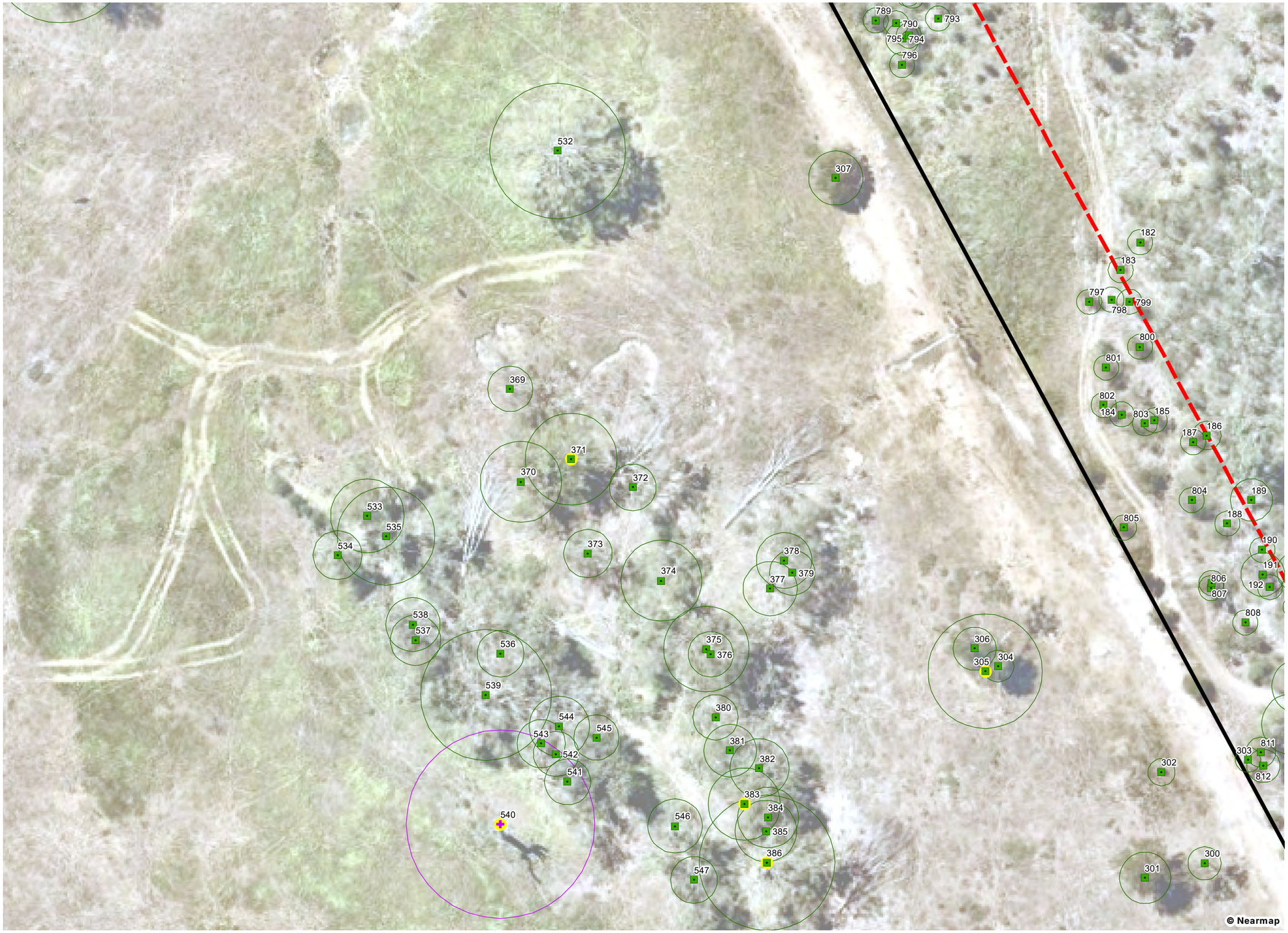
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Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.14 GPS TREE PLOT



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AMENDMENTS				
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A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

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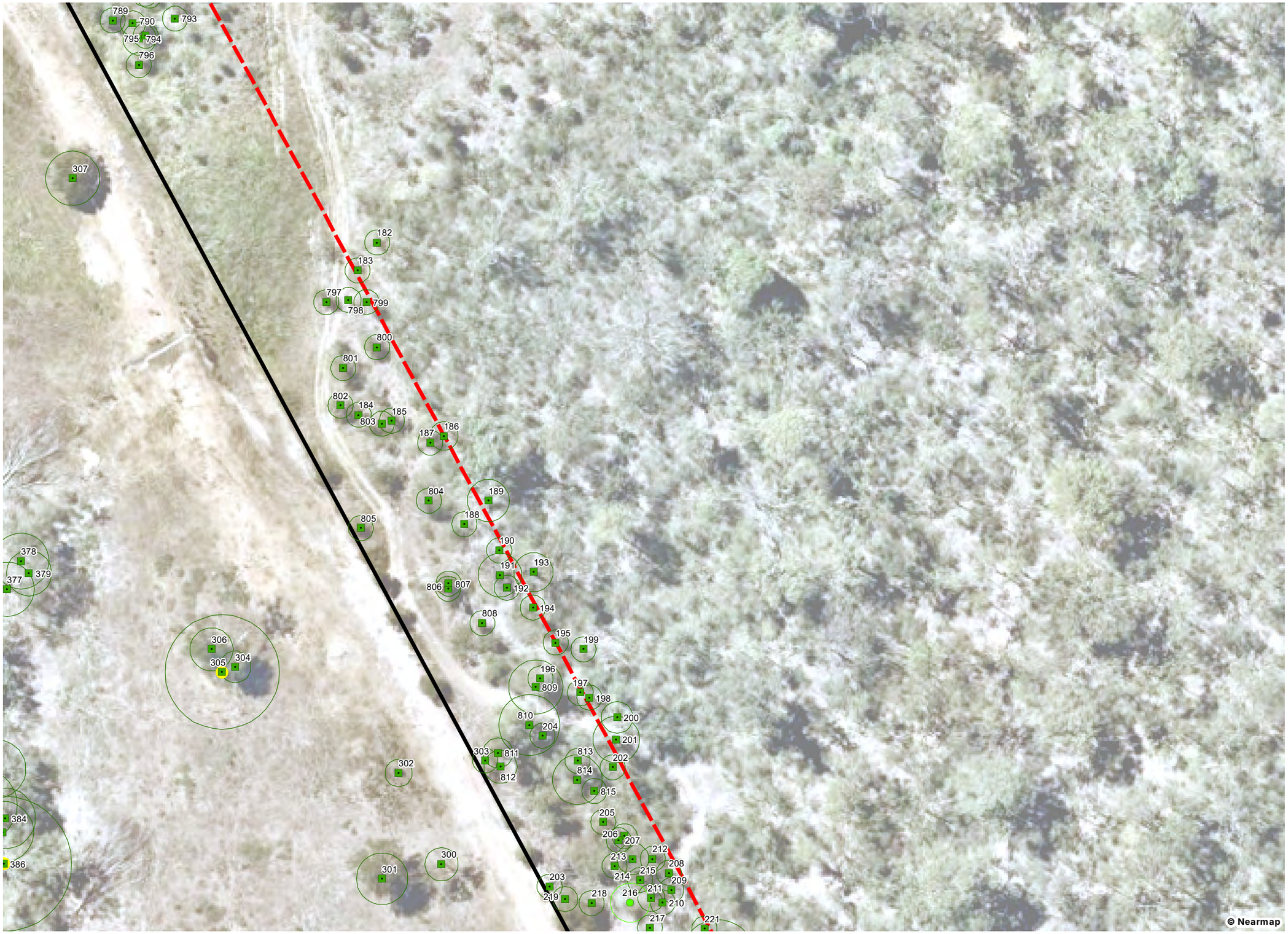
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Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.15 GPS TREE PLOT



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GPS Tree Plot (W/TPZ)

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- Tree With Hollow

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 10 20 m

1:600 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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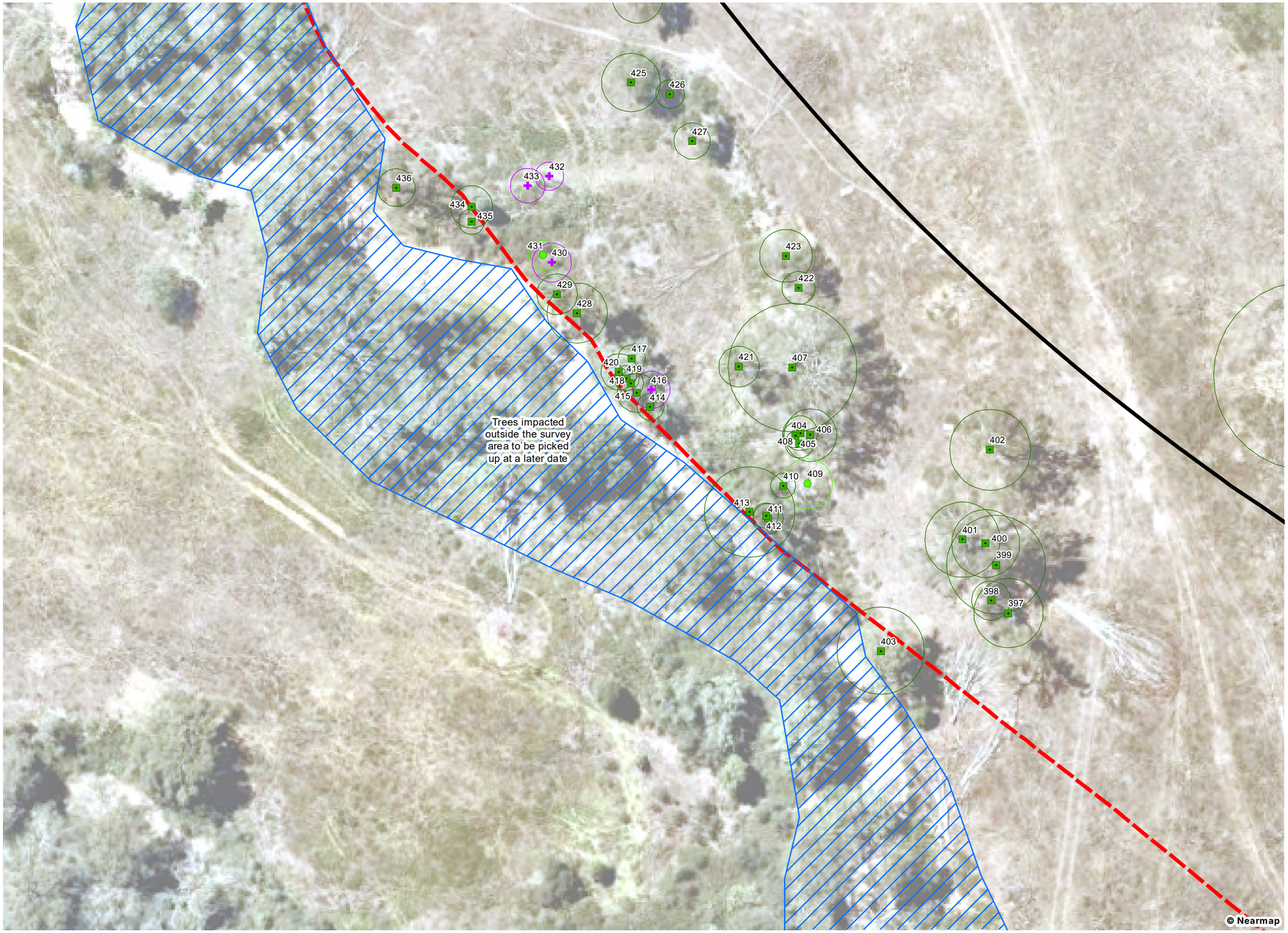
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Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.16 GPS TREE PLOT



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LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Qld DCDB
- Survey Area
- Trees impacted outside the survey area to be picked up at a later date

GPS Tree Plot (W/TPZ)

- Dead Tree (stag)
- Native Tree
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
- Tree With Hollow

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 10 20 m

1:600 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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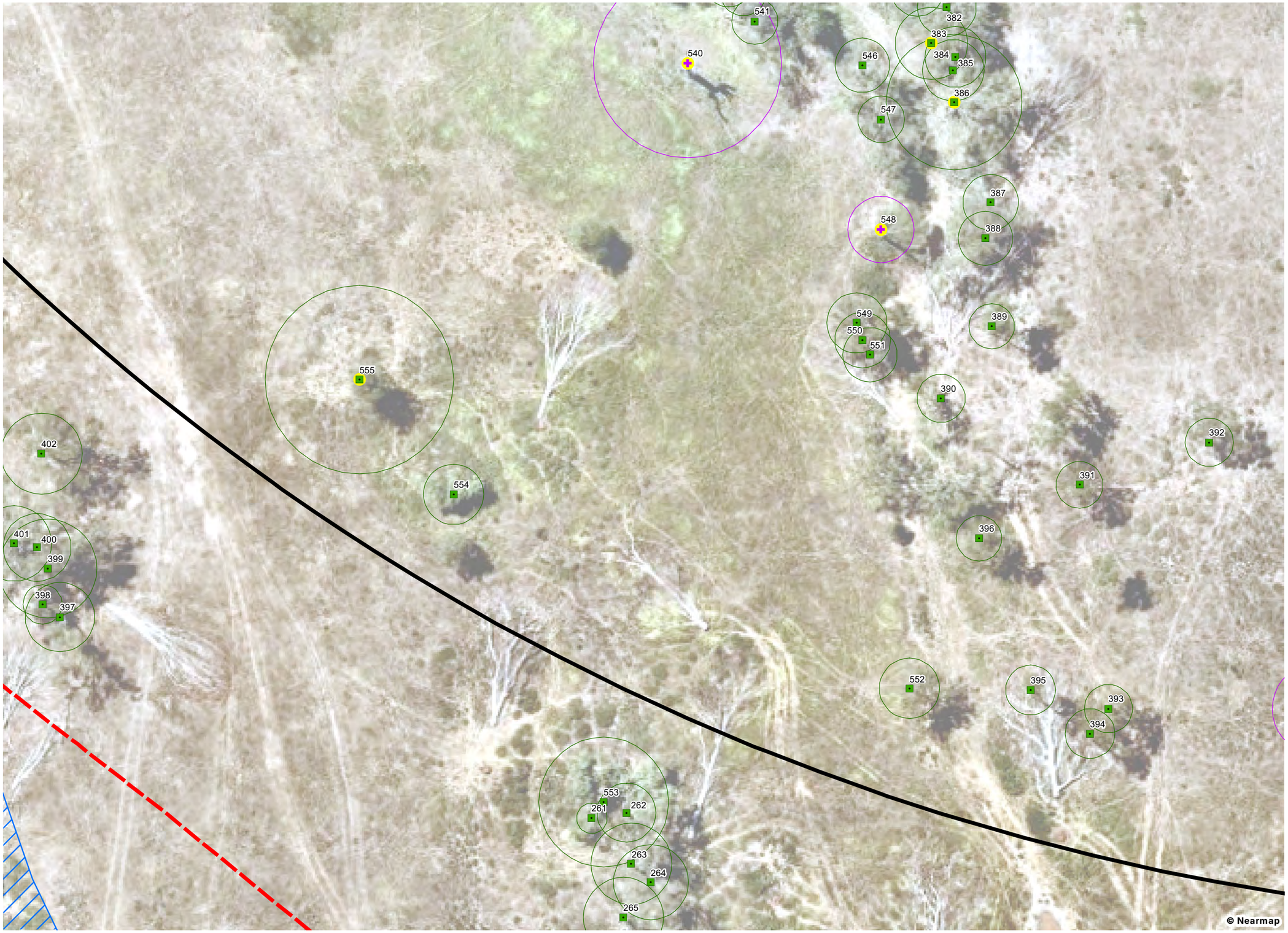
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Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.17 GPS TREE PLOT



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AMENDMENTS

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N

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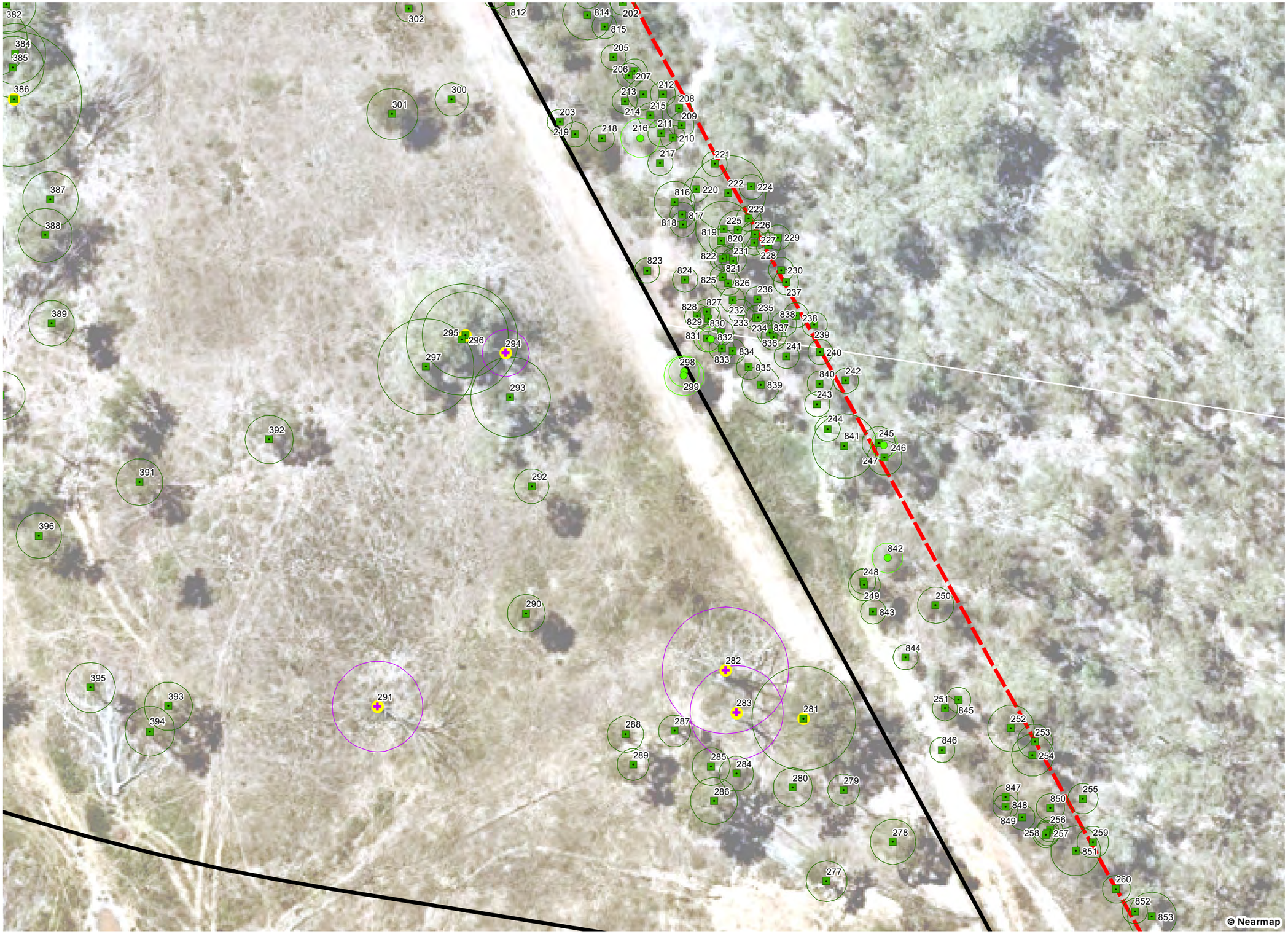
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Address / RPD: 31RN506 37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.18 GPS TREE PLOT



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AMENDMENTS

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A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

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Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.19 GPS TREE PLOT



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N

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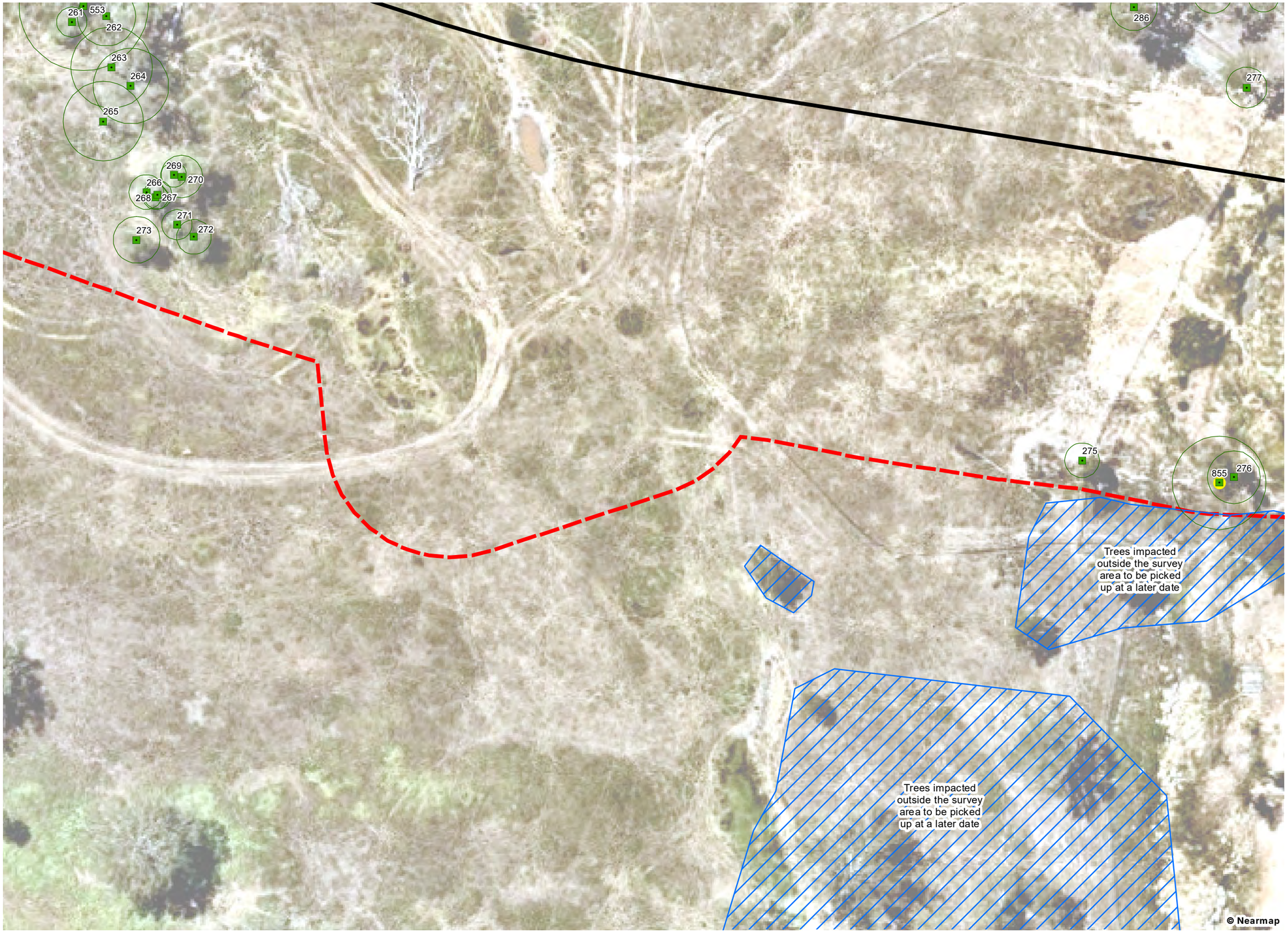
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Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.20GPS TREE PLOT



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N

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Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.21 GPS TREE PLOT



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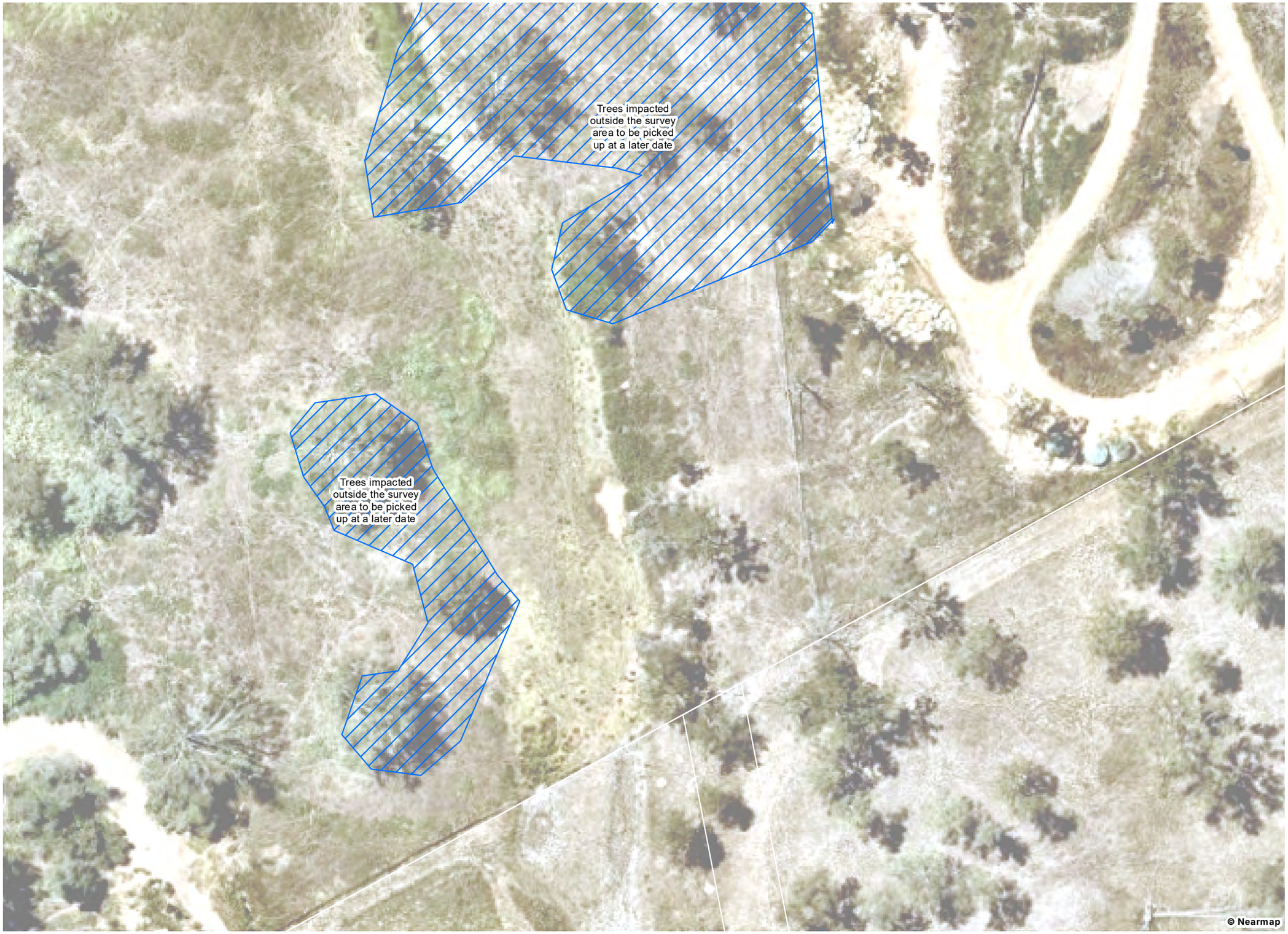
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Address / RPD: 31RN506 37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

05.22GPS TREE PLOT



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Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 05_1 NH3B GPS Tree Plot A

5.2.5 Fauna Survey Results

Fauna was assessed through opportunistic and targeted surveys throughout the survey period (refer **Plan 3**). The fauna assessment aligns with the recommendations set out in the Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Guidelines for Queensland. All fauna species encountered were recorded. The following summarises the findings from the fauna field assessment:

- A total of twenty-four (24) threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act and not listed as marine/migratory species, were identified as potentially occurring within and/or in the vicinity of the site. **No fauna species listed under the EPBC Act were recorded within the investigation area.**
- A search of the NC Act Wildlife Online database listed four (4) threatened fauna species as potentially occurring within and/or in the vicinity of the site. **No fauna species protected under the NC Act were recorded as being present on-site during field surveys.**
- Across the entirety of the site a total of forty-seven (47) fauna species were detected during detail ecological surveys conducted by SH, including, nine (9) mammals, thirty-seven (37) birds and (1) amphibian (refer **Appendix J** for full list).
- Overall, the site is considered to contain little in terms of connectivity value to the eastern intact vegetation as majority of the site is highly disturbed. Au2 provides the only potential connectivity through the vegetation surrounding the waterway however this is isolated from the intact portions of vegetation adjacent to site. Fauna habitat values within the cleared open paddock portion of the site are limited to scattered and isolated large trees
- Higher ecological values are located within the adjacent western mapped waterway corridor and eastern adjacent vegetation. Fauna movement opportunities are absent to these values as ongoing disturbance has seen the isolated on site values be cut off from connectivity values
- A total of twenty-six (26) hollow-bearing trees were recorded across the Context Area 5 North extent.

5.2.6 Motion Sensor Camera Detection

Three (3) motion sensor camera traps were installed for the duration of the survey period. Refer **Plan 3** for locations of traps. 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 17** and **Appendix K** for camera trap images.

Table 17: Fauna detected at remote-triggered camera sites.

Scientific name	Common name	Camera Number		
		1	2	3
Acanthiza pusilla	Brown Thornbill			Y
Bos taurus	Domestic Cow	Y	Y	Y
Corvus orru	Torresian Crow		Y	
Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark		Y	
Macropus giganteus	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	Y	Y	Y
Mus musculus	House Mouse			Y



Scientific name	Common name	Camera Number		
		1	2	3
Neochmia temporalis	Red-browed Finch			Y
Petaurus breviceps	Sugar Glider	Y		
Pomatostomus temporalis	Grey-crowned Babbler	Y		
Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail		Y	
Sus scrofa	Feral Pig		Y	
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum			Y
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing		Y	
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox		Y	Y

5.2.7 Nocturnal Surveys

One (1) spotlight meander was conducted on 14 April 2026 from 17:50 hrs to 19:23 hrs. The transect walked during the spotlight search is presented on **Plan 3**. Native species recorded during spotlighting surveys included, *Corvus orru* (Torresian Crow), *Dacelo novaeguineae* (laughing Kookaburra), *Macropus giganteus* (Eastern Grey Kangaroo), *Malurus melanocephalus* (Red-backed Fairy Wren), *Rhipidura albiscapa* (Grey Fantail) and *Rhipidura leucophrys* (Willie Wagtail). Refer to **Appendix J** for full fauna species list and **Appendix L** for Nocturnal surveys datasheet.

5.2.8 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

As detailed in **Section 5.1.4** a Likelihood of Occurrence Table was compiled for Context Area 5 North to determine likelihood of MSES and MNES species to occur on-site based on desktop environmental values.

A total of Twenty-seven (27) fauna species (not including marine or migratory species) and twenty (20) flora species listed under the EPBC Act were identified as having the potential to occur within a 5 km radius of the site (refer **Table 5** and **Appendix B**). Two (2) fauna species and one (1) flora species are listed under the NC Act as having potential to occur within 5 km radius of the site (refer **Table 6** and **Appendix C**).

For the purposes of this report, a significant flora 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.

Based on the presence of species records within the locality and the mapped habitats within the subject site, a desktop likelihood of occurrence assessment was conducted to determine those threatened flora and fauna species with potential to occur within the subject site. Several species were identified as having a 'possible' or 'known' likelihood of occurrence based on the desktop assessment criteria in **Table 2**, including, *Coleus habrophyllus, Melaleuca irbyana* (Swamp Tea-tree), *Planchonella eerwah* (Shiny-leaved Condoo), *Anthochaera Phrygia* (Regent Honeyeater), *Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami* (Glossy Black-cockatoo), *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* (Red Goshawk), *Falco hypoleucos* (Grey Falcon), *Gallinago hardwickii* (Latham's Snipe), *Hirundapus caudacutus* (White-throated Needletail), *Lathamus discolor* (Swift Parrot), *Ninox strenua* (Powerful Owl), *Dasyurus maculatus maculatus* (Spotted-tailed Quoll), *Petauroides volans* (Greater Glider), *Petaurus australis australis* (Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)),

Phascolarctos cinereus (Koala), *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying Fox) and *Adelotus brevis* (Tusked Frog). The following subsections detail the rectified likelihood assessment based on detailed field surveys of ground-truthed environmental values.

The complete likelihood of occurrence assessment is included within **Appendix E**.

Threatened Flora Species

Twenty-one (21) flora species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act and/or NC Act were identified as having the potential to occur on or within 5 km of the site. The desktop likelihood of occurrence assessment identified three (3) listed threatened flora species considered to have a 'possible' occurrence potential, including, *Coleus habrophyllus, Melaleuca irbyana* (Swamp Tea-tree) and *Planchonella eerwah* (Shiny-leaved Condoo) as listed in **Table 11.** Detailed ecological surveys identified no flora species listed under the EPBC or NC Act were located within the site during field surveys The likelihood of occurrence of the two (2) desktop identified species was rectified following the on-ground surveys, where *C. habrophyllus, M. Irbyana* (Swamp Tea-tree) and *Planchonella eerwah* (Shiny-leaved Condoo) were all reduced to 'unlikely' (refer **Table 18**).

Table 18: Field rectified likelihood of occurrence for threatened flora species.

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
Coleus habrophyllus	E/-	While there is one record of the species within 5 km of the site, there are no chert or sandstone outcrops present within the relatively flat project area that could support this species. While this would suggest an unlikely possibility of occurrence, the site is less than 15km from White Rock Conservation Park where one (1) of the three known populations for this species is known to occur. Due to these reasons, it is considered possible for the species to occur on site. No evidence of this species was identified on-site during detailed ecological field surveys. Therefore, the likelihood of occurrence potential of this species has been reduced to 'unlikely'.	**Possible**	**Unlikely**
Melaleuca irbyana	-/E	*Melaleuca irbyana* was identified as occurring within the broader Precinct 1 development application area, through detailed NCA surveys, across mapped high-risk flora protection areas	**Likely**	**Unlikely**

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
(Swamp Tea-tree)		~2km west of NH3B. Due to this it is considered likely the species will occur within the NH3B area Evidence of this species was not identified on-site during detailed ecological field surveys. Despite the species being found elsewhere within the Precinct 1 area, it is considered unlikely the species will occur within the NH3B area after on ground field surveys confirmed the absences of the species.		
Planchonella eerwah (Shiny-leaved Condoo)	E/-	*Planchonella eerwah* was identified as occurring within the broader Precinct 1 development application area, through detailed NCA surveys, across mapped high-risk flora protection areas ~2km northwest of NH3B. However, the lack of preferred habitat mapped across the NH3B site, in the form of rocky slopes in vine thickets and rainforest, are not present. With these paired together, it is possible this species would occur on-site however field surveys will determine the likelihood of the species occur within the NH3B area. No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort. Despite the broader site observation, paired with the lack of preferential habitat it is considered unlikely the species will occur within the site.	**Possible**	**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.*

Threatened Ecological Communities

The EPBC Act PMST listed seven (7) TECs that may occur in, or relate to, the subject site (refer **Section 3.1**). These are described as the following:

- The Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland TEC structure varies from open woodland to closed forest with a crown cover of at least 10% and typically no more than 70%. In an intact forest, the canopy can be layered, with a sub-canopy of melaleuca grading into a taller mixed melaleuca and/or eucalypt canopy. The Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest typically features a canopy and/or subcanopy dominated by Melaleuca spp. and / or *Eucalyptus robusta*. In the northern extent of the ecological community (northern SYB to the SEQ bioregion) the canopy is typically dominated or co-dominated by *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) and/or *Eucalyptus robusta* (Swamp Mahogany). This TEC is represented by Regional Ecosystems 12.2.7, 12.3.4, 12.3.4a, 12.3.5, 12.3.6 and 12.3.20. None of



the associated regional ecosystems are mapped as being present within the site or occur within the immediate vicinity.

- The Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia TEC typically has high species richness. In Queensland, this TEC is part of a number of communities including Regional Ecosystems 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1, and 12.12.16. None of the associated regional ecosystems are mapped as being present within the site or occur within the immediate vicinity.
- The White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland TEC is characterised by a species-rich understorey of native tussock grasses, herbs and scattered shrubs and the dominance of White Box, Yellow Box, or Blakely's Red gum trees. This community is usually associated with Regional Ecosystems 11.3.23, 11.3.26, 11.5.20, 11.8.2, 11.8.2a, 11.8.8, 11.9.9a, 11.9.13, 12.8.16, 13.3.1, 13.3.4, 13.9.2, 13.11.2, 13.11.3, 13.11.4, 13.11.8, 13.11.8a, 13.12.8 and 13.12.9. None of the associated regional ecosystems are mapped as being present within the site or occur within the immediate vicinity.
- The Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions occurs in the New South Wales North Coast (NNC) and South Eastern Queensland (SEQ) IBRA bioregions and on Curtis Island in the Brigalow Belt North (BBN) IBRA Bioregion (DoE 2013). The 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. Components of this ecological community are recognised as endangered under this framework, including within Regional Ecosystems 12.3.2, 12.3.2a, 12.3.3, 12.3.3a, 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 and 12.3.19. None of the associated regional ecosystems are mapped as being present within the site or occur within the immediate vicinity.
- The Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia TEC canopy is dominated by *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Grey Box) with *E. propinqua* (Small-fruited Grey Gum) and less commonly *E. biturbinata* (Grey Gum), *E. siderophloia* (Grey Ironbark) and/or *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine). It is found from near Coffs Harbour in NSW to the border regions of south-eastern Queensland, predominately on the escarpment slopes and foothills of inland hinterland ranges. This TEC is commonly associated with Regional Ecosystems 12.9-10.3, 12.8.14a and 12.8.8a. RE12.9-10.3 is mapped within the adjacent eastern vegetation, while it is acknowledged that this RE is potentially indicative of the TEC, it does not show the characteristics of the key diagnostic criteria needed for the area to be considered a TEC (specifically Canopy dominated by *E. moluccana, E. propinqua* etc, and absence of an understorey of dry rainforest species). Therefore the TEC is not considered to occur within the adjacent vegetation of 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 Regional Ecosystems 11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7, 11.4.12 and 12.3.10. None of the associated regional ecosystems are mapped as being present within the site or occur within the immediate vicinity.



- 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). In Queensland this TEC is represented by Regional Ecosystems 12.1.1 and 12.3.20. None of the associated regional ecosystems are mapped as being present within the site or occur within the immediate vicinity.

Threatened Fauna Species

Twenty-nine (29) fauna species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act and/or NC Act were identified as having the potential to occur on or within 5 km of the site. The desktop likelihood of occurrence assessment identified fourteen (14) listed threatened flora species considered to have a 'possible' occurrence potential or higher. These species include, *Anthochaera Phrygia* (Regent Honeyeater), *Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami* (Glossy Black-cockatoo), *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* (Red Goshawk), *Falco hypoleucos* (Grey Falcon), *Gallinago hardwickii* (Latham's Snipe), *Hirundapus caudacutus* (White-throated Needletail), *Lathamus discolor* (Swift Parrot), *Ninox strenua* (Powerful Owl), *Dasyurus maculatus maculatus* (Spotted-tailed Quoll), *Petauroides volans* (Greater Glider), *Petaurus australis australis* (Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)), *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) and *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying Fox) as listed in **Table 12**.

Detailed ecological surveys identified no listed fauna species under the EPBC Act and NC Act, within the site. No additional fauna species protected under the NC Act nor EPBC Act were recorded as being present on-site during field surveys. The likelihood of occurrence of the fourteen (14) desktop identified species was rectified following the on-ground surveys (refer **Table 19**).

Table 19: Field rectified likelihood of occurrence for threatened fauna species.

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence
Birds				
Anthochaera Phrygia (Regent Honeyeater)	CE/CE	The Regent Honeyeater was observed in 2019 approximately 4 km north of the site in the Undullah Nature Reserve area, therefore is flagged as a potential to occur species in the Flinders and Flagstone Localities. While the site is dominated by open paddocks with scattered trees, Remnant vegetation is present within the adjacent property to the east. This vegetation coincides with the	**Possible**	**Unlikely**

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence
		same area of vegetation in which the record was found in. This vegetation is mapped as a composite RE of RE12.9-10.2, RE12.9-10.7, RE12.9-10.3 and RE12.9-10.17 offering potential foraging habitat for the species on the adjacent property. Given the large quantity of foraging habitat present in the surrounding landscape, associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor more broadly to the north and east, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would have a low likelihood of occurring on-site The entirety of the site was confirmed via detailed field surveys to be largely reflective of paddock vegetation and devoid of foraging habitat. Given the large quantity of foraging habitat present in the surrounding landscape, associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor more broadly to the north and east, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would have a reduced likelihood of occurring on-site. During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was identified as being		

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence
		present within the site. Therefore, the likelihood of this species occurring on-site was reduced to 'unlikely'.		
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami (Glossy Black-cockatoo)	V/V	One record of this species is present within 5 km of the project area. This record is from 2021 and occurs in vacant bushland 4 km west of the project area. Unlike the area the record occurs in, the site is dominated by open paddock containing scattered trees. Remnant vegetation is present within the adjacent property to the east. This vegetation coincides with the same area of vegetation in which the record was found in. This vegetation is mapped as composite RE of RE12.9-10.2, RE12.9-10.7, RE12.9-10.3 and RE12.9-10.17 offering potential foraging habitat for the species on the adjacent property. As the Glossy Black-cockatoo depends on the presence of Allocasuarina species, of which these REs typically does not contain, there is low potential that this species would occur on-site. In addition, the large quantity of foraging habitat more broadly to the north and east of the site in the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor would form critical foraging habitat for the species, further reducing the potential importance of the vegetation on-site.	**Possible**	**Unlikely**

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence
		Remnant vegetation dominated by eucalypt vegetation is mapped as being present along the boundaries of the site. Detailed ecological field surveys confirmed that no *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She-oak) exist on site or adjacent within the site survey buffer area. Therefore, potential foraging habitat for this species is not present. Glossy Black-cockatoos are identified as occurring within the nearby Flinders-Karawatha corridor more broadly to the north, it is considered that no foraging habitat occurs on site. During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was identified as being present within the site. Combined with the lack of foraging habitat it is considered unlikely the species will occur on site.		
Falco hypoleucos (Grey Falcon)	V/V	The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees with remnant vegetation existing adjacent to site. While the NH3B area does not contain any riverine communities, these communities have been identified within the broader precinct 1 area and adjacent, leading to the potential for the species to opportunistically forage on site. However, it is most probable that the Grey Falcon would favour the habitat more broadly to the north and east of	**Possible**	**Unlikely**

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence
		site within the Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for breeding. Given the lack of on site vegetation, it is most probable that the Grey Falcon would favour habitat more broadly to the north and east of the site within the Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for foraging. It is unlikely that the species will use the site for breeding or opportunistically forage on site. This is confirmed by the lack of records within 20km of site. During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was identified as being present within the site. Therefore, the likelihood of this species occurring on-site was reduced to 'unlikely'.		
Gallinago hardwickii (Latham's Snipe)	V/V	While the site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or swamps, a high level of sightings exists within 20km of site. Characteristics that could support ephemeral pooled water are present (on site dam), however these locations are highly disturbed with significant weed incursion. No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort. No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.	**Possible**	**Unlikely**

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence
Hirundapus caudacutus (White-throated Needletail)	V/V	The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees with remnant vegetation existing adjacent to site. It is most probable that the Grey Falcon would favour the habitat more broadly to the north and east of site within the Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for breeding. Based on the presence of the remnant habitat, there is potential that the vegetation may contain large eucalypts that are preferable foraging habitat for this species. No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.	**Possible**	**Unlikely**
Lathamus discolor (Swift Parrot)	CE/E	There are twenty-three (23) records of this species occurring within 20km of site within the past 20 years centring around the Springfield Lakes area in specifically in 2019, therefore it is flagged as a potential to occur species in the Flinders Flagstone locality. The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees. Remnant vegetation is present adjacent to site along the eastern boundary which is mapped as composite RE of RE12.9-10.2, RE12.9-10.7, RE12.9-10.3 and RE12.9-10.17 offering potential foraging habitat for the species on the adjacent property. From a desktop perspective, the remnant	**Possible**	**Unlikely**



Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence
		vegetation adjacent to site is potentially suitable foraging habitat for the Swift Parrot as it may contain *Corymbia citriodora*, however, the majority of the site is paddock and devoid of foraging habitat. Given the large quantity of foraging habitat present more broadly within the surrounding landscape, associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor to the north and east, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would have a low likelihood of occurring on-site. Due to the historical logging evidence in the area, the vegetation is lacking old growth trees this species prefers. During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was identified as being present within the site. Therefore, the likelihood of this species occurring on-site was reduced to 'unlikely'.		
Ninox strenua (Powerful Owl)	-/V	There is potential for the remnant vegetation adjacent to site to provide suitable roosting habitat while on site values are likely to be for opportunistic foraging only. Detailed ecological surveys conducted over the entirety of the site failed to identify any evidence of species presence.	**Possible**	**Unlikely**

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence
		Given the higher quality habitat present in the surrounding landscape, associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor to the north and east, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would be unlikely to occur on-site.		
Mammals				
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (Spotted-tailed Quoll)	E/E	Significant survey efforts to detect this species have been conducted within the locality in the past 10 years with the most significant survey effort demonstrated in a published study by Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (2015). Evidence of this species, although minimal, has been detected in the region within the past few years in the form of scents and potential scats. Notably, the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (Quoll Seeker's Network) in association with Logan City Council placed a number of wildlife cameras across the LGA over a 3-year program. Motion sensor cameras were located on private properties, Council Reserves, National Parks, Energex owned land and the Greenbank military airbase between 2011 and 2014 at 107 sites at 47 locations. They were placed in areas of reported sightings, or where detector dogs had indicated	**Possible**	**Unlikely**

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence
		but direct searches were unable to substantiate evidence (e.g. scats). The 3-year program took over 205,000 pictures but did not photograph a single image of a Quoll. It is noted that a Quoll scat was recently recorded and confirmed near Flinders Peak, approximately 7 kilometers west of the subject site. Up until this recent record, the species was considered by many to be locally extinct. No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort. In addition, threats are present on-site including Feral Dogs were recorded, reducing the likelihood that the species would occur on-site.		
Petauroides volans (Greater Glider)	E/V	While some scattered trees exist on site, these are fractured and isolated from the remnant vegetation adjacent to the east of site which at the time of reporting connects to the Flinders-Karawatha corridor. Paired with two records of the species in 2023 3 km southeast of site and in 2021 5km est of site, the species is found within the area. Remnant habitat adjacent to the site may present potential for the Greater Glider habitat within the adjacent bushland and by	**Possible**	**Unlikely**

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence
		extension, utilize any fragmented habitat found on site. Key requirements of the species including presence of large hollow-bearing trees confirmed through field surveys will determine the likelihood of this species occurring on the site. Majority of the site has been historically logged, and few mature, old growth trees remain. The Greater Glider requires between 2-4 live hollow per ha. As such, breeding and shelter habitat to support the species are not provided on-site. As evidenced by the detailed GPS tree plot surveys, the total area consists of 17.34 ha, across which a total of 5 large hollows within living trees were recorded. Therefore, a total of 0.29 hollows were recorded per hectare, which includes the adjacent vegetation within the identified site buffer area, well below the species preferred habitat rate. This along with the surrounding clearing of the site for grazing practices provides high level of disturbance and reduces the field likelihood of occurrence potential.		
Petaurus australis australis (Yellow-bellied	V/V	While areas of remnant vegetation exists adjacent to site, on site values represent scattered	**Possible**	**Unlikely**

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence
Glider (south-eastern))		eucalypt trees that area isolated from the broader habitat present to the east and north which at the time of reporting, connects to the Flinders-Karawatha corridor. Remnant habitat adjacent to the site may present potential for the Yellow-bellied Glider to occur on-site as for opportunistic foraging and more likely in the adjacent bushland. However, preferred wet sclerophyll forest is limited in the region. While there are records of the species within the broader ecological corridor, key requirements of the species including presence of large hollow-bearing trees confirmed through field surveys will determine the likelihood of this species occurring on the site Majority of the site has been historically logged and few mature, old growth trees remain. No preferred wet montane habitat is present. As such, breeding and shelter habitat to support the species are not provided on-site as evidenced by detailed GPS tree plot surveys. The limited number of living hollow-bearing trees with large hollows, along with the surrounding clearing for grazing purposes which provides high level of disturbance, reduces the field likelihood of occurrence potential.		

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence
		No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.		
Phascolarctos cinereus (Koala)	E/E	While the site is mapped as non-remnant paddock vegetation, the trees present on site are likely to consist of Koala food trees consistent with surrounding and pre-clear mapped RE's. Koalas are also known to occur within the local area. Due to the presence of habitat and sightings in the area, there is a high likelihood that this species would occur in the vegetation on-site. The scattered vegetation on site was found to be dominated by Koala food trees and while fragmented, still present the high possibility to be utilised as dispersal habitat. Koala have been detected as part of the broader Flagstone City field surveys within several close areas, but not within site. It is likely the Koala primarily uses the corridor network where preferred foraging species are dominant.	**Likely**	**Possible**
Pteropus poliocephalus (Grey-headed Flying Fox)	V/-	Suitable foraging habitat is mapped adjacent to site in the form of remnant eucalypt forest which by extension, suggests the scattered on site trees reflect this mapping. Given records of this species occur within the area, there is a likely chance that the	**Likely**	**Possible**

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence
		species will opportunistically forage on-site.		
Amphibian				
Adelotus brevis (Tusked Frog)	-/V	Desktop surveys identified one small damn located on site and various mapped waterways. As the species is known to inhabit a wide range of wet areas, as well as its existence within 10km of site, it is possible the species may occur within the waterway values mapped on site. No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort. Paire with the lack of credible records found within 5km of the site the likelihood of the species occurring has been downgraded too unlikely.	**Possible**	**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.*

5.2.9 Ground Confirmed NESS Constraints

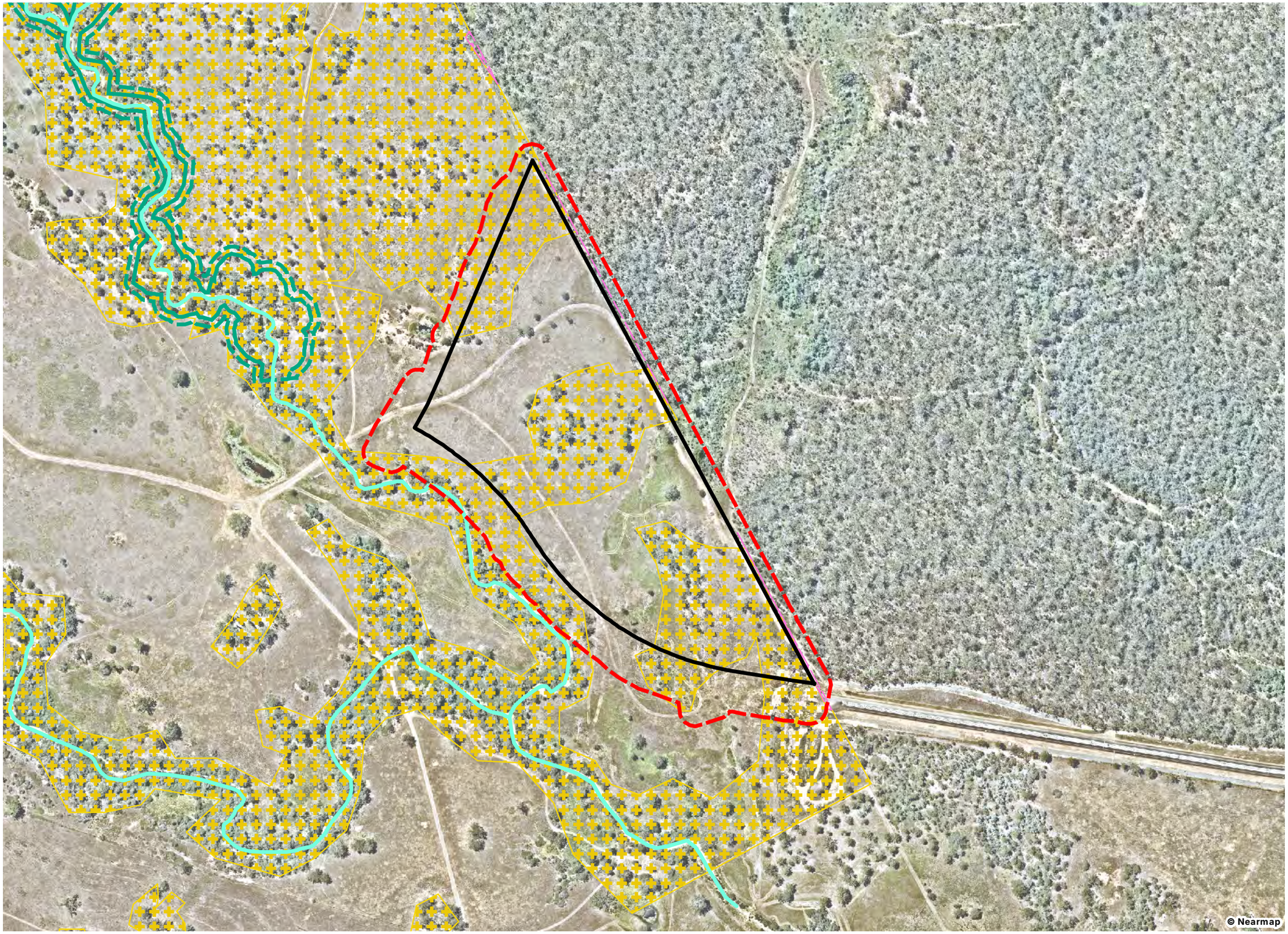
Following the field survey, a ground rectified NESS constraints plan was completed for the subject site. **Plan 6** demonstrates the ground rectified NESS constraints outlining the identified areas of Juvenile Native Vegetation.

Areas of Juvenile Native Vegetation mapped under the NESS will be impacted under the proposal (**Plan 6**). There are no specific controls over clearing Areas of Areas of Juvenile Native Vegetation.

The future road will encroach on the southern drainage feature (**Plan 6**), however, it is noted this area is slated for future development as lake under the EDQ endorsed lake Infrastructure Master Plan and so not part of the retained drainage line buffer area further upstream.



06.GROUND CONFIRMED NESS CONSTRAINTS



Notes:
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LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and3C Boundary
- Qld DCDB
- Survey Area
- PDA Environmental Protection Zone Buffer

Significant Biodiversity Values

- **Low Order Remnant Vegetation** Of Concern and Least Concern Regional Ecosystem type areas
- **Areas of Juvenile Native Vegetation** Areas of Project Site retaining varying degrees of native regeneration vegetation
- **Confirmed Waterway Areas** Areas confirmed through field survey as retaining features consistent with a watercourse within extent of Project Site

Watercourse & offset lines

- 50m buffer (from top of bank)
- 100m buffer (from top of bank)
- **Other drainage features and watercourses** Areas within the site conveying current hydrology flow paths - Varying quality
- **Drainage Feature Buffer Areas** Areas of preferred buffer extent to Project Site drainage features

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

0 50 100 150 m

1:5,000 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

Address / RPD: 31RN506
37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

8020 E 06 NH3B NESS Constraints A

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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

6. Impact Assessment and Development Analysis

6.1. Proposed Development

The development proposal is for the Flinders Lakes, Precinct 1 Neighbourhood 3B within the Greater Flagstone PDA (refer **Plan 7**). The NH3B site is zoned as Urban Living. Also proposed within Context Area 5 North is an Arterial Road greenspace area (serving as a waterway corridor for the centrally located *low risk* WWBW). These proposed features are mapped under the *Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area Development Scheme*, as implemented by EDQ.

The site has undergone wholescale clearing and maintenance activities within the past and as a result, the site consists of open paddock with scattered native vegetation and a modified drainage line running centrally through the site, as well as two drainage lines bordering the site to the north and west. This modification has resulted in a highly disturbed environment that lacks intact vegetation and therefore habitat values required to facilitate safe movement of fauna (specifically ground dwelling fauna) across the landscape. Higher ecological values on-site are considered confined to a small patch of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation surrounding the central waterway, however, this vegetation is isolated and immature as indicated by field surveys. Currently, there is higher value vegetation within the eastern adjacent lot which is mapped as composite 'of-concern' RE12.9-10.7, RE12.9-10.3 and 'least-concern' RE12.9-10.2, RE12.9-10.17, this at the time of reporting connects to the broader Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor. However, this eastern adjacent vegetation is earmarked and approved for future residential development. Connectivity is limited to the west due to the broader clearing found across precinct 1 further impacting fauna movement. Given the current and future planned fauna movement restrictions to the east and west respectively, future connectivity values will become limited within the completion of the surrounding developments.

The proposed development will result in the removal of non-remnant vegetation present across the site. Observed higher ecological values present adjacent to the NH3B area and eastern adjoining vegetation will not be impacted as a part of this application. The centrally mapped waterway will see vegetation clearing of the identified Category X (non-remnant) vegetation, however, this *low risk* Waterway for WWBW will be retained as a 'Natural Area' as identified in the Flinders Lakes Precinct 1 Context plan.

One (1) future trunk connector road is proposed to run along the south-western border of the NH3B area, bounding the adjacent identified drainage feature. Should any works be undertaken within the mapped adjacent or on site waterways that do not meet Accepted Development Requirements (ADR), a response to *State Code 18: Waterway Barrier Works* and referral may be required

The application of specific NESS criteria and anticipated EPBC Act approval conditions as required has given rise to rectified constraint areas as apparent in **Plan 6** to some developable areas that fall within polygons mapped within the NESS, noting that these polygons were always intended to be refined

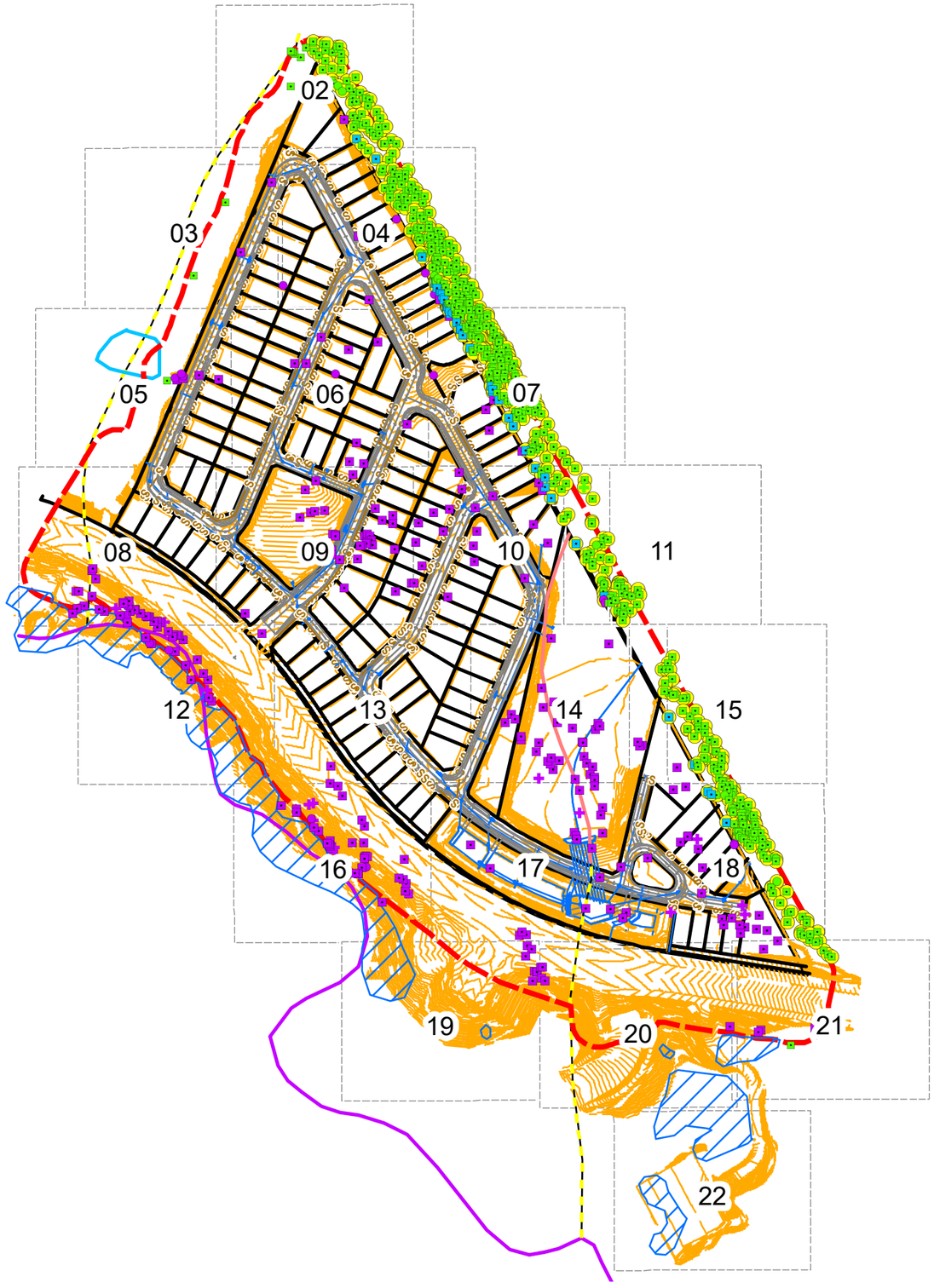


according to the specific criteria as has occurred in previous Context Area approvals guided by the NESS for Flinders Lakes.

Vegetation clearing is limited to the Category X (non-remnant) vegetation across the site, where scattered eucalypt vegetation is present within an open paddock landscape. The clearing of these areas is required in order to deliver the urban development requirements 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 will meet the requirements of the any EPBC act approval once it has been granted. Vegetation will be retained within the neighbouring values as a part of this site but it is noted that these areas have been earmarked and approved for future development under the Greater Flagstone PDA. Extensive modification of the majority of the impact footprint has resulted in a highly disturbed environment that lacks intact habitat required to facilitate safe movement for fauna (specifically ground-dwelling fauna) across the landscape.

Of note, two (2) conservation significant Flora species have been detected within the wider Precinct 1 area (not within NH3B). These were the Swamp Tea-tree and the Shiny-leaved Condoo both listed as endangered under the EPBC Act and/or NC Act. No threatened plants or fauna were detected within the NH3B area and the identified threatened matters within the broader area of Precinct 1 will be dealt with separately under the protected plants framework and relevant development applications at the required time.

07.1 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



Notes:
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LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Qld DCDB
- Survey Area
- Trees impacted outside the survey area to be picked up at a later date

Proposed Design Detail

- Proposed Lot layout
- Proposed lot Earthworks Extent
- Proposed Design Contours
- Proposed Road layout
- Proposed Drainage layout
- Proposed Sewer layout

GPS Tree Plot

- Dead Tree (stag), to Remove
- Native Tree to Remove
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree to Remove
- Native Tree Tree Subject to Arborist Assessment
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree Subject to Arborist Assessment
- Dead Tree (stag) to Retain
- Native Tree to Retain
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree to Retain
- Neighbouring Trees

Waterway Assessment Results

- Drainage Feature
- Eroded Drainage Feature
- Overland Flow path
- Standing Water/Dam

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

© Nearmap

N

0 50 100 150 m

1:4,000 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

Address / RPD: 31RN506 37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

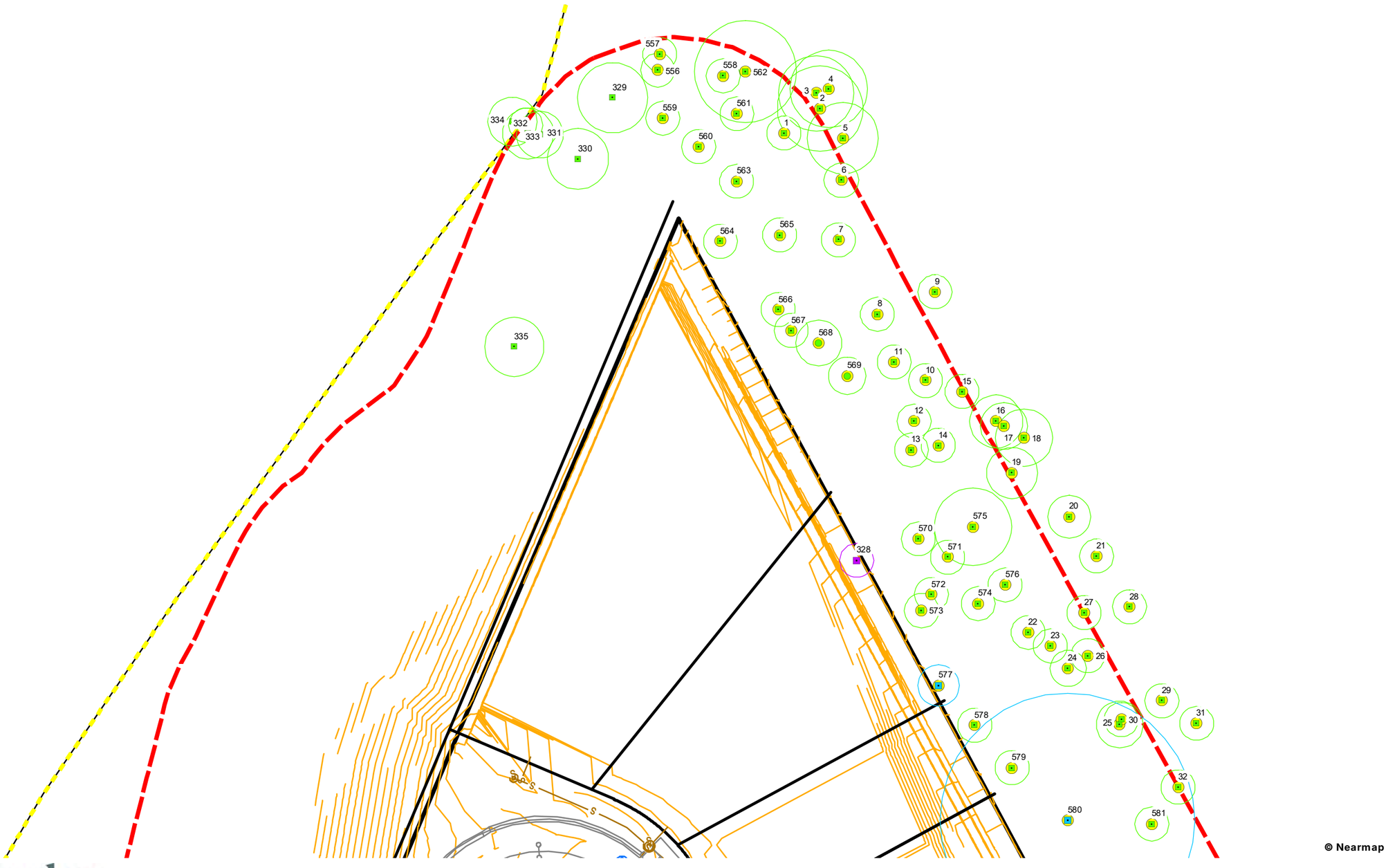
8020 E 07 Development Assessment A

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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

07.2 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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LEGEND

- Neighbourhood 3B and 3C Boundary
- Qld DCDB
- Survey Area
- Trees impacted outside the survey area to be picked up at a later date

Proposed Design Detail

- Proposed Lot layout
- Proposed lot Earthworks Extent
- Proposed Design Contours
- Proposed Road layout
- Proposed Drainage layout
- S — Proposed Sewer layout

GPS Tree Plot W/ TPZ

- Dead Tree (stag), to Remove
- Native Tree to Remove
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree to Remove
- Native Tree Subject to Arborist Assessment
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree Subject to Arborist Assessment
- Dead Tree (stag) to Retain
- Native Tree to Retain
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree to Retain
- Neighbouring Trees

Waterway Assessment Results

- Drainage Feature
- Eroded Drainage Feature
- Overland Flow path
- Standing Water/Dam

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

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Address / RPD: 31RN506 37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

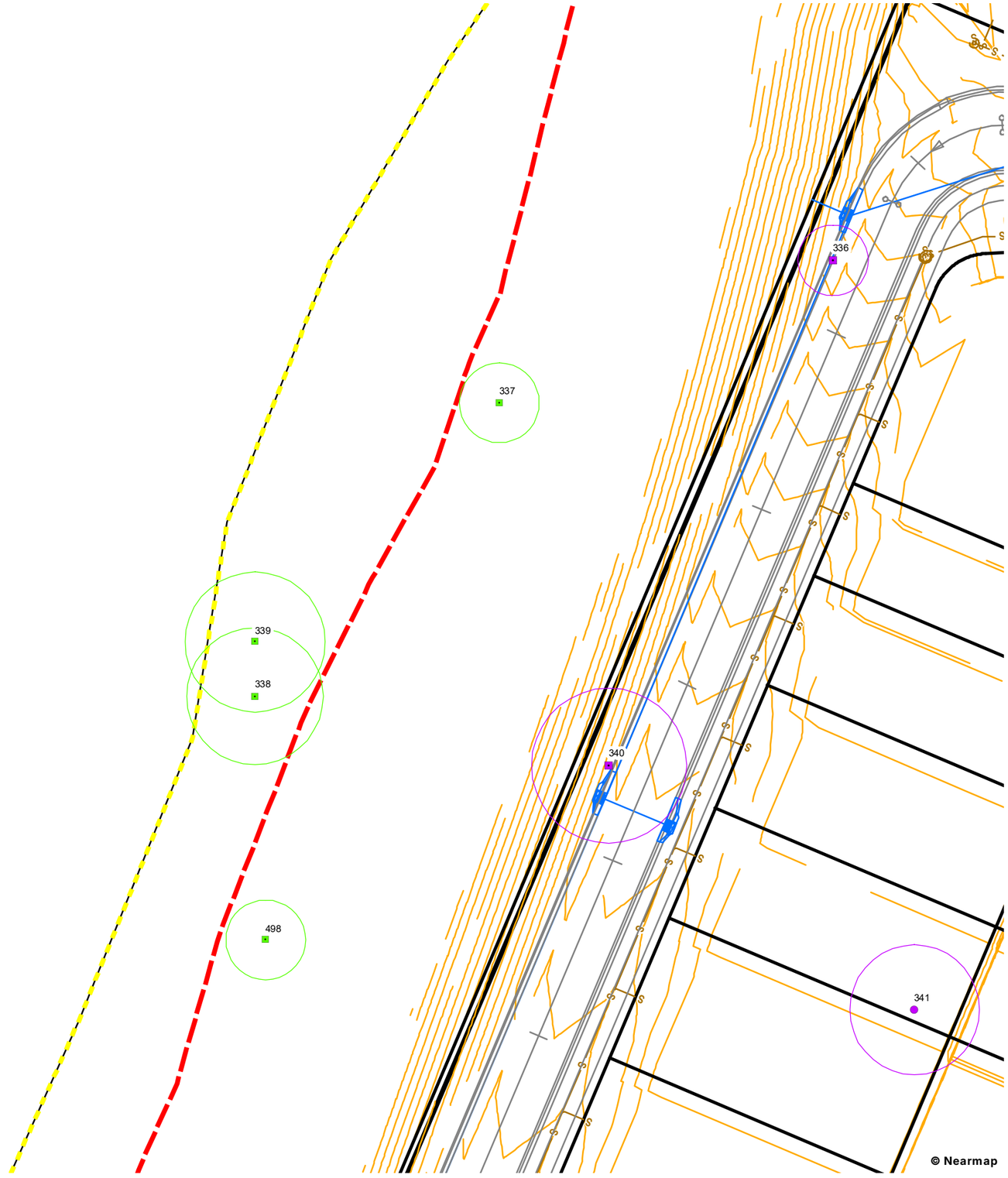
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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

07.3 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



Notes:
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- Survey Area
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Proposed Design Detail

- Proposed Lot layout
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GPS Tree Plot W/ TPZ

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- Dead Tree (stag) to Retain
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- Neighbouring Trees

Waterway Assessment Results

- Drainage Feature
- Eroded Drainage Feature
- Overland Flow path
- Standing Water/Dam

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

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

Address / RPD: 31RN506 37SP301585

Date: 9/06/2026

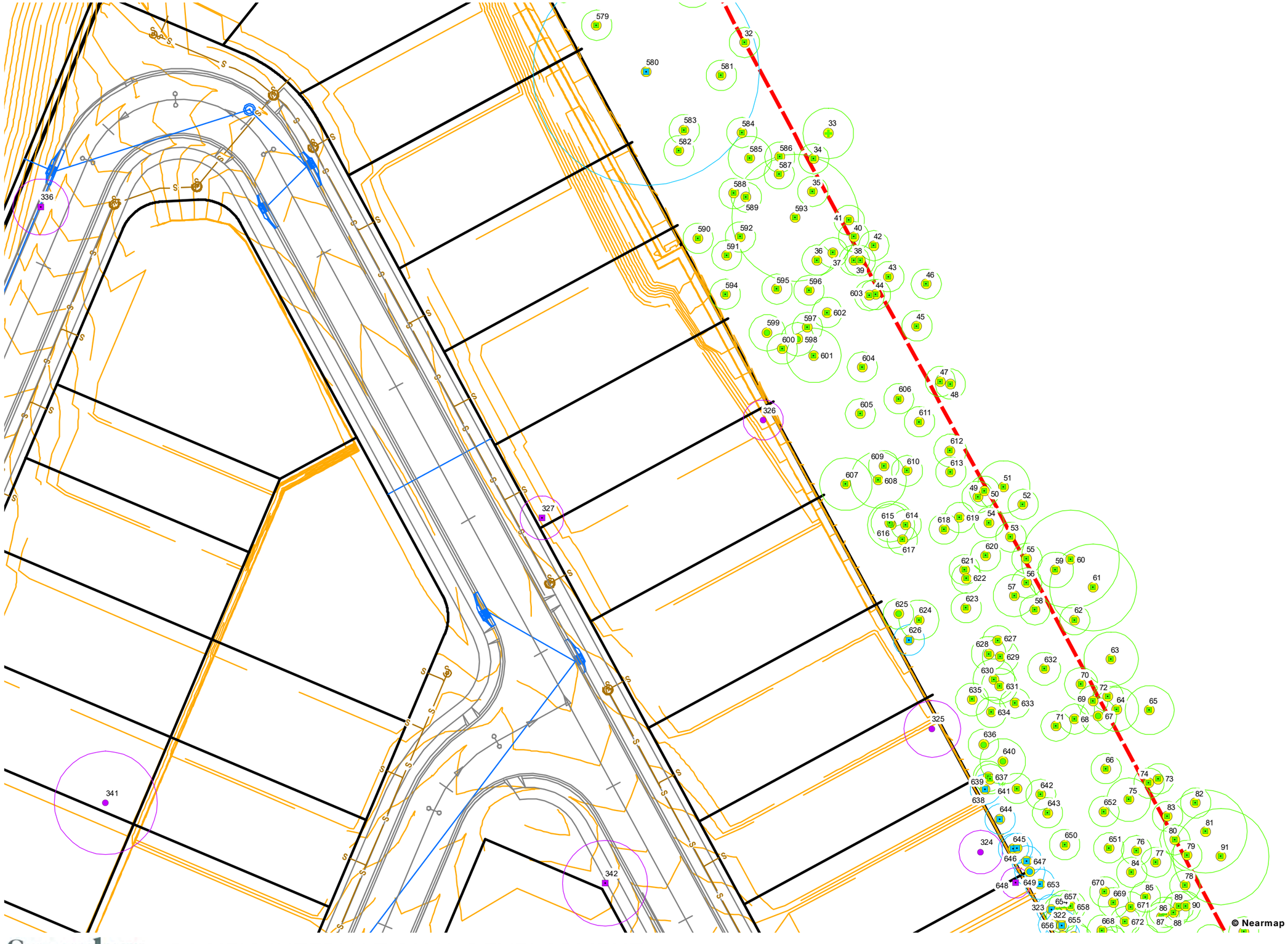
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07.4 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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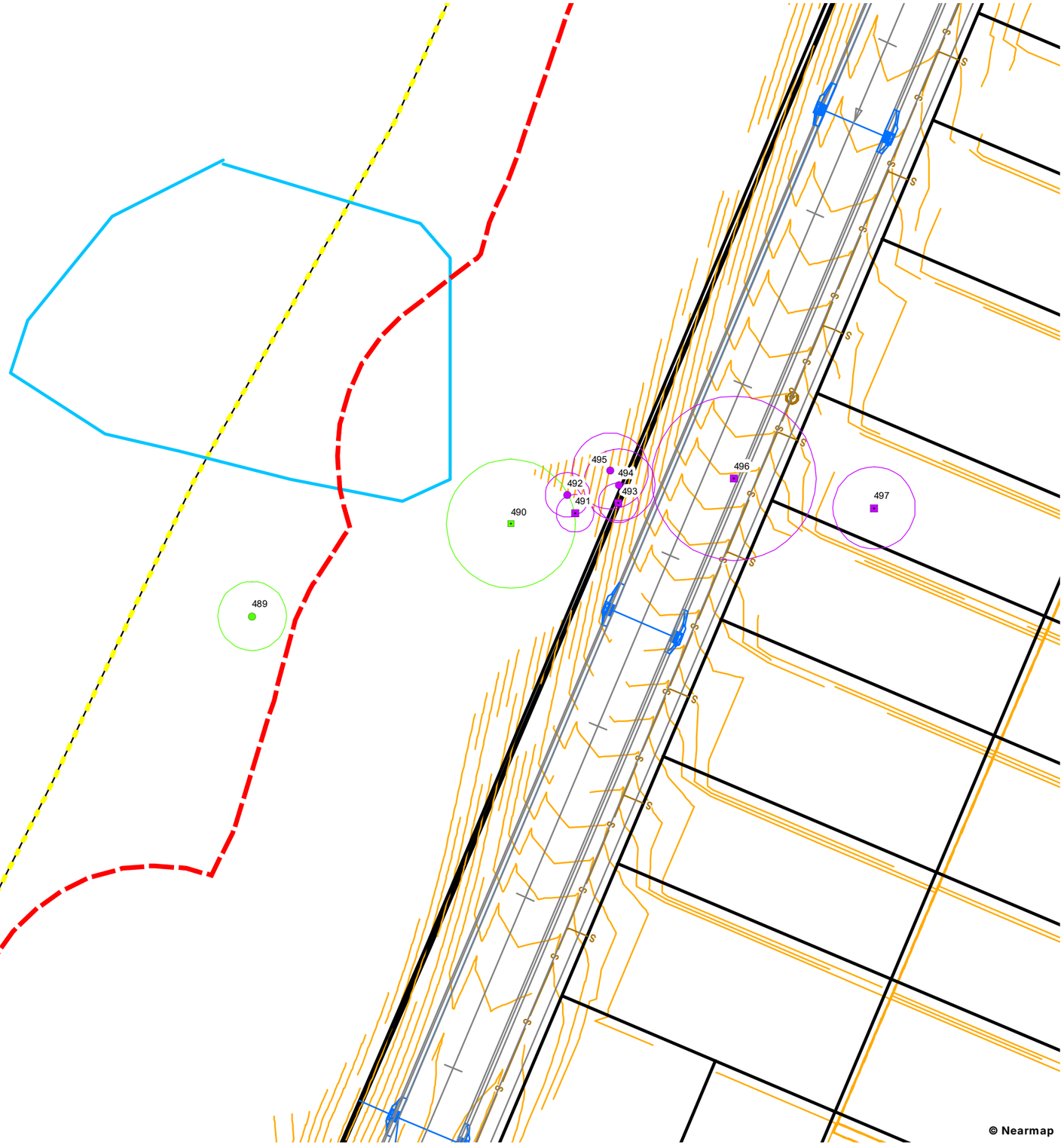
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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

07.5 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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07.6 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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07.7 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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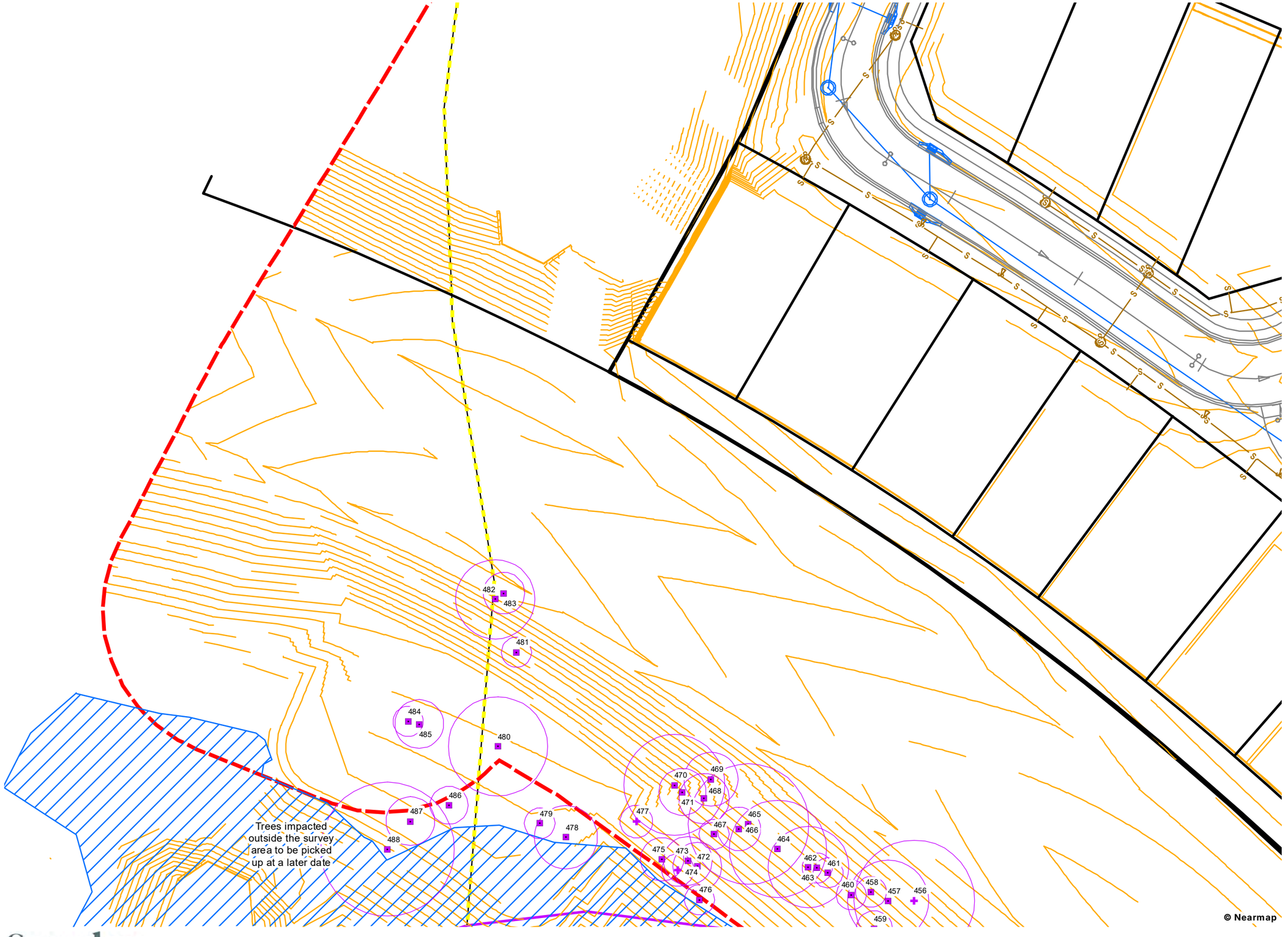
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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

07.8 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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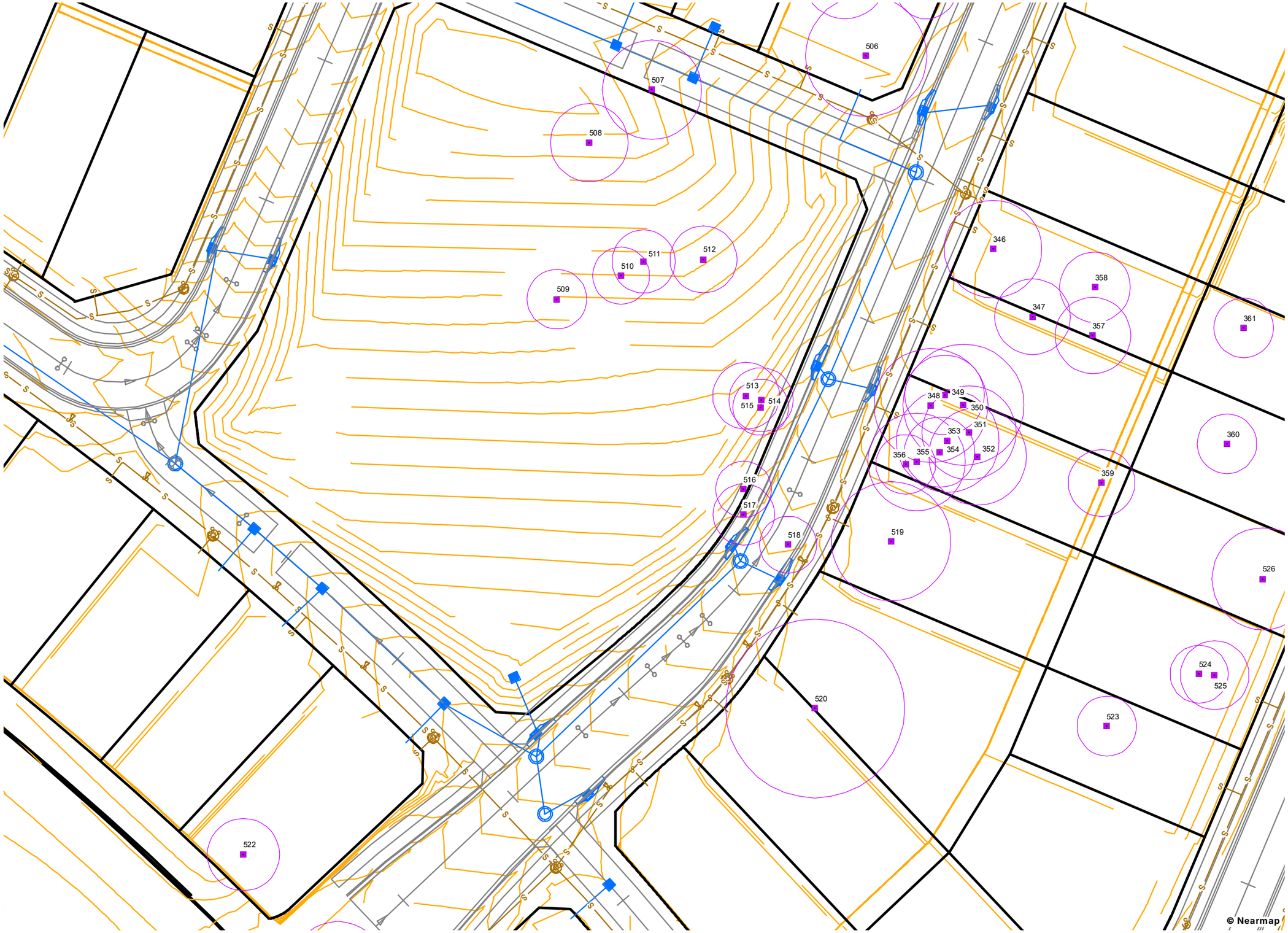
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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

07.9 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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07.10 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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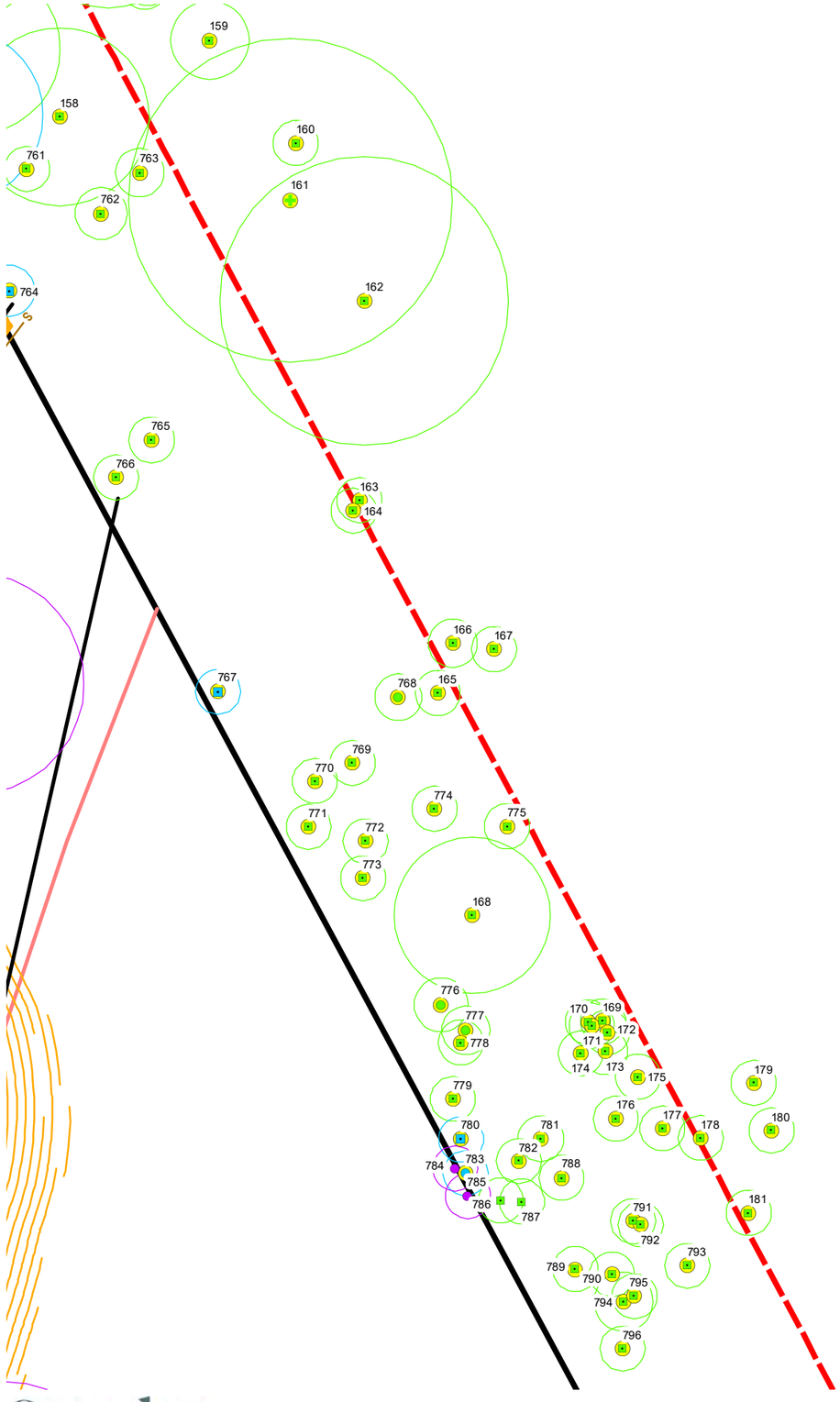
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07.11 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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© Nearmap

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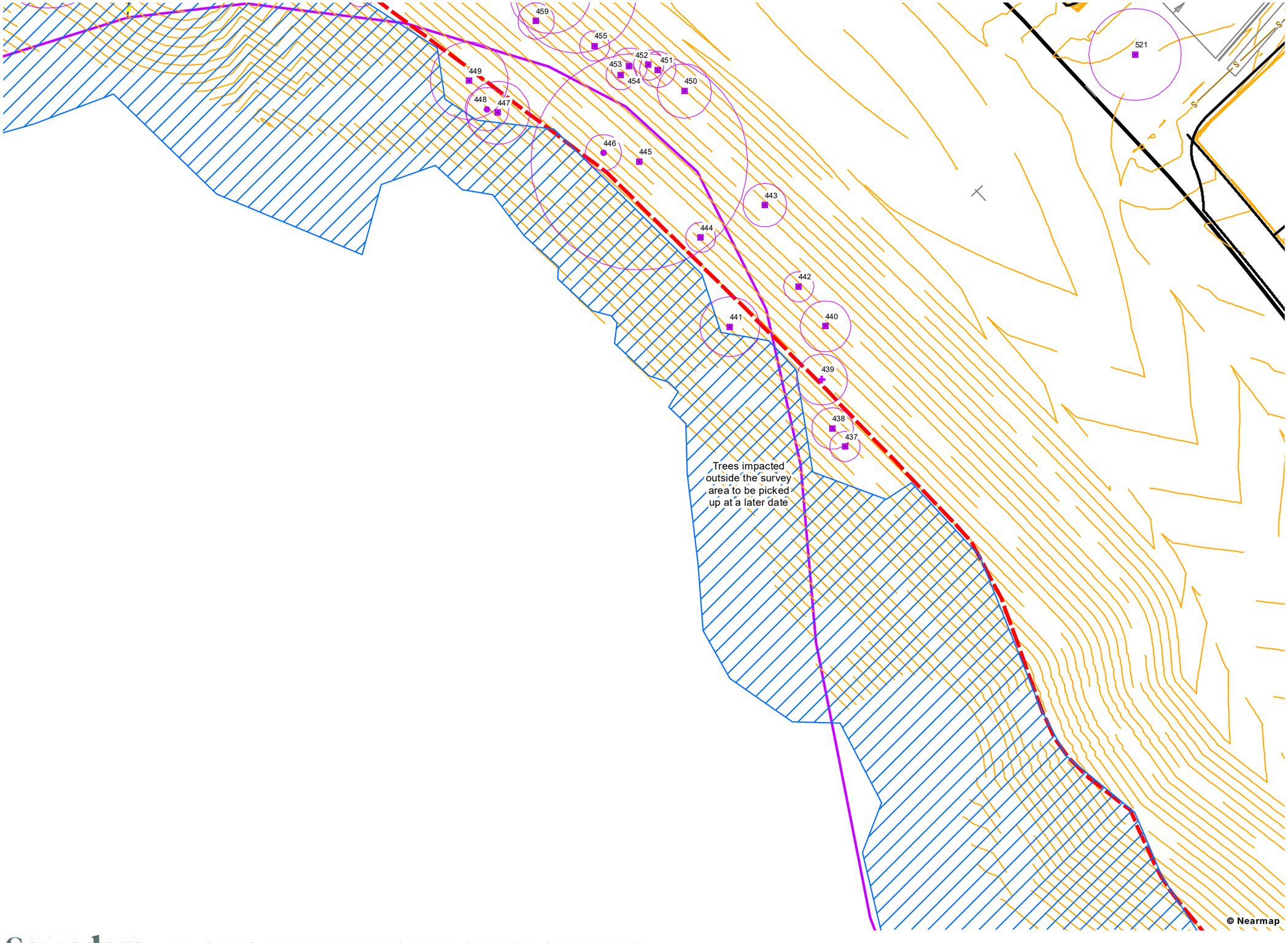
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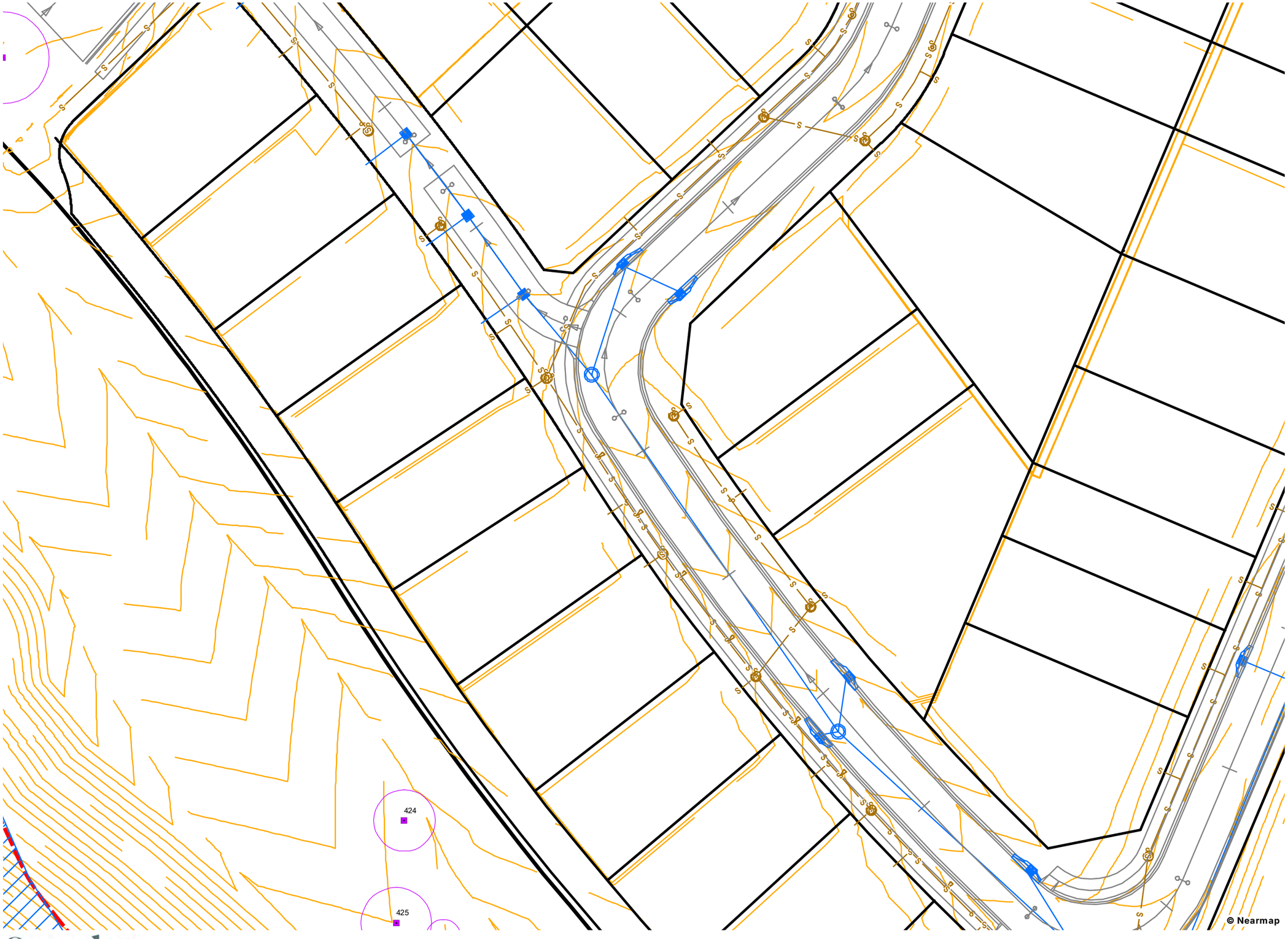
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AMENDMENTS

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A	9/06/2026	Preliminary	HW	HC

N

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Address / RPD: 31RN506
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Date: 9/06/2026

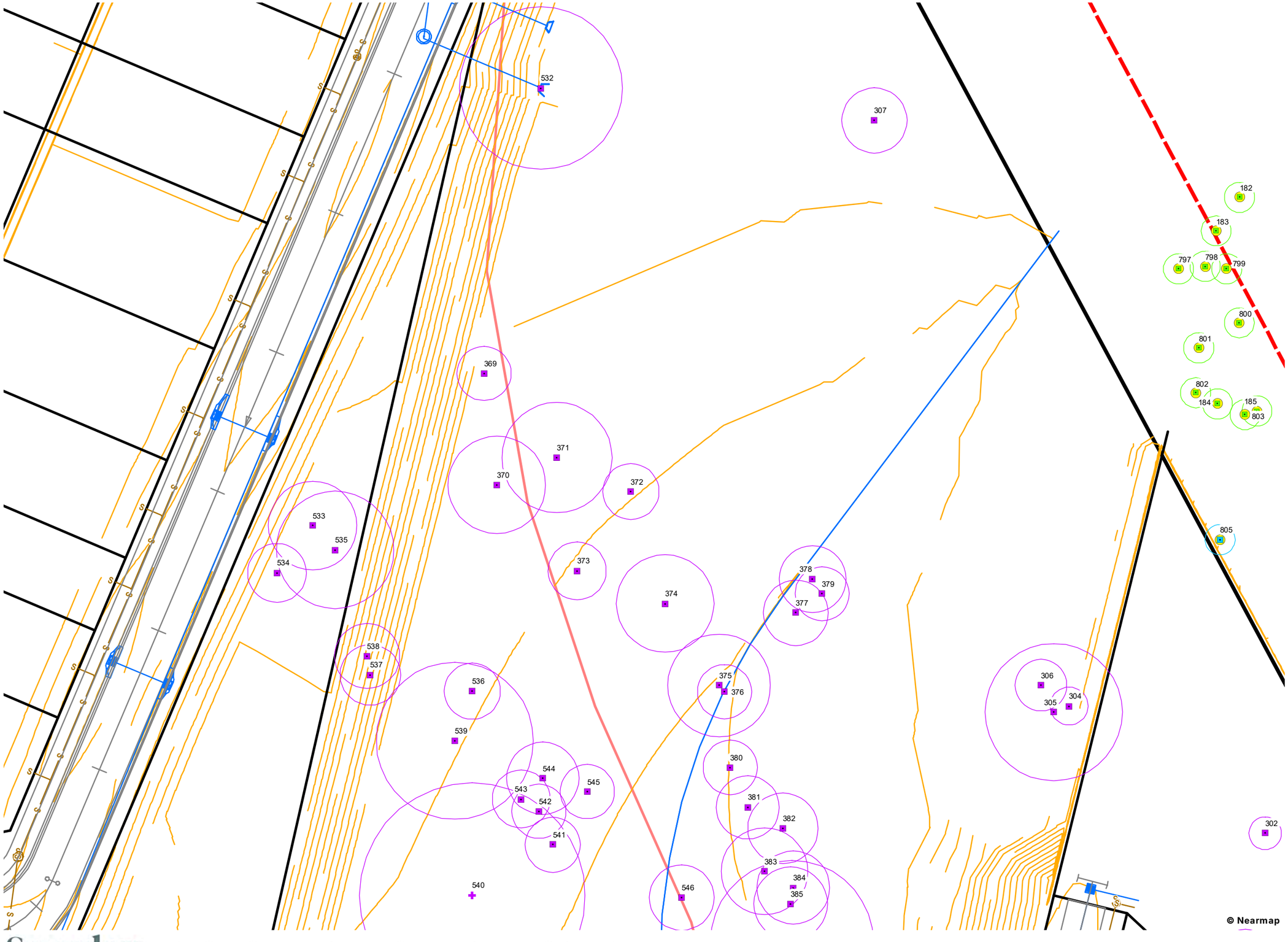
8020 E 07_1 Development Assessment A

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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

07.14 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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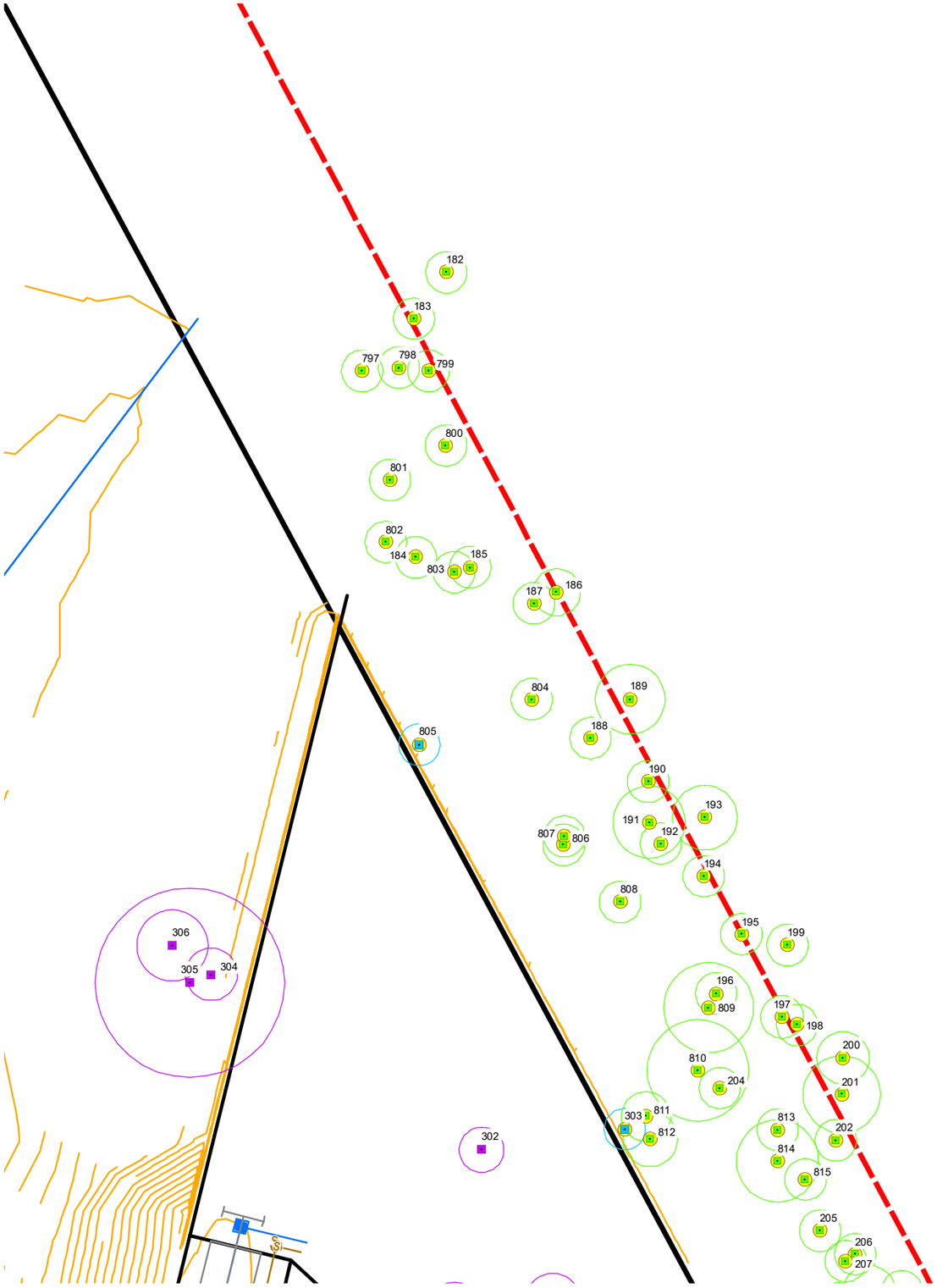
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07.15 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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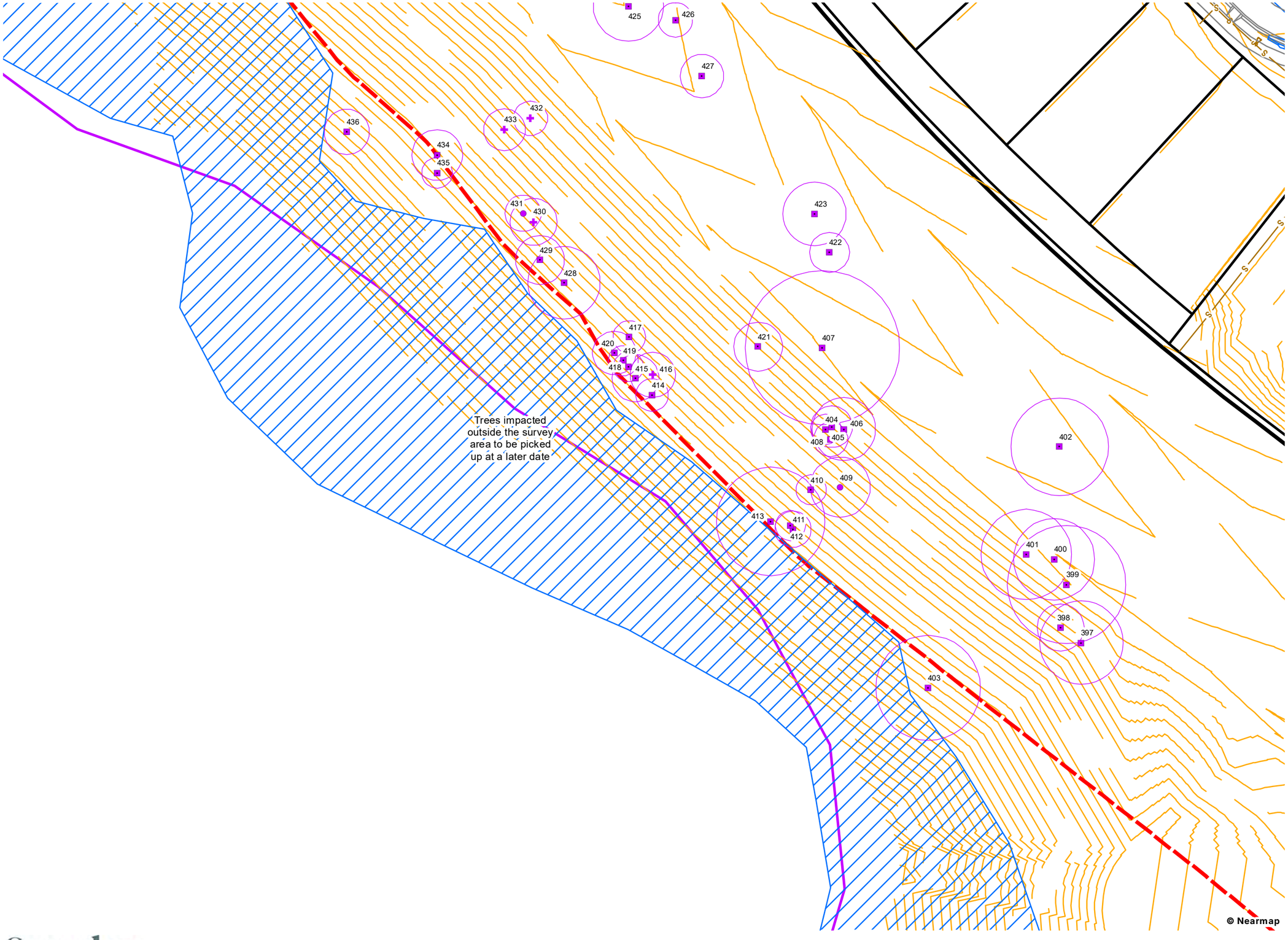
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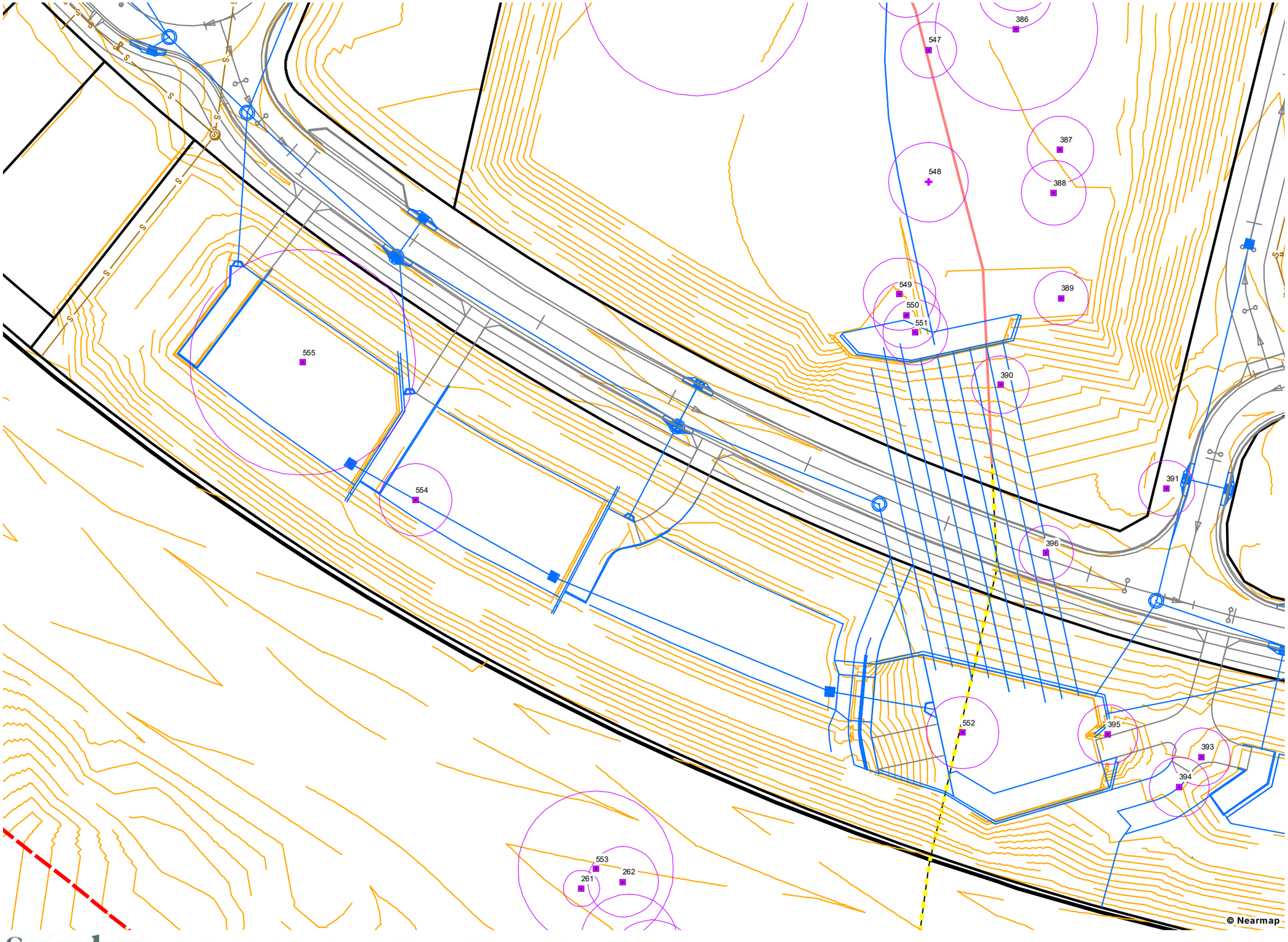
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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

07.17 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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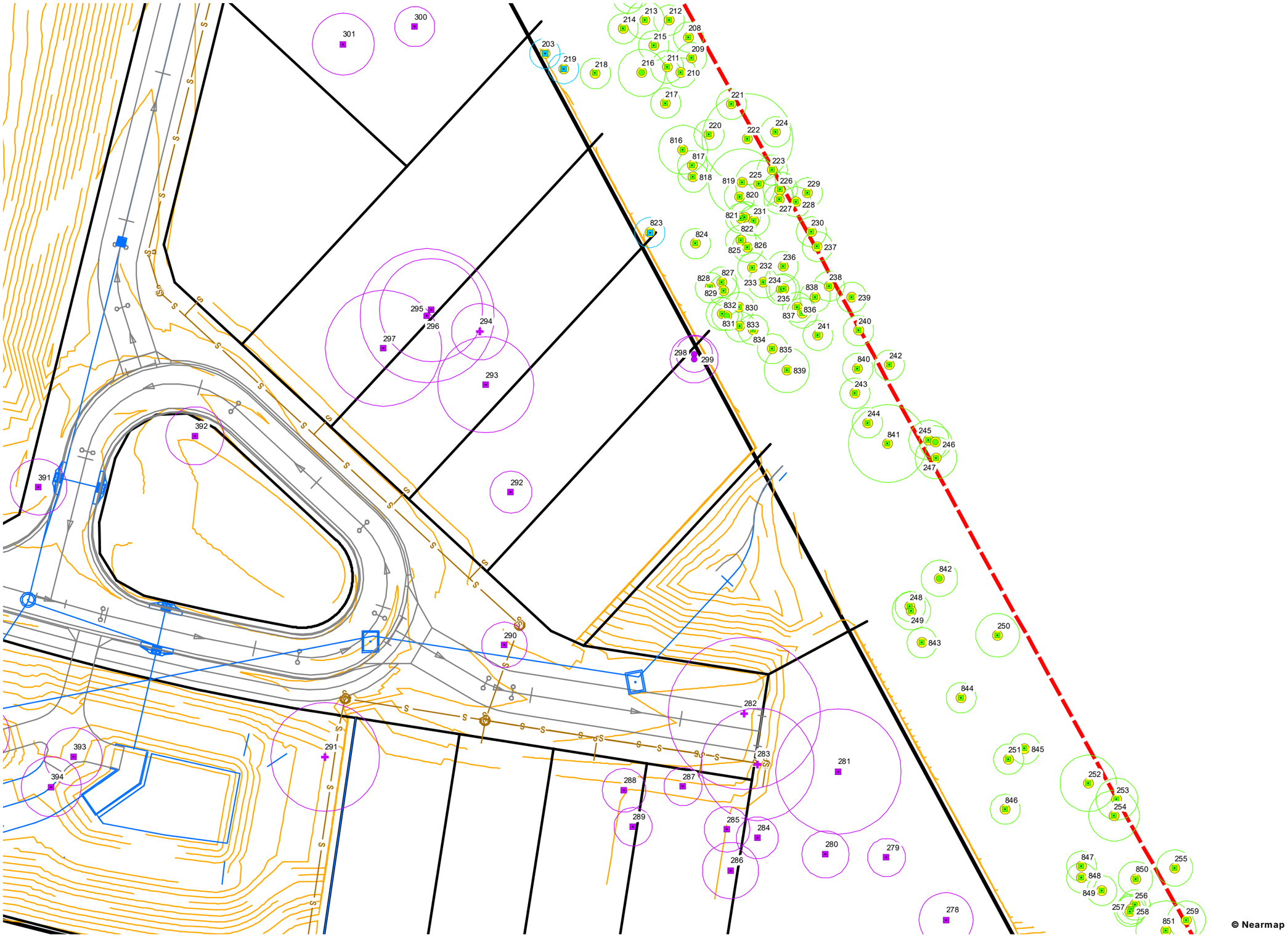
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FLINDERS LAKES PROJECT – NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B AND 3C

07.18 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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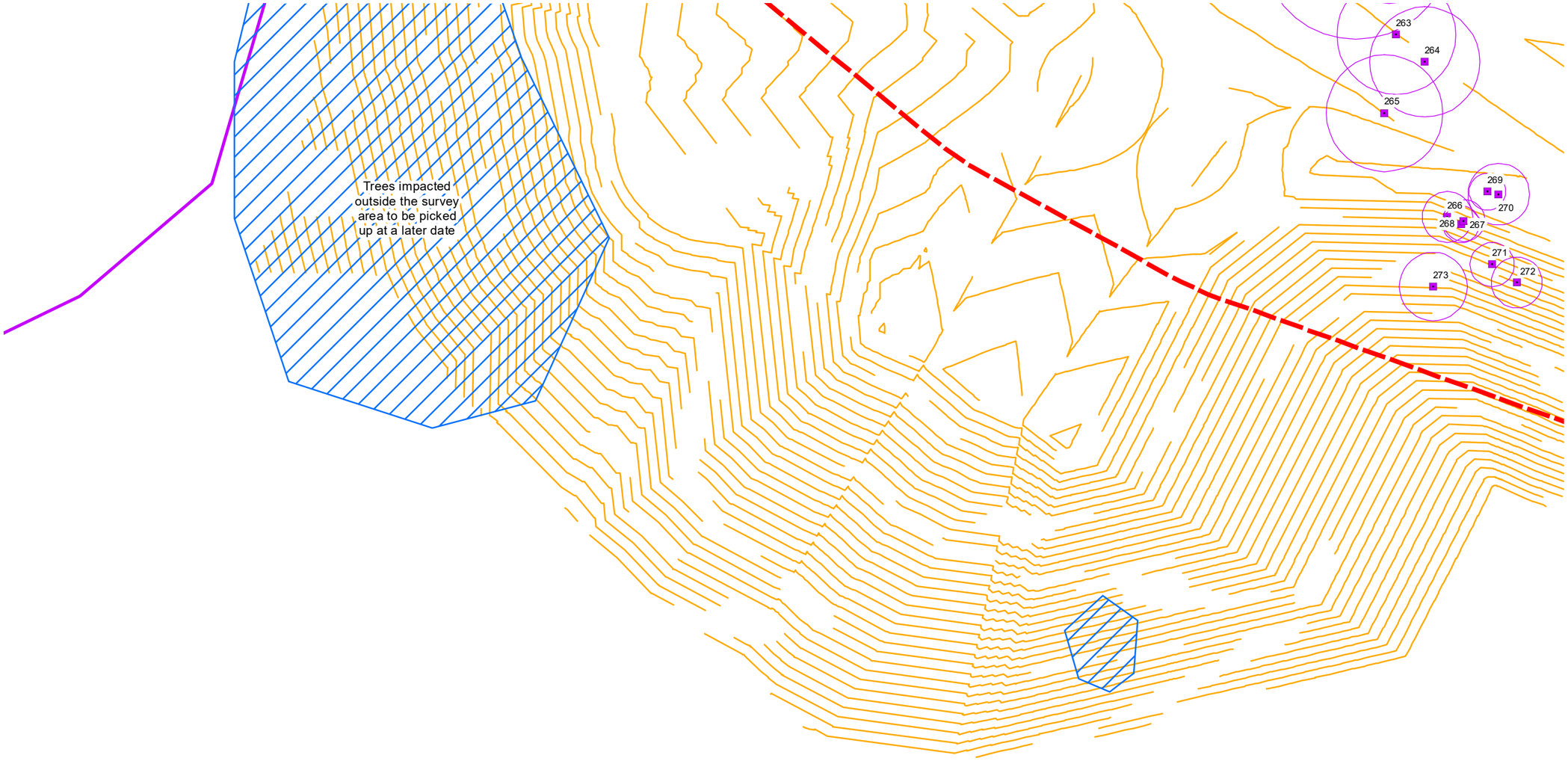
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8020 E 07_1 Development Assessment A

07.19 DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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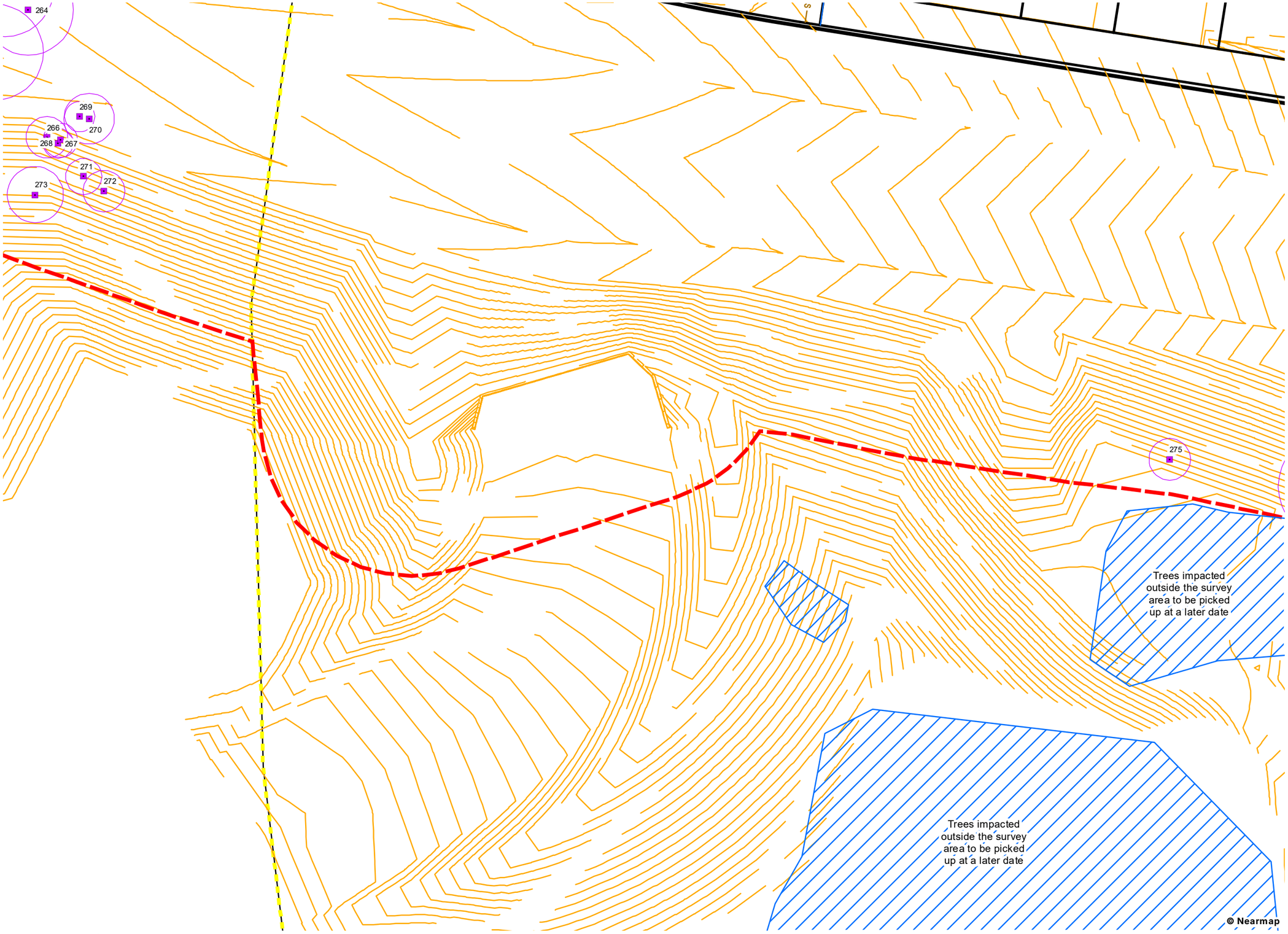
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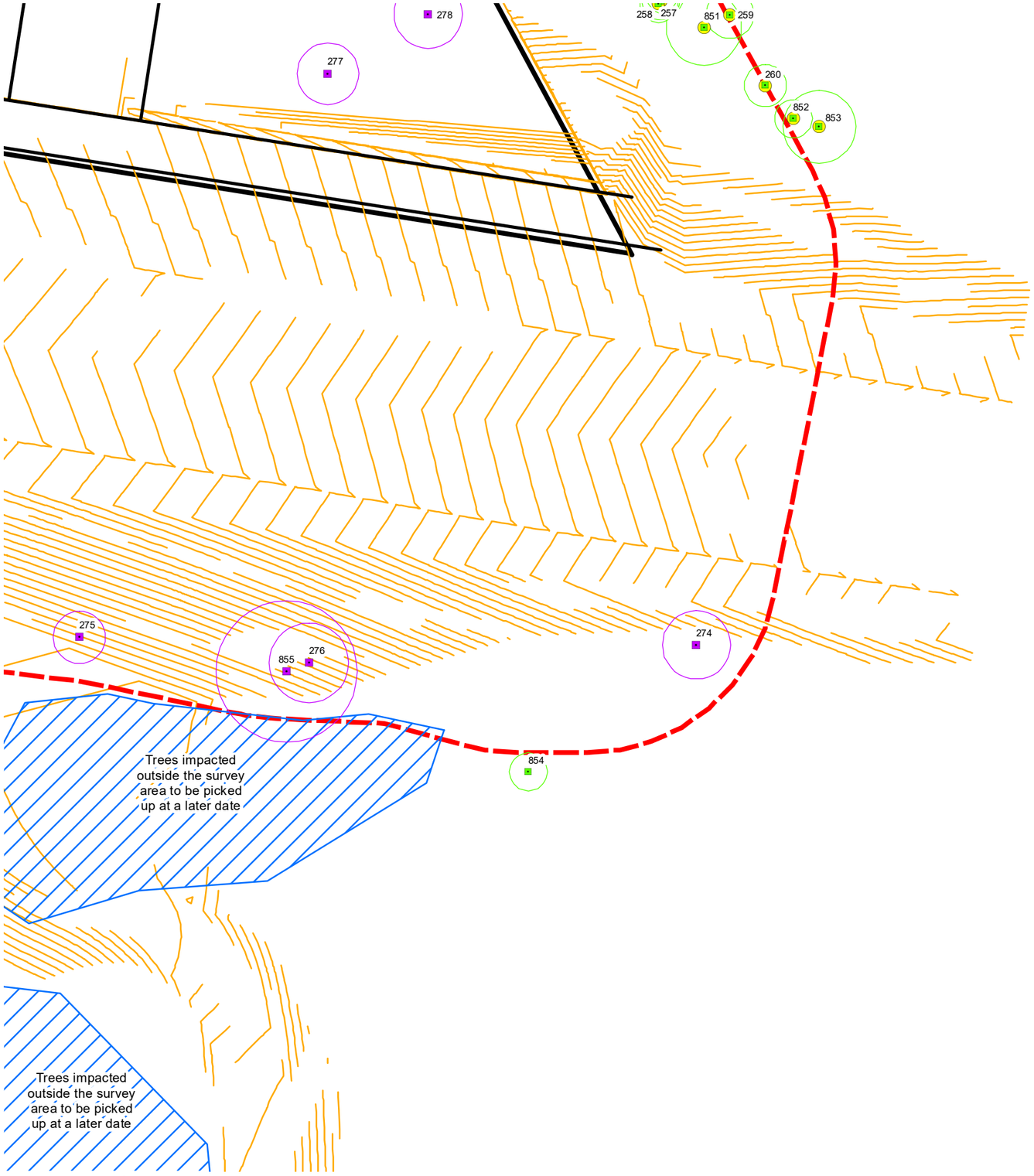
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8020 E 07_1 Development Assessment A

07.22DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT



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8020 E 07_1 Development Assessment A

6.2. Potential Impacts

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

6.2.1 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 of site corridors and offset at the federal level are considered mitigating factors for the proposed clearing.

6.2.2 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. With 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.

6.2.3 Vehicle movements

During construction, a minor increase in vehicles necessary to construct the road will be required on the site. 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.

6.2.4 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.

6.2.5 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.

6.2.6 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.

6.2.7 Waste disposal

Inappropriate disposal of non-hazardous wastes can attract vermin and other wildlife to site. 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.

6.2.8 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.

6.2.9 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 site, 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.

1.1. 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 site is described in detail in the following sections.

6.2.10 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.

6.2.11 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.

6.2.12 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.

1.2. Management and compensatory measures

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

6.2.13 Vegetation Management Plan

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

6.2.14 Fauna Management Plan

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

6.2.15 Rehabilitation Management Plan

A Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) could form part of the broader management actions on approval for the project 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.

6.3. 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 the project site, is presented below. It is important to note previous assessments against Guideline 14 criteria defined the constraints analysis outlined in the endorsed NESS, and that this assessment augments those findings with an emphasis on the identified further investigation area.



Ecological Processes and Systems

Values	Strategies	Comments
1. Significant terrestrial biodiversity values Areas of significant biodiversity value may include: • Land mapped in the applicable PDA development scheme as having significant biodiversity values. • Mapped biodiversity corridors identified in the applicable PDA development scheme. • Other areas of significance identified in the applicable PDA development scheme. • Viable areas of remnant vegetation containing endangered regional ecosystems as defined in Appendix 1. • Listed threatened species habitat.	Identify significant terrestrial biodiversity values within and adjoining the development area by undertaking: • Robust field surveys. • Desktop assessments using local, state and commonwealth environment databases and mapping searches. Demonstrate how the development minimises impacts on significant biodiversity values by minimising vegetation clearing generally within the area and by specifically: • Retaining and enhancing areas of viable remnant vegetation containing endangered regional ecosystems as defined in Appendix 1. • Avoiding, minimising or off-setting the clearing of non-viable remnant vegetation containing endangered regional ecosystems as defined in Appendix 1. • Minimising the clearing of remnant and regulated regrowth vegetation within the area. • Providing adequate buffers between development and any identified significant	The project area and surrounding landscape has been subject to a detailed ecological assessment by SH 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. Neighbourhood 3B contains Category X (non-remnant) vegetation, which has been historically cleared and consists of open paddock with scattered native trees. This area contains minimal environmental value. Under the PMAV, the site does not contain any areas of viable endangered vegetation identified as significant under IG 14. While higher value vegetation exists within the adjacent property to the east of site, this is not proposed to be impacts as a part of this project. To note, this land is earmarked and approved for proposal within the Greater Flagstone PDA and will be addressed at the appropriate time. On-ground assessments found the vegetation on-site to reflect scattered Eucalypts within paddock foliage, with an area of category X vegetation surrounding the central waterway offering slightly more beneficial characteristics (namely regrowth). The site largely lacked significant habitat values. As discussed in detail within this SBAR, the project area has been subject to historic and ongoing modification in the form of clearing and maintenance for grazing practises. As a result, many of the larger habitat trees have been removed from the site thus reducing the suitability of the vegetation for species such as Greater Glider. The site is highly modified and currently consists of

Values	Strategies	Comments
	biodiversity value within or adjoining the development site. • Providing management plans to reduce and control clearing and manage other development and construction impacts in the area.	paddock not likely to meet the IG 14 definition of 'significant biodiversity value'. Higher ecological values are present adjacent to the site, however, these are not proposed to be impacted as a part of the project. An open space corridor is set to retain the central waterway to make way for the 'Natural Area' intent outlined within the Flinders Precinct 1 Context Plan. A Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan (VCFMP) and Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) are recommended for this site to manage potential impacts of the development in the area. While the development proposes to remove scattered regrowth paddock vegetation, it will be appropriately offset under the impending EPBC Act approval and managed with the retention of environmental corridors to minimise the overall impact on the site.
2. Ecological connectivity	• Identify priority vegetation patches, fauna habitat features and fauna movement corridors in and beyond the application site through detailed site assessments completed in accordance with the relevant local government authority guidelines or planning scheme policies for ecological assessment • Retain vegetation connections between priority vegetation patches, fauna habitat	Desktop analysis indicated the site consists of open paddock with scattered regrowth vegetation. An Open Space network is proposed within the NH3B extent for the onsite waterway which will provide connectivity to vegetation to the east, which at the time of reporting links to the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor more broadly. Connectivity values are limited in all other directions due to the broad scale clearing of the site for grazing practises. Based on aerial analysis, usage of the site by threatened species would largely be considered opportunistic due to the level of historical

Values	Strategies	Comments
	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.	and recent modification in the surrounding landscape. Additionally, desktop analysis confirmed the site does not contain areas of viable 'Endangered' remnant vegetation as per the approved PMAV. Detailed field surveys were conducted in accordance with the IG 14 requirements to identify any significant biodiversity values within in NH3B site. Higher values assessed include waterways and identified non-remnant vegetation to determine the suitability of ecological values for threatened species. Field surveys did not detect any significant habitat values on-site. Disturbance is present across the site and historical logging has removed many large habitat trees that may provide habitat for Gliders. The site is mostly cleared and largely devoid of significant environmental values as a result of ongoing clearing activities, which was confirmed via field surveys. The site contains limited fauna habitat features, where usage of the site by threatened species would largely be opportunistic due to the high level of modification and fragmentation from adjacent potential habitat. Higher ecological values are present within adjacent mapped remnant vegetated areas to the east of the site which contains larger eucalypt trees and dense vegetation cover. Reflective of the mapped 'Of Concern' Regional Ecosystems. Field surveys confirmed that the site does not contain areas of viable 'Endangered' remnant vegetation. An open space corridor is proposed over the mapped on site waterway to retain the potential waterway features and help facilitate

Values	Strategies	Comments
		the planning intent of the project as proposed within the Flinders Precinct 1 Context Plan.
3. Sustainable landscaping practices	• Incorporate biodiversity friendly landscape principles and practices such as retaining habitat trees in road reserves and opens space areas. • Maximise use of locally occurring native species in landscaping. • Identified opportunities for revegetation and rehabilitation along waterways and biodiversity corridors.	Sustainable landscape principles and practices will be incorporated within the NH3B area under the development proposal. These will include planting vegetation where possible that is reflective of currently mapped regional ecosystems associated with the site.
4. Bushfire risk management	• 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 firebreaks is located external to significant biodiversity areas.	It is understood that the need for a Bushfire Management Plan will be addressed separately.

Waterways and Wetlands

Values	Strategies	Comments
1. Wetlands	• Identify and accurately map the extent of, and describe the values for, any identified wetlands of high ecological significance and referrable wetlands • Provide adequate buffers between development and wetlands that are in and adjacent to the PDA (where feasible incorporate open space, storm water treatment or fauna corridors within wetland buffers) • Where a wetland of high ecological significance occurs, a minimum buffer of 50 metres between the development proposal and the wetland is recommended	SARA Wetland Protection Area mapping and SPP MSES mapping does not identify protected wetlands within or adjacent to the proposal area. Ecological field surveys did not detect wetland values within the site.
2. Waterways	• Identify and accurately map waterways in accordance with DES' stream order hierarchy (1-5). • Determine existing and proposed waterway values of site stream orders (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.	Several waterway are mapped as being present across the site, and these are proposed to be modified and retained. Detailed on ground waterway values assessment were conducted to guide constraints mapping and ultimately the Context plan outcomes. In addition, Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control Plans will be prepared as part of this application and will manage and minimise potential impacts on the mapped waterways.

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

6.4. 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 impending approval from the former Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (ref: EPBC 2014/7206), which is principally interested in achieving the same outcomes for the site. As such, and in the absence of endangered vegetation, a response to Guideline 17 is not required.

7. Conclusion

This SBAR was prepared by SH on behalf of Pacific International Development Corporation Pty Ltd in response to EDQs *PDA Implementation Guideline No. 14 (Environmental values and sustainable resources)* and the requirements of the EDQ endorsed NESS for the proposed development of Neighbourhood 3B located within Precinct 1 of Flinders Lakes.

This SBAR is based on a desktop analysis which has found the following conclusions:

- A search using the EPBC Act PMST identified the potential for seven (7) TECs, nineteen (19) threatened flora species and twenty-five (25) threatened fauna species to occur on-site.
    - The adjacent remnant vegetation provides suitable habitat for several listed threatened species under the EPBC Act and NC Act which may exist. However, key habitat values for majority of the listed species are lacking across the site.
    - No TECs were detected on-site during field surveys. While the northern waterway may support a TEC, it will be retained and buffered under the proposal and federal matters have already been considered under the EPBC Act approval.
- A Wildlife Online search for threatened species under the NC Act identified the potential for three (3) threatened fauna species and one (1) threatened flora species to potentially occur on-site.
- No threatened flora and fauna species listed under the EPBC Act or NC Act were detected on-site. The suitability of the site for threatened species is reduced as a result of historical clearing that has removed the majority of the old-growth trees from the site and threats from feral dogs and foxes which are confirmed to be active within the site.
- The site has been subject to a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) assessment which has been certified by the former Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME) (PMAV 2018/001151). The site is mapped as containing Category X (non-remnant) vegetation under the VM Act. A large majority of the site is cleared paddock which retains limited ecological values. This vegetation as found to in accordance with the PMAV
- Several waterways will be retained but impacted under the proposal. Any 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.
- Currently no EPBC Act approval exists with Precinct 1 still being under assessment. Currently, the project has been declared a controlled action for impacts to Koala where any proposed offsets are set to be imposed at the federal level.
- The layout has been designed cognisant of prevailing environmental values and criteria specified in the endorsed NESS and impending EPBC Act approval requirements.



8. Recommendations

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

8.1. Vegetation Management Plan

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

8.2. Fauna Management Plan

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



8.3. Rehabilitation Management Plan

A Rehabilitation Management Plan for the on-site waterways and proposed corridors mat be required to ensure complementary plantings and sensitive weed management techniques are implemented.

AppendicesAppendix A

Development Context 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

Environmental Searches

Appendix E

Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

Appendix F

Waterway Assessments

Appendix G

Flora Species List

Appendix H

Vegetation Assessments

Appendix I

Tree Schedule

Appendix J

Fauna Species List

Appendix K

Camera Trap Images

Appendix L

Spotlighting Datasheet

Appendix A

Development Context Plan

N

Natural Area
Sector 01

Hamlet 1
Hamlet 2
Neighbourhood 4
Neighbourhood 9(b)
Neighbourhood 9(a)
Neighbourhood 2
Neighbourhood 5
Neighbourhood 1
Neighbourhood 3 (a)
Neighbourhood 3 (b)
Neighbourhood 8 (a)
Neighbourhood 8 (b)
Neighbourhood 6 (a)
Neighbourhood 6 (b)
Neighbourhood 7 (a)
Neighbourhood 7 (b)
Neighbourhood 10 (a)
N'hood 11 (a)
N'hood 11 (b)
N'hood 11 (c)
N'hood 11 (d)
N'hood 10 (b)
N'hood 10 (c)
N'hood 3 (c)
N'hood 3 (d)
District Recreation Park
District Sports Park
Neighbourhood Centre (a)
Neighbourhood Centre (b)
State Primary School
Recreational Lake
Town Centre (a)
Town Centre (b)
Town Centre (c)
Town Centre (d)
Town Centre (e)
District Recreation Park and District Sports Park
UNDULLAH CREEK
UNDULLAH ROAD
WOOLLAMAN CREEK
WOOLLAMAN CREEK
SOUTHERN FREIGHT RAIL CORRIDOR
WILD PIG CREEK ROAD
FLINDERS SITE BDY
FLINDERS LAKES DRIVE
WYATT ROAD
UNDULLAH ROAD

FLINDERS

FLINDERS
PRECINCT 01

CONTEXT PLAN

LEGEND

- Flinders Site Boundary
- Priority Development Area (PDA) Boundary
- Neighbourhood / Hamlet Boundary
- Town Centre - minimum net residential density - 25 dwellings/ hectare
- Neighbourhood Centre - minimum net residential density - 20 dwellings/ hectare
- Urban Living - minimum net residential density - 15 dwellings/ hectare (unless it can be demonstrated this density cannot be achieved due to site constraints)

Community Facilities + Uses

- State Primary School
- Potential Private Primary School
- Kindergarten
- Potential Private Kindergarten
- Childcare
- Neighbourhood Meeting Room/ House
- Community Facility + Place of Assembly inc. Library
- District Community Centre Hub including Branch Library + Local Youth Centre
- Multi - Purpose Community Use Area
- Art Gallery
- Community Health Hub
- Potential District Community Garden
- Potential Neighbourhood Community Garden
- Potential Urban Community Garden

Natural Area

- Environmental Protection Zone
- Natural Area (including waterways + stream protection zones)
- Recreational Lake (Indicative)
- Waterways - indicative centreline
- Woollaman Creek Biodiversity Corridor (50m setback from high bank)

Waterways - Offset lines from High Bank

- Approx. High Bank
- 10m Offset from High Bank
- 25m Offset from High Bank
- 50m Offset from High Bank

Open Space, Sport + Recreation

- Major Linear Park
- Local Recreation Park
- Neighbourhood Recreation Park
- District Recreation Park
- District Sports Park
- Outdoor Recreational (Golf Course) (subject to further approval)
- Swimming Pool
- Civic Park

Movement Network

- Urban Arterial *
- Trunk Connector *
- Shared Paths
- Potential Shared Path Links (Subject to investigation)
- Potential Low Impact Walking Trails
- Indicative Road Links

* Refer Movement Network Plan

Bushfire Protection

- Fire Trails

Infrastructure

- Reservoir(s)
- Public Utilities Location (subject to future designation/agreement)

no.	revision	date	initial
Q	Remove Movement Network outside of site	140717	YD
P	Show 50m Offset to Woollaman & Undullah Creeks	290617	AR
O	Include Second Potential Private School	060617	CC
N	Adjust Primary School	120417	YD
M	Add Major road types to legend	310317	YD
L	For Issue	300317	YD
K	Response to revised engineered lake extents	290317	DSC
A	DRAFT for Review	040215	JD

Title FLINDERS - PRECINCT 01 CONTEXT PLAN

Prepared for PACIFIQ

Prepared by robertsday
www.robertsday.com.au

date	14.07.17
size	A1
drawing no.	RD1002
revision	Q
drawn	DSC
approved	CC
notes	See notations above.

PACIFIQ

scale

0 75 150 225 300 375m 1:7500 @ A1

0 150 300 450 600 1125m 1:15,000 @ A3

Appendix B

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

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 06-May-2026

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:	7
Listed Threatened Species:	53
Listed Migratory Species:	12

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:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	21
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	30 - 40km 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 feature area
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
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
BIRD			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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 likely 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 buffer area only
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 likely 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 likely to 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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata			
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)			
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	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 feature area
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	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Coleus habrophyllus listed as Plectranthus habrophyllus			
[91378]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Cryptostylis hunteriana Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
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
Leuzea australis listed as Rhaponticum australe Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [9363]	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
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
Sophora fraseri			
[8836]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thesium australe			
Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
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			
Apus pacificus			
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[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
[Motacilla flava](#) Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may 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 may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[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 buffer area only
[Gallinago hardwickii](#) Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Pandion haliaetus](#) Osprey [952]		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

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 may occur within area	In feature area
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 buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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 likely 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
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus			
Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may 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
Undullah	Nature Refuge	QLD	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Kagaru Residential Development	2024/10083		Assessment	In feature area
Kagaru to Acacia Ridge and Bromelton Inland Rail Project	2021/8927		Completed	In buffer area only
New Beith Road Upgrade	2023/09505		Assessment	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
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 feature area
Flagstone West Urban Development Project, QLD	2014/7206	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Flinders Residential Development, Undullah Road, Undullah, Qld	2017/8109	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Greater Flagstone master planned residential development,	2015/7530	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Undullah, Qld				
Inland Rail Calvert to Kagaru Project	2017/7944	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Residential development, Lots 3, 200 and 1, approx 6.5km SW Undullah, Qld	2016/7772	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
Southern Regional Water Pipeline	2006/2593	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Tarnbrae Greater Flagstone Residential Development, New Beith, QLD	2019/8412	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Wyaralong Dam	2006/3157	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 feature area
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 buffer area only
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
Upgraded sewerage infrastructure in the Helensvale/Coombabah catchment	2004/1427	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

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 is 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 on the contents of this report.

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 point locations and environmental data layers.

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 when time permits.

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 breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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Appendix C

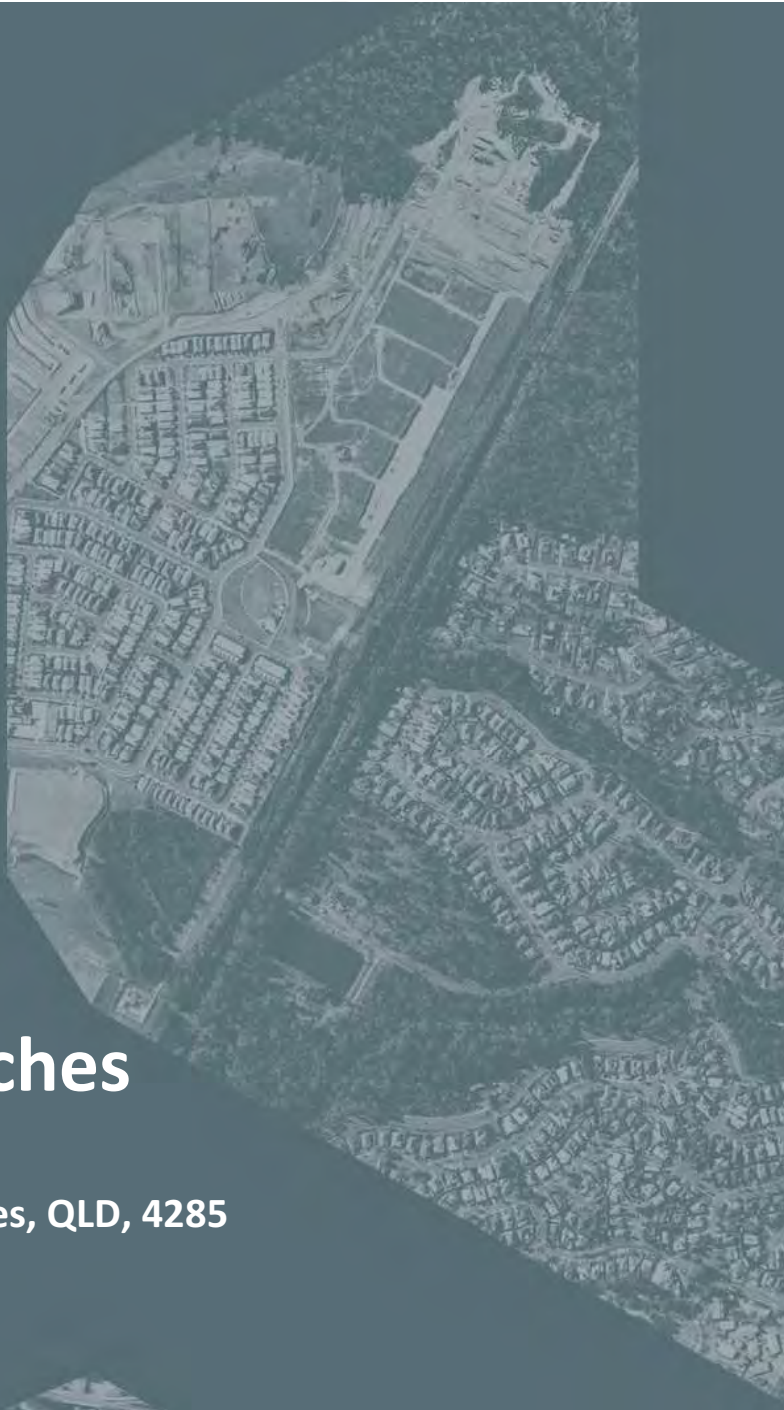
Nature Conservation Act 1992

Wildlife Online Search Results

Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Sighting records	Specimen records	Sighting summary
Adelotus brevis	tusked frog	V		1	0	1
Ninox strenua	powerful owl	V		2	0	2
Phascolarctos cinereus	koala	E	E	13	0	13
Melaleuca irbyana		E		2	0	2

Appendix D

Environmental Searches



Environmental Searches

Lot 3, Mount Elliot Road, Flinders Lakes, QLD, 4285
Harrison Development Group

Our Reference: J8020
11 May 2026



Saunders Havill

PATHWAYS TO SUCCESS

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Property attributes	
Address	Lot 3, Mount Elliot Road, Flinders Lakes, QLD, 4285
Lot/plan(s)	Part of Lot 3 on S311896
Area (ha)	14.49 hectares (ha)
Local government area	Logan City Council (Flagstone)

1. Federal Matters of National Environmental Significance

1.1 Protected Matters

A Protected Matters Report was generated from the environment.gov.au website and returned the following results. These matters may occur within a 5 km radius of the site and are protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

World Heritage Properties	None
National Heritage Places	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	None
Commonwealth Marine Area	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	7
Listed Threatened Species	53
Listed Migratory Species	12

1.2 Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

Community	Status	RE Mapped (On-site or within 100m of site)
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	No

Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	No
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	Endangered	No
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	Endangered	RE 12.9-10.3 (within 100m)
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	No
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	No
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	No

2. State Matters

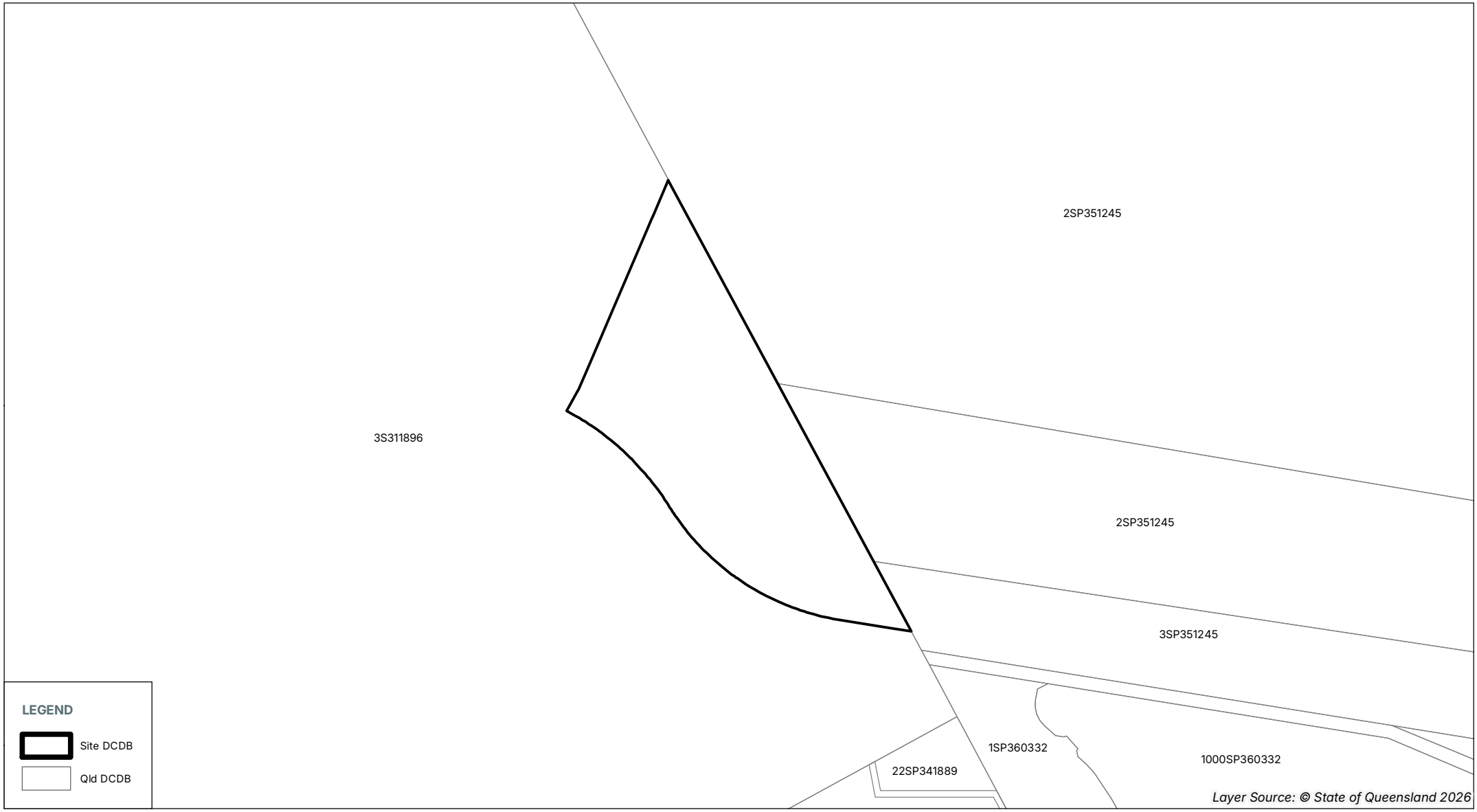
2.1 Vegetation Management Act 1999 and subordinate legislation			
Regional Ecosystem	VMA status	Category	Area (ha)
Non-Remnant Vegetation	None	X	14.49
Essential Habitat		Not present	
Wetland/s		Not present	
Bioregion		Coastal bioregions and sub-regions	
2.2 Nature Conservation Act 1992 and subordinate legislation			
Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map		Partially within high-risk area	
2.3 Koala Habitat Mapping			
Koala Priority Area (KPA)		Wholly outside KPA	
Koala Habitat Areas		Not present	
2.4 State Planning Policy Interactive Mapping System (selected environmental matters)			
SPP - Biodiversity		MSES - Regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse)	
SPP - Coastal Environment		Not present	
SPP - Water Quality		Water supply buffer area Water resource catchments	
SPP - Natural Hazards Risk and Resilience		Potential Impact Buffer Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity High Potential Bushfire Intensity	
2.5 Development Assessment Mapping System			
DAMS - Coastal Protection		Not present	
DAMS - Fish Habitat Areas		Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works: 1 - Low	
2.6 Water Act 2000			
Watercourse Identification		Water Act 2000 - Drainage Feature	
2.7 Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT)			
Highest Astronomical Tide		Not present	

3. Flagstone PDA matters	
Zones	Urban Living zone
Land Uses	Greenspace land use zone Urban Living land use zone
Constraints	Q100 Flood constraint Urban Living constraint
Values	Urban Living value

Site context

Environmental Searches

Map 01. Lot/Plan(s)



Environmental Searches

Map 02. Aerial Image (Current)



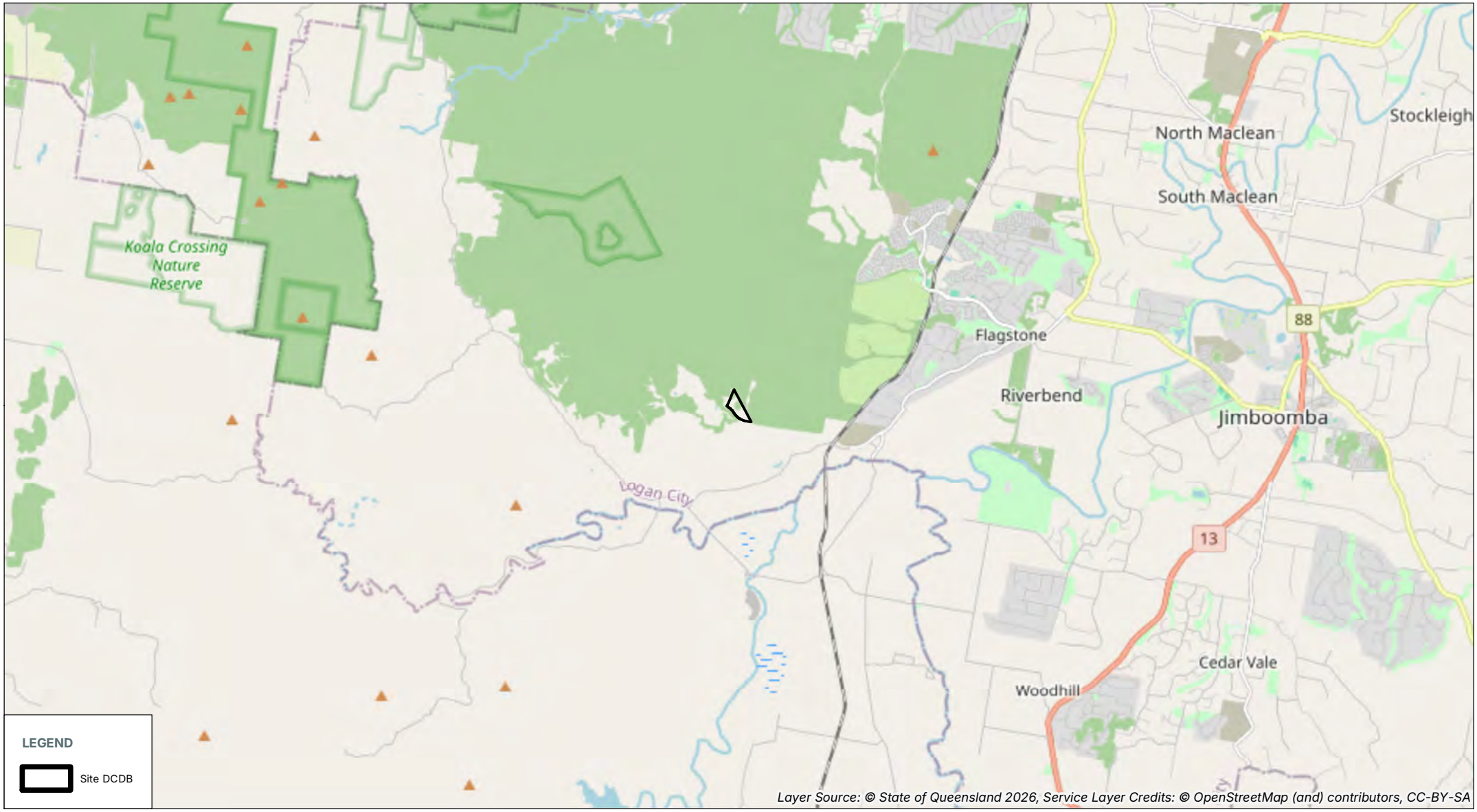
Environmental Searches

Map 03. Aerial Image (Historical)



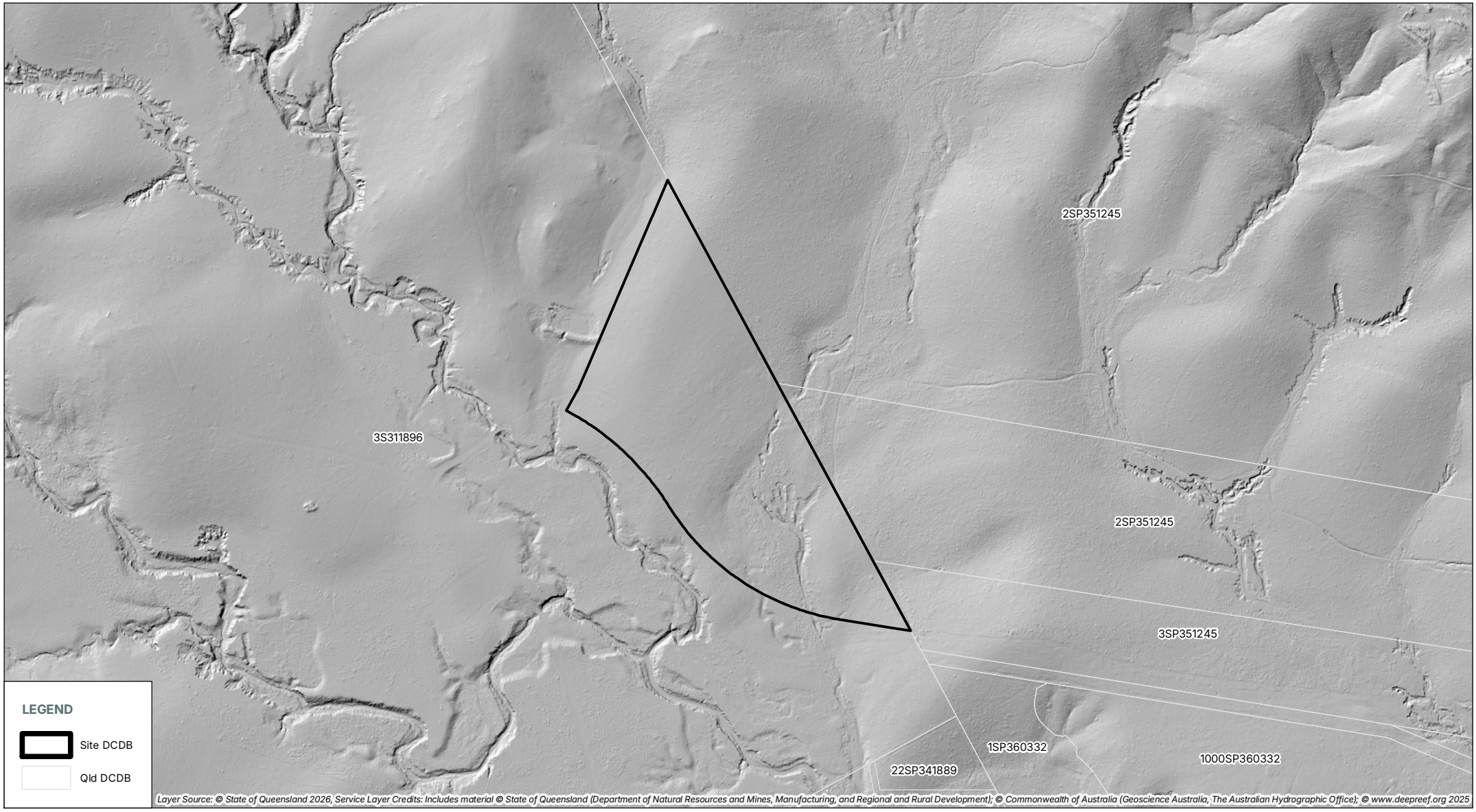
Environmental Searches

Map 04. Locality



Environmental Searches

Map 05. Hillshade

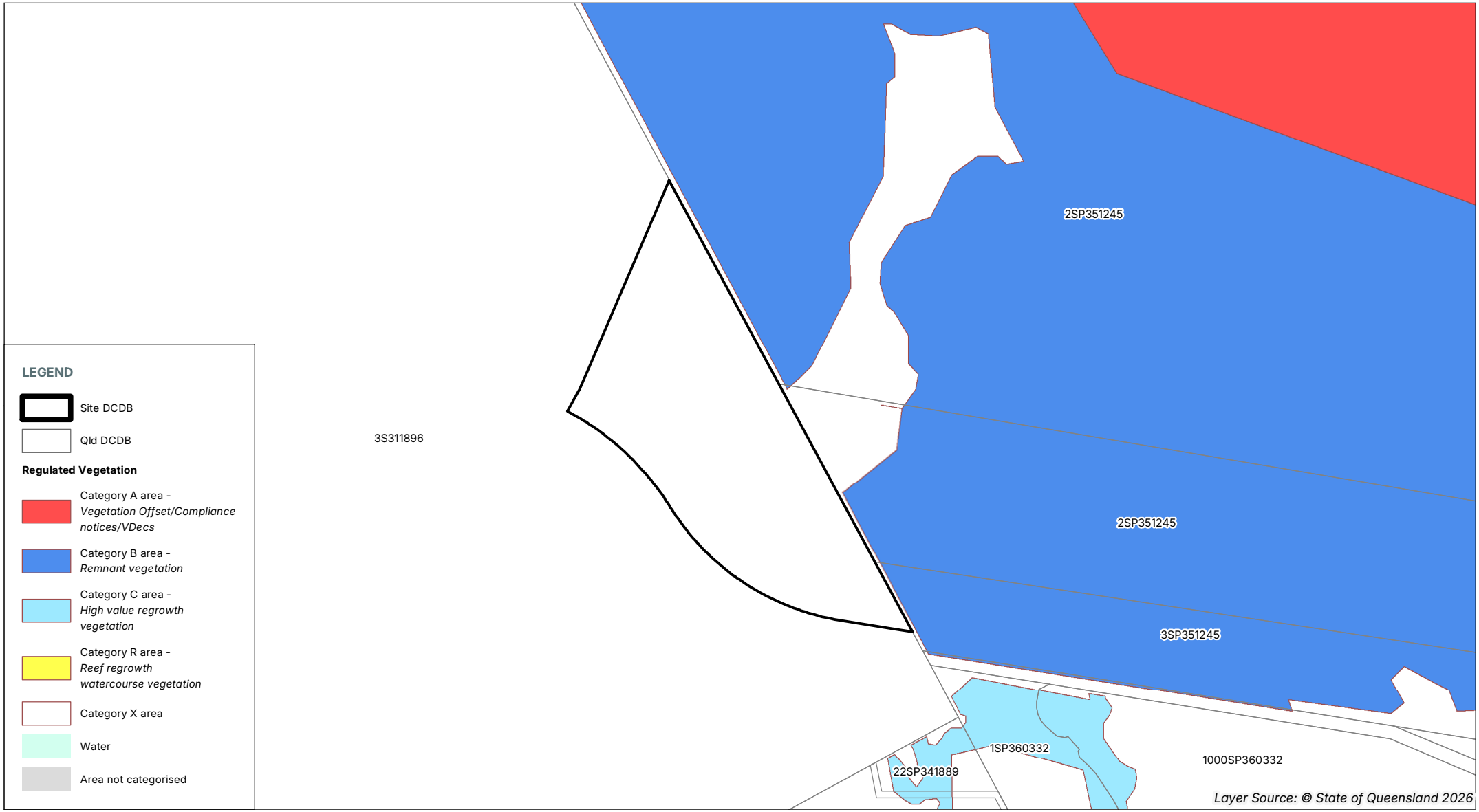


State matters

J8020 (11 May 2026)

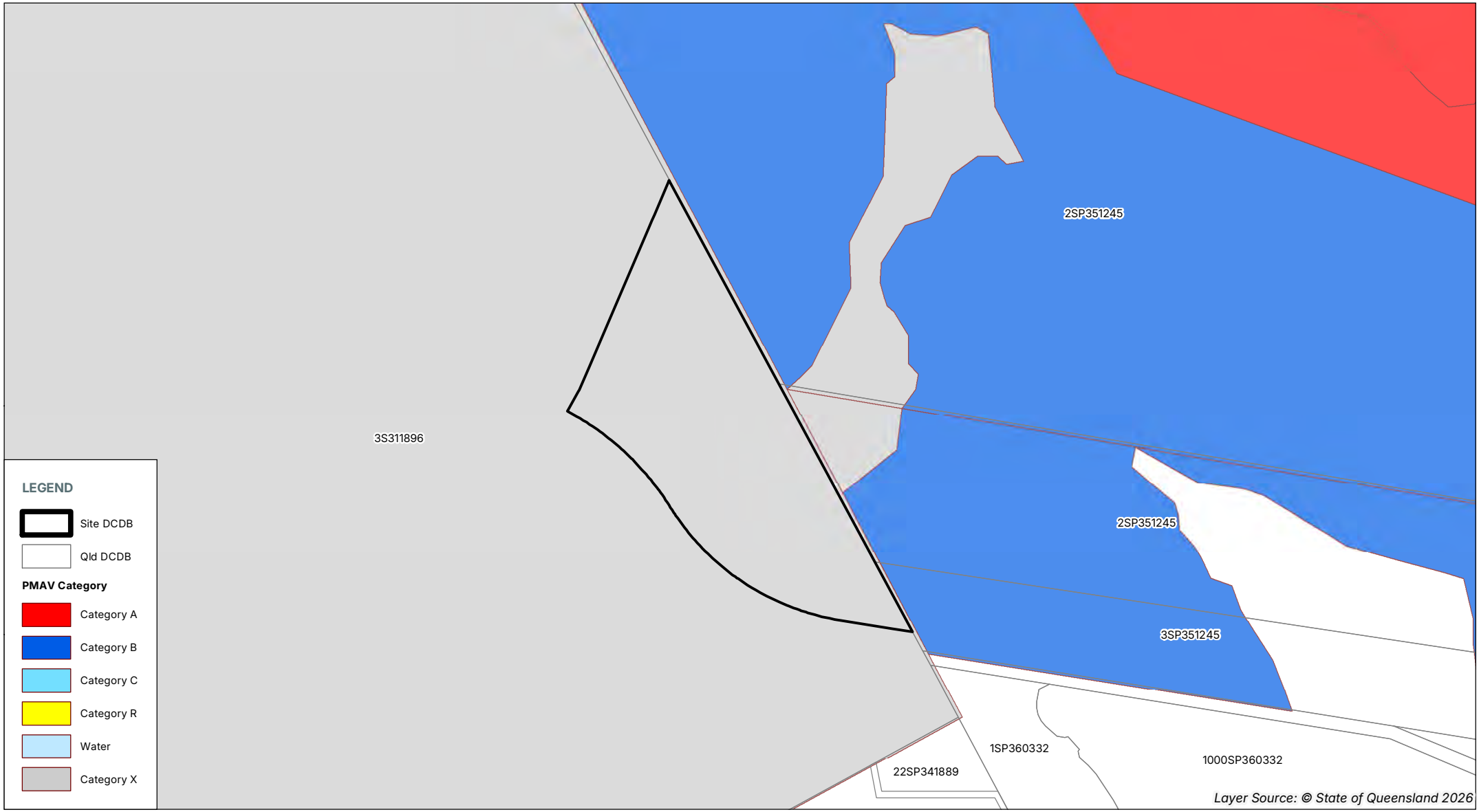
Environmental Searches

Map 06. Regulated Vegetation Management Map



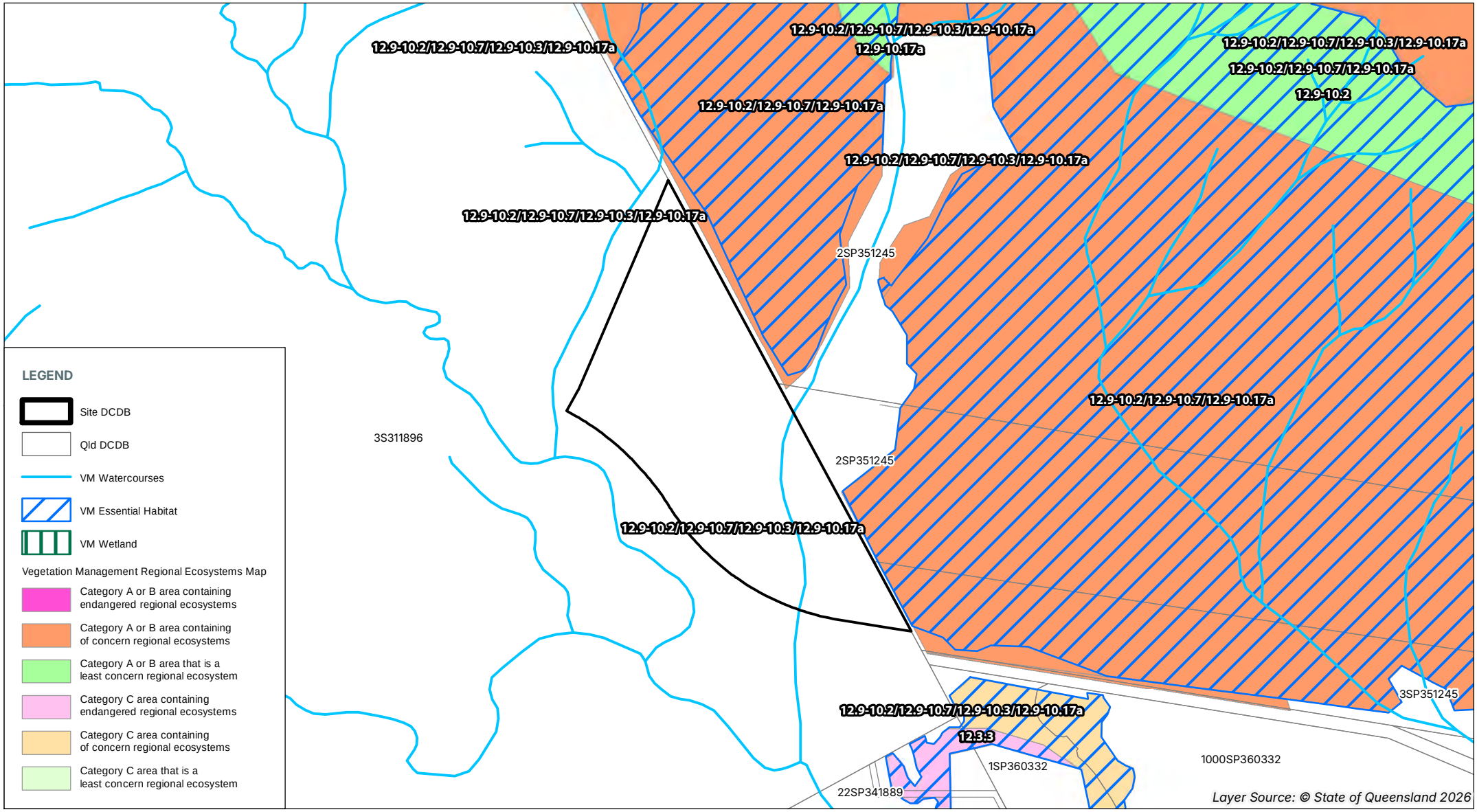
Environmental Searches

Map 07. Property Maps Assessable Vegetation



Environmental Searches

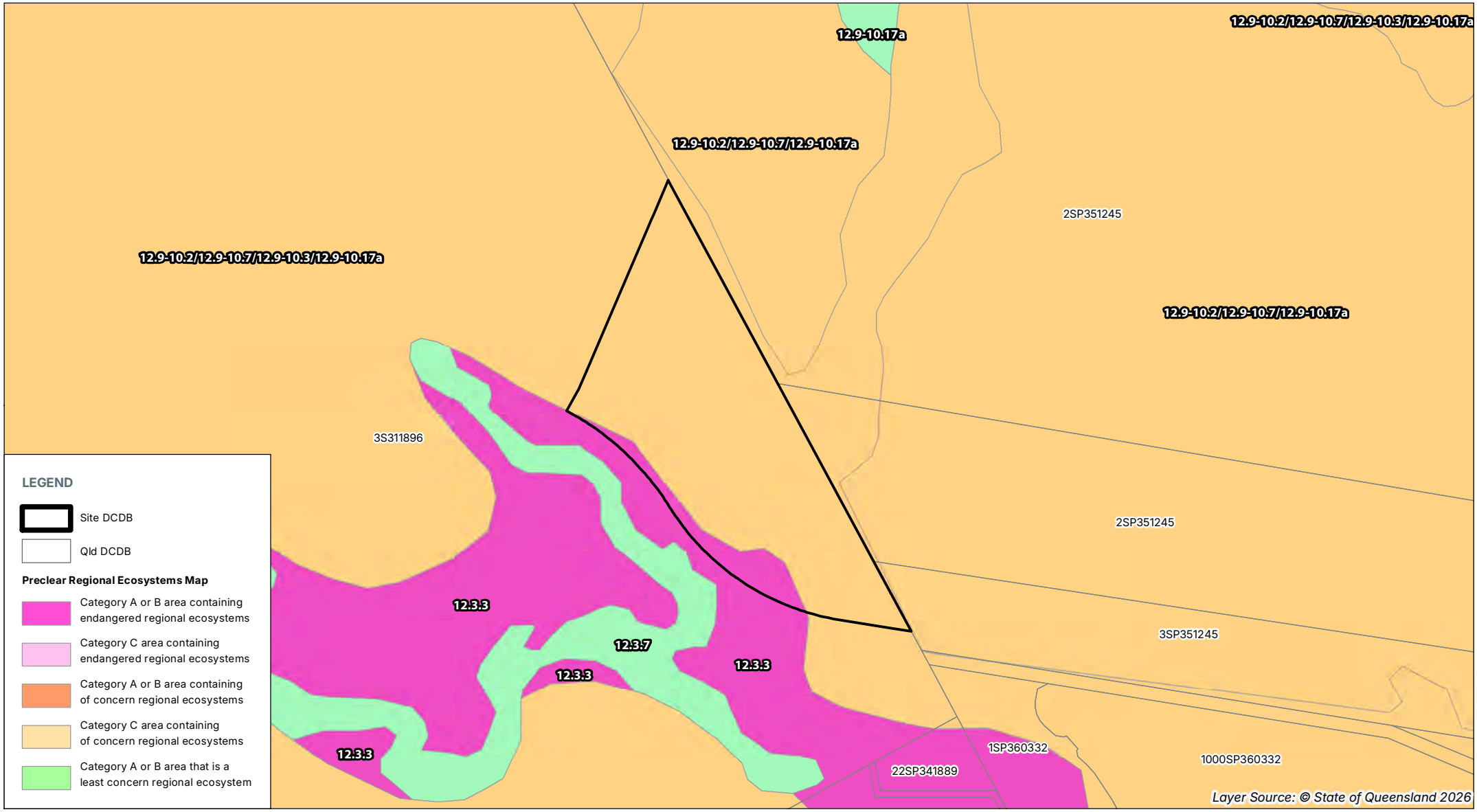
Map 08. Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Mapping



Disclaimer: Regional ecosystem locations are indicative only. For precise RE mapping, please visit:
https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/ and enable the Vegetation management regional ecosystem map layers.

Environmental Searches

Map 09. Pre-clear Regional Ecosystems



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Map 10. Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map



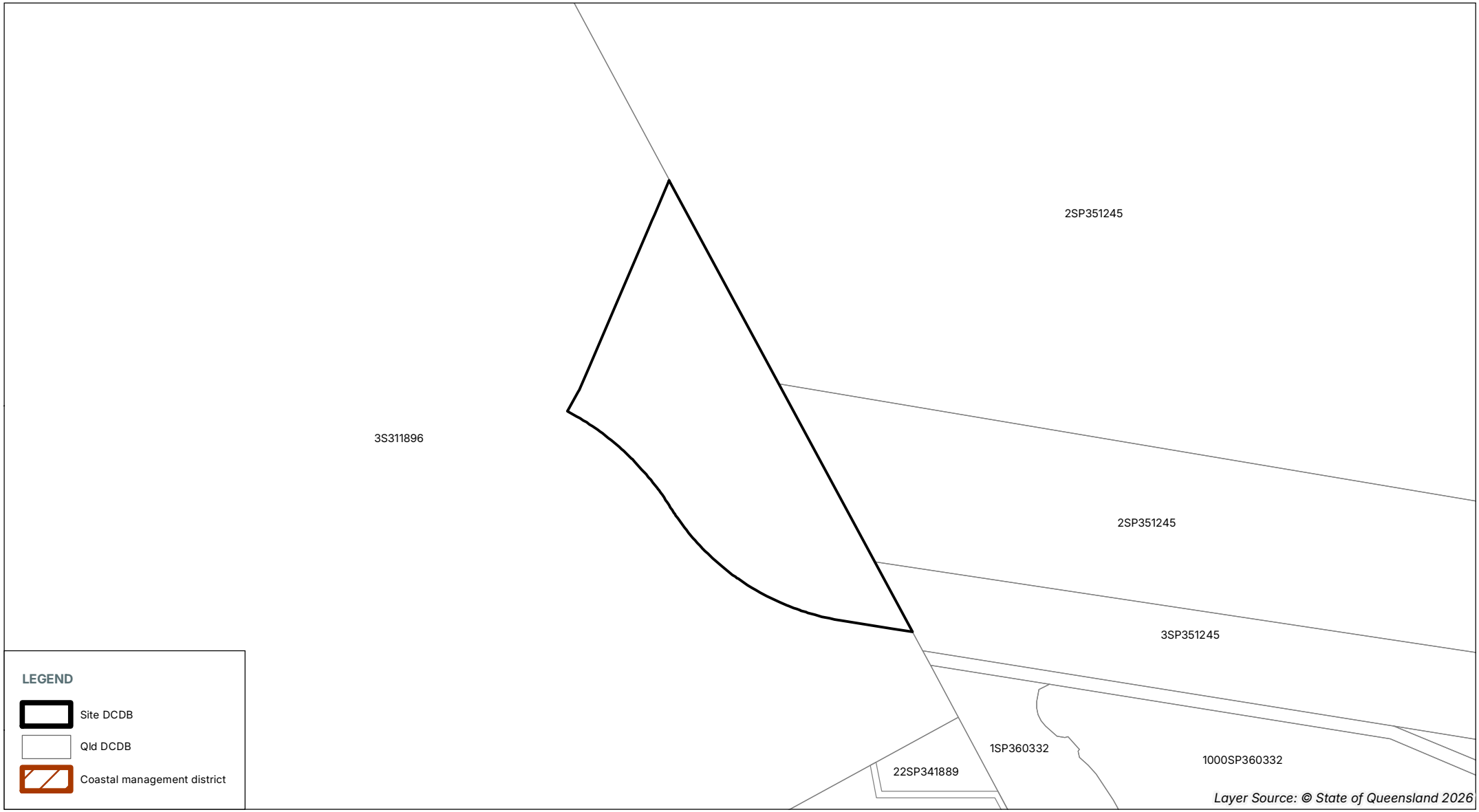
Environmental Searches

Map 11. Koala Priority Areas and Koala Habitat Areas



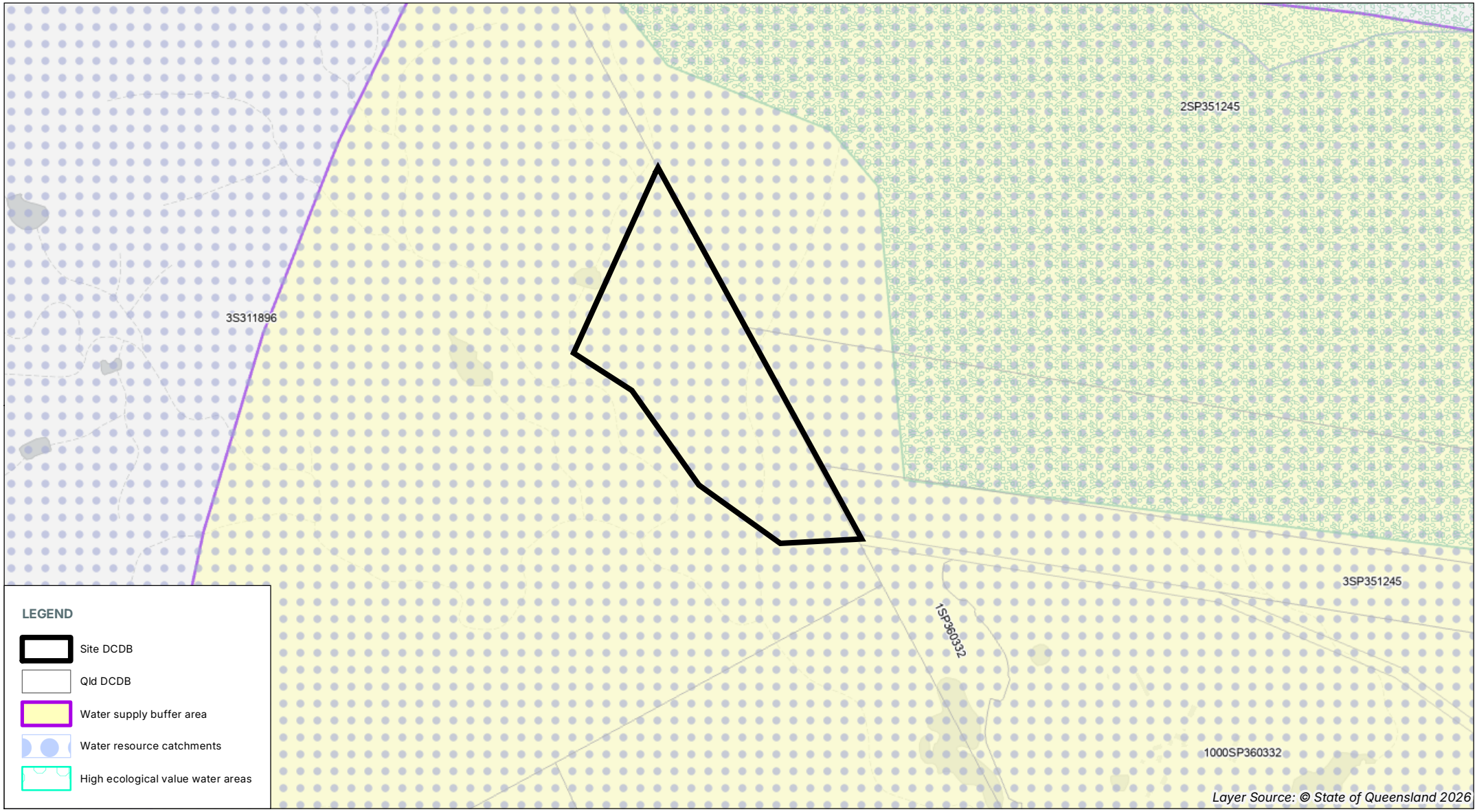
Environmental Searches

Map 12. SPP - Coastal Environment



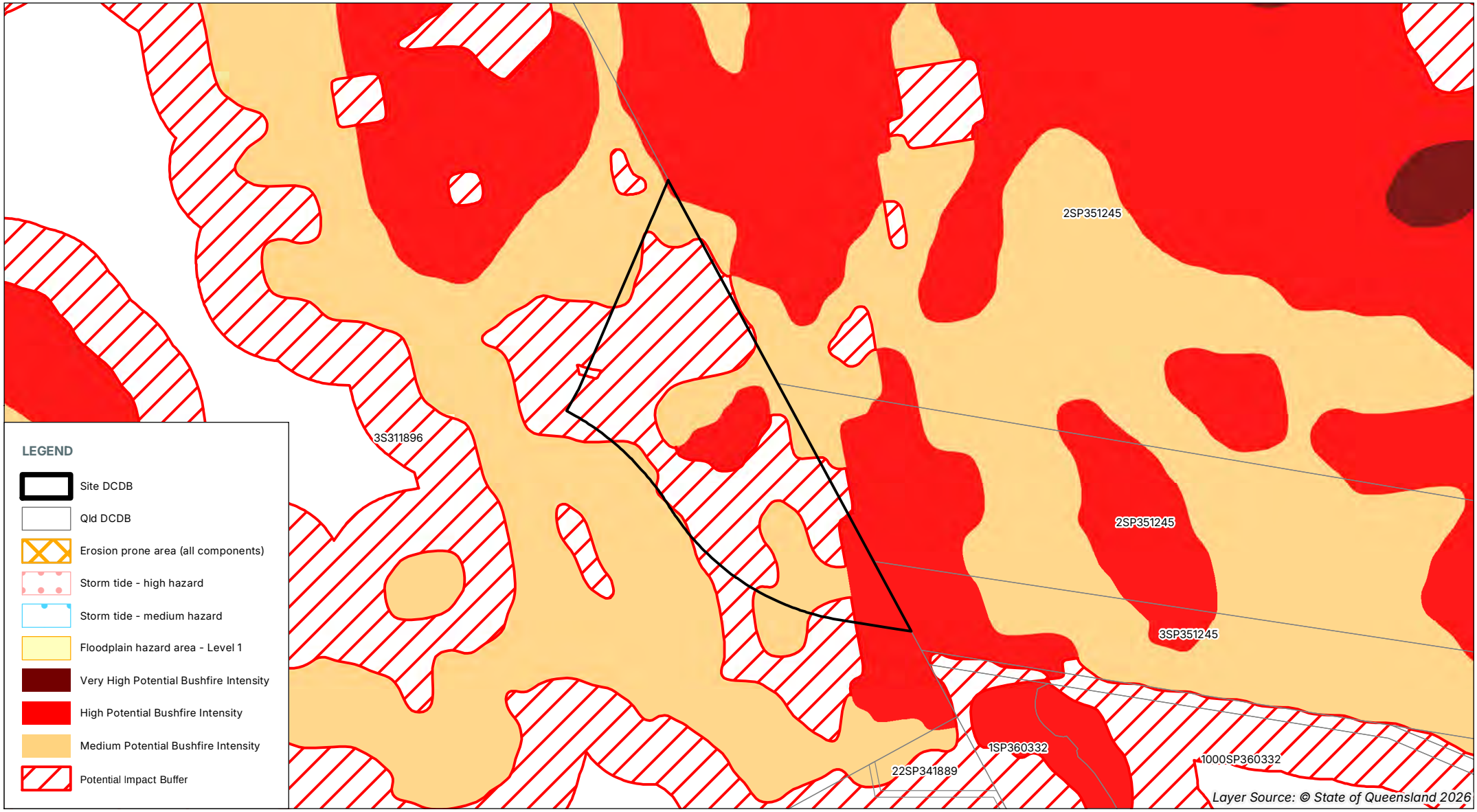
Environmental Searches

Map 13. SPP - Water Quality



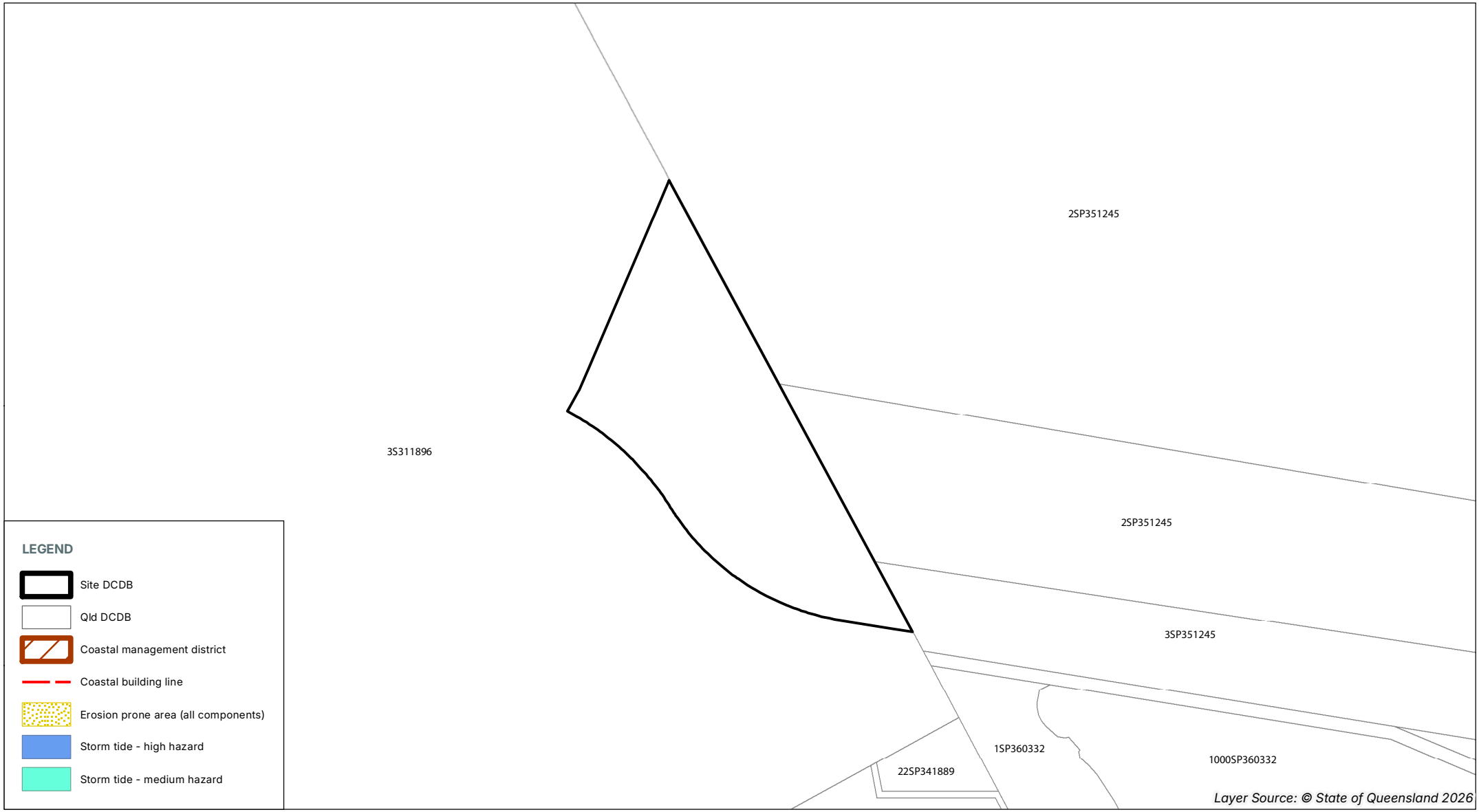
Environmental Searches

Map 14. SPP - Natural Hazards Risk and Resilience



Environmental Searches

Map 15. DAMS - Coastal Protection



Environmental Searches

Map 16. DAMS - Fish Habitat Areas



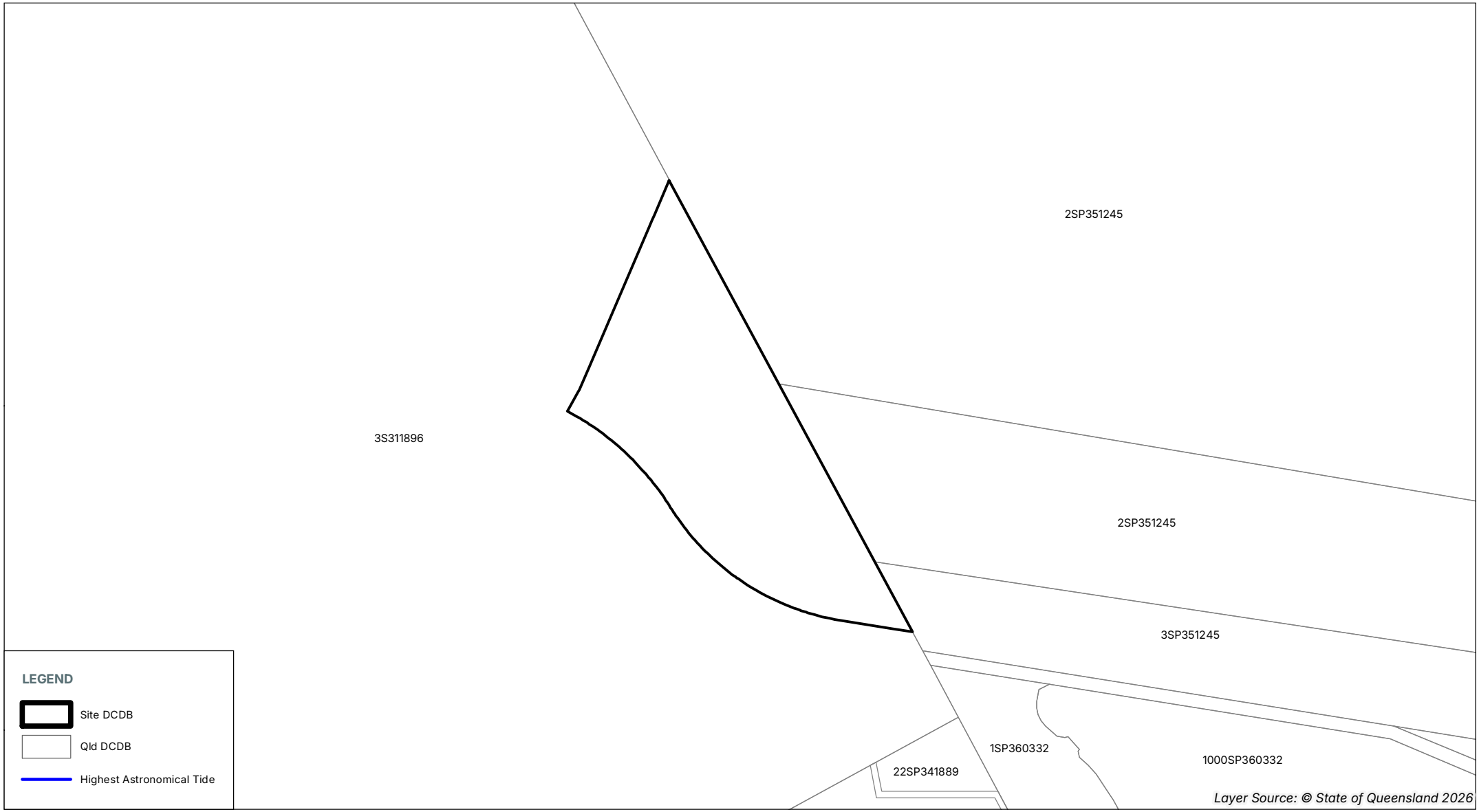
Environmental Searches

Map 17. Water Act 2000



Environmental Searches

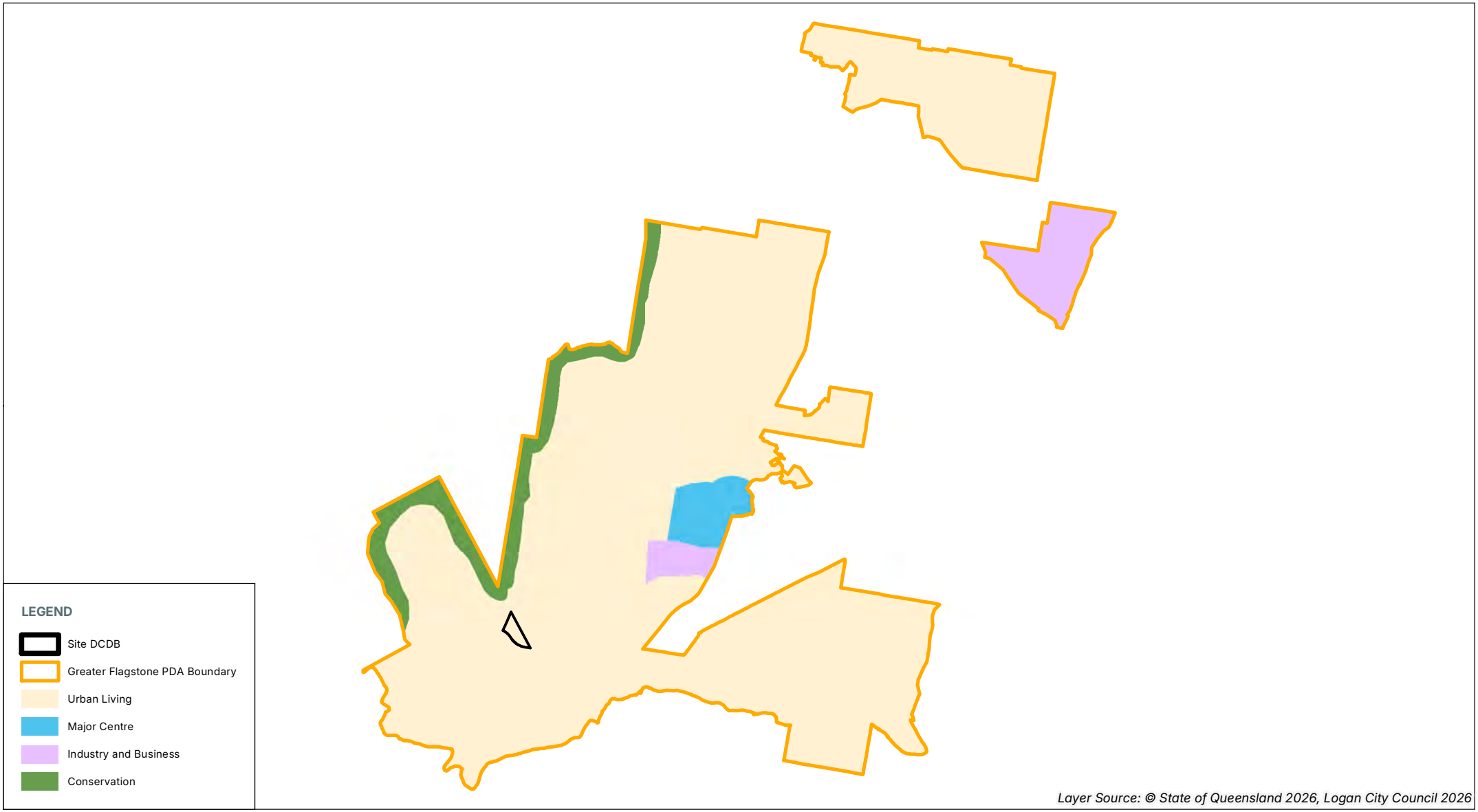
Map 18. Highest Astronomical Tide



Flagstone Priority Development Area (PDA) matters

Environmental Searches

Map 19. Greater Flagstone Zones



Layer Source: © State of Queensland 2026, Logan City Council 2026

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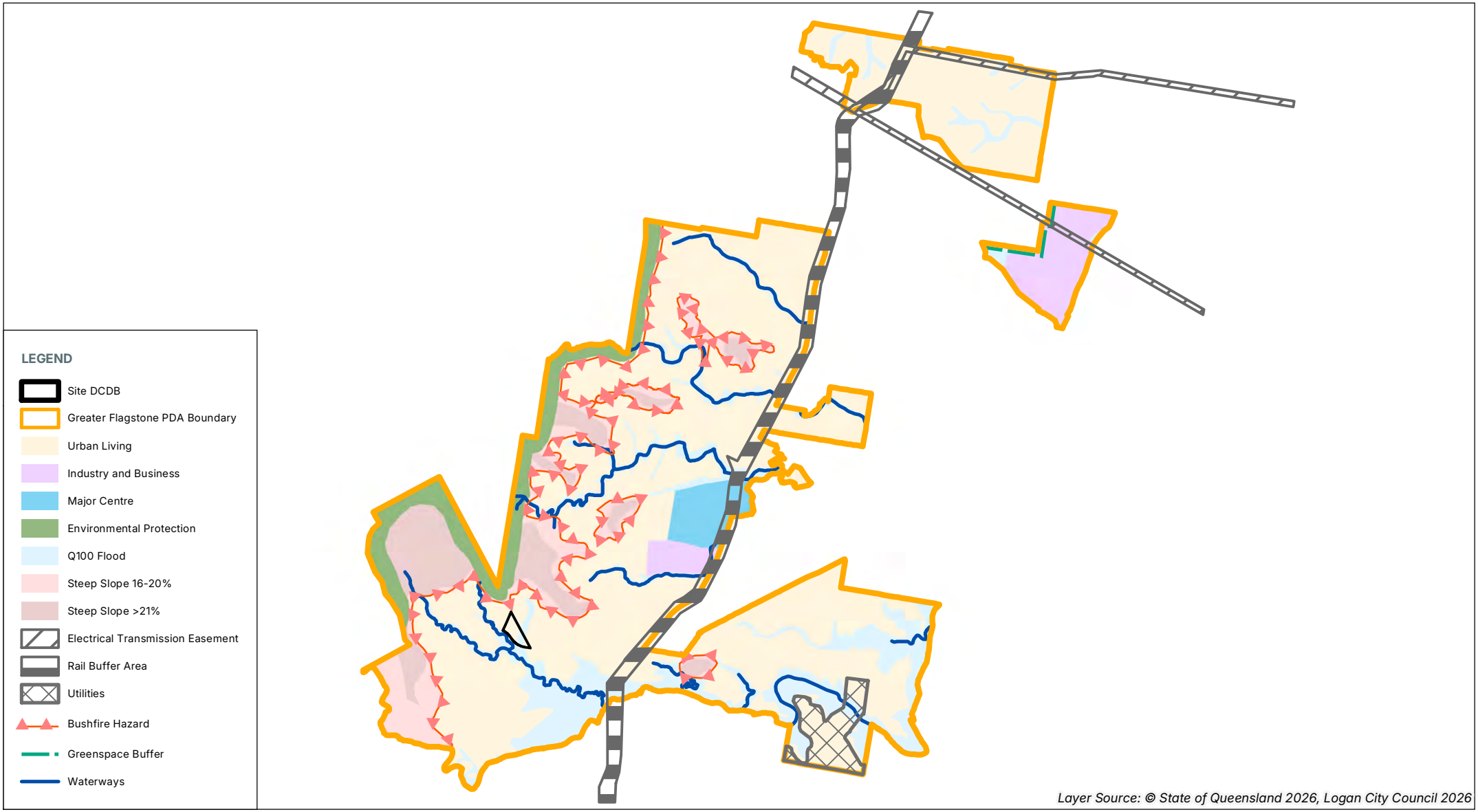
Map 20. Greater Flagstone Land Uses



Layer Source: © State of Queensland 2026, Logan City Council 2026

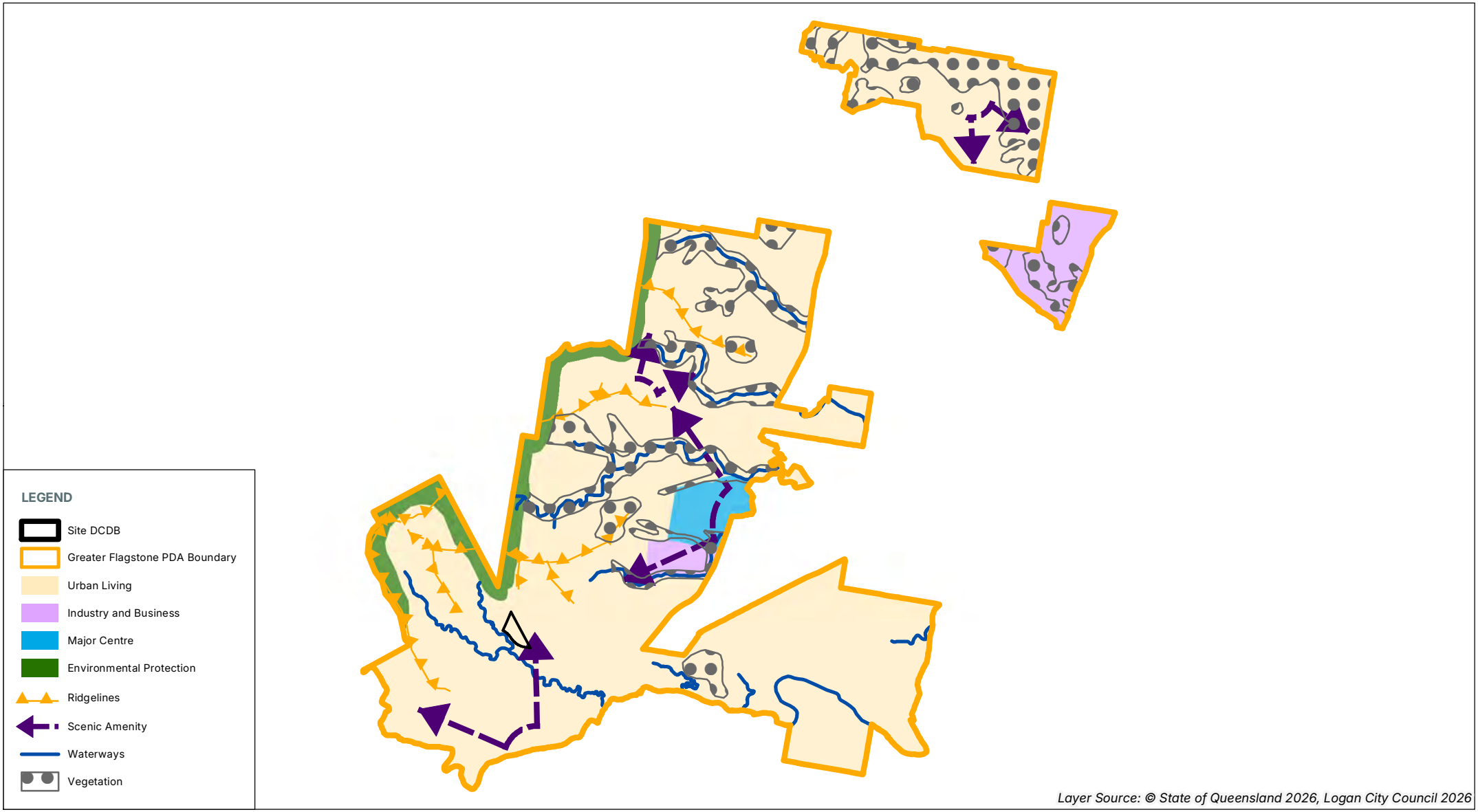
Environmental Searches

Map 21. Greater Flagstone Constraints



Environmental Searches

Map 22. Greater Flagstone Natural Uses



Appendix E

Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

Likelihood of occurrence	Assessment criteria[1]
Unlikely	One or more of: • The investigation area is beyond the known geographic range of the species. • The investigation area does not contain critical habitat types[2] or resources known to be utilized by the species during any stage of its lifecycle. • The investigation area is highly disturbed[3]. • For plant, mammal and reptile species - no contemporary[4] species observations or records of use within 5 km of the investigation area. • For avian and bat species - no contemporary species observations or records of use within 20 km of the investigation area.
Possible	For plant, mammal and reptile species - There are contemporary species observations or records of use within 5 km of the investigation area, and it contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species. For avian and bat species - There are contemporary species observations or records of use within 20 km of the investigation area, and it contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species. OR There are contemporary species observations or records of use more than 5 km but within 20 km of the investigation area and the following criteria are met: • The investigation area contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species; AND • No major barriers to dispersal[5] for the species exist between the location of the record and the investigation area.
Known / Likely	There are contemporary species records within 2 km of the investigation area and the following criteria are met: • The investigation area contains critical habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species; AND • No major barriers to dispersal for the species between the location of the record and the investigation area. OR There are multiple contemporary species records within the investigation area and the site has not been highly disturbed after the records. OR Species was observed or records of use identified during field surveys within or adjacent to the investigation area.

Listed Wetlands of International Importance

[1] Criteria should be used as a guide only. Site- and species-specific factors should be considered by the assessment.
[2] As defined by the species conservation advice or recovery plan.
[3] Contains minimal vegetation cover with a land use incompatible with conservation such as development, extractive industries, agriculture or intensive grazing.
[4] Within 20 years of the date of the assessment.
[5] Barriers to dispersal will be species specific, but for tree or ground `dwelling fauna may include major roads with no fauna crossing features or dense development.

Matters of National Environmental Significance					
Wetlands of National Importance					
Name	**Status**	**Type of presence**	**Description of the community/preferred habitat**	**Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
MORETON BAY			This site is located approximately 30-40 km directly west of Moreton Bay.	There will be no measurable effect on Moreton Bay.	Unlikely – No wetlands or Wetland values observed on-site.

Matters of National Environmental Significance					
Threatened Ecological Communities					
Name	**Status**	**Type of presence**	**Description of the community/preferred habitat**	**Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	E	Community is likely to occur within area.	The Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forests of South-eastern Australia is a type of forest or scrub associated with freshwater (to brackish) wetlands on low-lying coastal areas. Several regional ecosystem communities coincide with this TEC, including Least Concern RE 12.2.7 (*Melaleuca quinquenervia* or rarely *M. dealbata* open forest on sand plains), Of Concern RE 12.3.4/12.3.4a (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*, *Eucalyptus robusta* woodland on coastal alluvium/*Eucalyptus bancroftii* open woodland often with *Melaleuca quinquenervia*), Least Concern RE 12.3.5 (*Melaleuca quinquenervia* open forest on coastal alluvium), Least Concern RE 12.3.6 (*Melaleuca quinquenervia +/- Eucalyptus tereticornis, Lophostemon suaveolens, Corymbia intermedia* open forest on coastal alluvial plain) and Endangered RE 12.3.20 (*Melaleuca quinquenervia, Casuarina glauca +/- Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. siderophloia* open forest on low coastal alluvial plain).	**Unlikely** No RE's associated with this TEC are mapped as being present within the site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of this TEC was identified on-site during field surveys.
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	CE	Community may occur within area.	This TEC occurs mainly on basalt and alluvial soils and is characteristic of a low abundance of Eucalyptus, Melaleuca and Casuarina species. Specimens with buttress roots and a diversity of vines are common throughout this TEC. This community is usually associated Regional Ecosystems 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1, and 12.12.16.	**Unlikely** No RE's associated with this TEC are mapped as being present within the site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of this TEC was identified on-site during field surveys.
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and	E	Community is likely to occur within area.	The Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions occurs in the New South Wales North Coast (NNC) and South Eastern Queensland (SEQ) IBRA bioregions and on Curtis Island in the Brigalow Belt North (BBN) IBRA Bioregion (DoE 2013). The ecological community is found on alluvial landforms, including floodplains, the	**Unlikely** No RE's associated with this TEC are mapped as being present within the site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of this TEC was identified on-site during field surveys.

South East Queensland bioregions			riparian zones of parent rivers and other order tributaries, alluvial flats, floodplain/alluvial terraces and periodically flooded depressions. Components of this ecological community are recognised as endangered under this framework, including, RE 12.3.2, 12.3.2a, 12.3.3, 12.3.3a, 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 and 12.3.19.		
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	E	Community is likely to occur within area.	The canopy of this TEC always contains Eucalyptus moluccana (Grey Box) and/or a grey gum species (E. propinqua (Small-Fruited Grey Gum) and/or less commonly E. punctata (Grey Gum)). Other canopy species often present include E. siderophloia (Grey Ironbark) and/or Araucaria cunninghamii (Hoop Pine). In some areas any of these canopy species may be locally dominant. This TEC has an understorey typically with drier vine-forest/rainforest flora (often including vines and lianas). Regional ecosystems typically associated with this community are RE 12.9-10.3, RE 12.8.14a and RE 12.8.8a.	**Possible** RE12.9-10.3 is mapped within the adjacent eastern vegetation, while it is acknowledged that this RE is potentially indicator of the TEC.	**Unlikely** Upon field assessment, the vegetation does not show the characteristics of the key diagnostic criteria needed for the area to be considered a TEC (specifically Canopy dominated by *E.moluccana, E.propinqua* etc, and absence of an understorey of dry rainforest species). Therefore, the TEC is considered unlikely to occur within the adjacent vegetation of site.
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	CE	Community is likely to occur within area.	Box – Gum Grassy Woodlands and Derived Grasslands are characterised by a species-rich understorey of native tussock grasses, herbs and scattered shrubs, and the dominance, or prior dominance, of White Box, Yellow Box or Blakely's Red Gum trees. In Queensland the ecological community is a primary component of the following Regional Ecosystems: 11.8.2a, 11.8.8, 11.9.9a, 13.3.1, 13.11.8, 13.12.8 and 13.12.9. It can also be a smaller component of the following regional ecosystems: 11.3.23, 12.8.16 (only at the far	**Unlikely** No RE's associated with this TEC are mapped as being present within the site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of this TEC was identified on-site during field surveys.

		western edge of the bioregion), 13.3.4, 13.11.3 and 13.11.4. These regional ecosystems range in conservation status from 'not of concern at present' to 'endangered'.			
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	E	Community may occur within area.	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. In Queensland, this TEC corresponds with 11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7, 11.4.12 and 12.3.10.	**Unlikely** No RE's associated with this TEC are mapped as being present within the site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of this TEC was identified on-site during field surveys.
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	E	Community may occur within area.	In Queensland, this ecological community coincides with two regional ecosystem communities including Of Concern RE12.1.1 (*Casuarina glauca* +/- mangroves woodland) as well as areas where the canopy is dominated by *Casuarina glauca* within 12.3.20 (*Melaleuca quinquenervia, Casuarina glauca* +/- *Eucalyptus tereticornis, Eucalyptus siderophloia* open forest on low coastal alluvial plains).	**Unlikely** No RE's associated with this TEC are mapped as being present within the site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of this TEC was identified on-site during field surveys.

Listed Threatened Species

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
Bird							
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	CE	CE	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	**Possible** The Regent Honeyeater was observed in 2019 approximately 4 km north of the site in the Undullah Nature Reserve area, therefore is flagged as a potential to occur species in the Flinders and Flagstone Localities.	**Unlikely** The entirety of the site was confirmed via detailed field surveys to be largely reflective of paddock vegetation and devoid of foraging habitat. Given the large quantity of foraging habitat present in the surrounding landscape,

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					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 site is dominated by open paddocks with scattered trees, Remnant vegetation is present within the adjacent property to the east. This vegetation coincides with the same area of vegetation in which the record was found in. This vegetation is mapped as a composite RE of RE12.9-10.2, RE12.9-10.7, RE12.9-10.3 and RE12.9-10.17 offering potential foraging habitat for the species on the adjacent property. Given the large quantity of foraging habitat present in the surrounding landscape, associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor more broadly to the north and east, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would have a low likelihood of occurring on-site.	associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor more broadly to the north and east, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would have a reduced likelihood of occurring on-site. During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was identified as being present within the site. Therefore, the likelihood of this species occurring on-site was reduced to 'unlikely'.
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	E	E	1001	The Australasian Bittern occurs in terrestrial wetlands and, rarely, estuarine habitats, mainly in the temperate south-east and south-west. It favours wetlands with tall dense vegetation, where it forages in still, shallow 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	**Unlikely** This site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or swamps with tall dense vegetation. No records of this species occur within 5 km of the site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					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.		
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V		67036	This species prefers woodland areas dominated by she-oak Allocasuarina, or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum of Allocasuarina beneath Eucalyptus, Corymbia or Angophora. Glossy black-cockatoos have also been observed in mixed Allocasaurina, Casuarina, cypress Callitris and brigalow Acacia harpophylla woodland assemblages. In SEQ west of the Great Dividing Range, they have been observed feeding in remnant belah Casuarina cristata and bulloak Allocasuarina luehmannii forests. This species is also known to utilise appropriate remnant woodlands, and individual or small pockets of	**Possible** One record of this species is present within 5 km of the project area. This record is from 2021 and occurs in vacant bushland 4 km west of the project area. Unlike the area the record occurs in, the site is dominated by open paddock containing scattered trees. Remnant vegetation is present within the adjacent property to the east. This vegetation coincides with the same area of vegetation in which the record was found in. This vegetation is mapped as composite RE of RE12.9-10.2, RE12.9-10.7, RE12.9-10.3 and RE12.9-10.17 offering potential foraging habitat for the species on the	**Unlikely** Remnant vegetation dominated by eucalypt vegetation is mapped as being present along the boundaries of the site. Detailed ecological field surveys confirmed that no *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She-oak) exist on site or adjacent within the site survey buffer area. Therefore, potential foraging habitat for this species is not present. Glossy Black-cockatoos are identified as occurring within the nearby Flinders-Karawatha corridor more broadly to the north, it is considered that no foraging habitat occurs on site.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					Allocasuarina and Casuarina feed trees in urban areas. The species nests in the hollows of large trees, usually eucalypts, and will travel up to 10km from nesting sites to feeding areas.	adjacent property. As the Glossy Black-cockatoo depends on the presence of Allocasuarina species, of which these REs typically does not contain, there is low potential that this species would occur on-site. In addition, the large quantity of foraging habitat more broadly to the north and east of the site in the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor would form critical foraging habitat for the species, further reducing the potential importance of the vegetation on-site.	During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was identified as being present within the site. Combined with the lack of foraging habitat it is considered unlikely the species will occur on site.
Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	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. It is less commonly found on coastal plains and ranges.	**Unlikely** The site is not inland of the Great Dividing Range within the known distribution of the species. Therefore, it is unlikely that the species will occur on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen's Fig-Parrot	CE	CE	59714	The Coxen's Fig Parrot occurs in rainforest habitats including subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral and developing littoral rainforest, and vine forest. Food is mainly taken from figs however other species fruit have been recorded in their diet including Elaeocarpus	**Unlikely** No ecosystems reflective of rainforest vegetation are mapped on-site nor were they observed during surveys. Furthermore, no food species that this species has been observed to feed on were noticed in any significant abundance on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort. Records of this species are absent within a 20 km radius of the site.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					grandis, Syzygium corynanthum, Litsea reticulata and Grevillea robusta.		
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	E	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 margins. Habitat has to be open enough for fast attack and manoeuvring in flight, but provide cover for ambushing of prey.	**Unlikely** The site does not occur within a semi-arid environment typically preferred by this species. The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees with remnant vegetation found within the adjacent property. There is potential for the Red Goshawk to use the adjacent remnant vegetation as it comprises eucalypt woodland and riverine vegetation communities, which presents the possibility for the species to forage on site. However, given the historical disturbance on site, it is most probable that the Red Goshawk would favour habitat more broadly to the east and north of the site within the Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for foraging. It is unlikely that the species would utilise the site which is further confirmed through the lack of records found within 20km of site in the past 20 years.	**Unlikely** During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was identified as being present within the site, additionally, there are no records of this species within 20 km of the site. Therefore, the likelihood of this species occurring on-site was reduced to 'unlikely'.
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	V	V	929	The Grey Falcon is a medium-sized, compact, pale falcon with a heavy, thick-set, deep-chested appearance. Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses	**Possible** The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees with remnant vegetation existing adjacent to site. While the NH3B area does not	**Unlikely** Given the lack of on site vegetation, it is most probable that the Grey Falcon would favour habitat more broadly to the north and east of the site within

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. Also occurs near wetlands where surface water attracts prey. Preys primarily on birds, especially parrots and pigeons, using high-speed chases and stoops; reptiles and mammals are also taken. Like other falcons it utilises old nests of other birds of prey and ravens, usually high in a living eucalypt near water or a watercourse; peak laying season is in late winter and early spring; two or three eggs are laid. The nests chosen are usually in the tallest trees along watercourses, particularly River Red Gum (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) and Coolibah (E. coolabah).	contain any riverine communities, these communities have been identified within the broader precinct 1 area and adjacent, leading to the potential for the species to opportunistically forage on site. However, it is most probable that the Grey Falcon would favour the habitat more broadly to the north and east of site within the Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for breeding.	the Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for foraging. It is unlikely that the species will use the site for breeding or opportunistically forage on site. This is confirmed by the lack of records within 20km of site. During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was identified as being present within the site. Therefore, the likelihood of this species occurring on-site was reduced to 'unlikely'.
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	V	V	64440	This species inhabits open grasslands and woodlands typically with a native understorey although may occur in artificial pasture.	**Unlikely** Although open pastural areas on-site may provide marginal foraging habitat for this species, Squatter Pigeon are very rarely observed in southern Queensland, and thus this species is not expected to occur on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort, nor does the site occur within range of known important populations.
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	V	V	470	The species inhabits mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum, box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands, acacia-dominated woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, callitris, and trees on farmland or	**Unlikely** No remnant habitat exists on site only within the adjacent property and to the north within the Flinders Kawartha Bioregional Corridor. On site vegetation consists of open paddock	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					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.	with scattered trees and there is potential that the vegetation may contain large eucalypts that are preferable foraging habitat for this species. However, given only one record is present within a 20 km radius of the site, and this record is over 14 years old, potential for occurrence is limited. Given the lack of contemporary records within 20 kms of the site, and marginal habitat values within the site, there is an unlikely occurrence possibility.	
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	CE	E	744	The Swift Parrot breeds in Tasmania during spring to early summer. During autumn and winter the species migrates to the mainland where it follows a nomadic existence linked to the availability and timing of flowering of trees in various locations.	**Possible** The Swift Parrot has been sighted in the broader locality within the Springfield Lakes area in 2019, therefore is flagged as a potential to occur species in the Flinders Flagstone locality. The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees. Remnant vegetation is present adjacent to site along the eastern boundary which is mapped as composite RE of RE12.9-10.2, RE12.9-10.7, RE12.9-10.3 and RE12.9-10.17 offering potential foraging habitat for the species on the adjacent property.	**Unlikely** Due to the historical logging evidence in the area, the vegetation is lacking old growth trees this species prefers. During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was identified as being present within the site. Therefore, the likelihood of this species occurring on-site was reduced to 'unlikely'.

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						From a desktop perspective, the remnant vegetation adjacent to site is potentially suitable foraging habitat for the Swift Parrot as it may contain *Corymbia citriodora*, however, the majority of the site is paddock and devoid of foraging habitat. Given the large quantity of foraging habitat present more broadly within the surrounding landscape, associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor to the north and east, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would have a low likelihood of occurring on-site.	
Ninox strenua	Powerful Owl	-	V	-	The Powerful Owl is generally found in open forests and woodlands, as well as along gallery rainforest and inland riverine woodland. It often roosts and nests in dense gully eucalypt forest. The Powerful Owl requires hollows for nesting, and many of its prey species are also hollow-dependent.	**Possible** One record from 2023 is present 7 km north-east of the project area and one from 2025 is present 8km north of the project area within the Spring Mountain development area. There is potential for the scattered trees within the paddock vegetation to provide necessary roosting habitat for the species.	**Unlikely** Detailed ecological surveys conducted over the entirety of the site failed to identify any evidence of species presence. Given the higher quality habitat present in the surrounding landscape, associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor to the north and east, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the

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							species would be unlikely to occur on-site.
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	E	E	77037	The Australian Painted Snipe is usually found in shallow inland wetlands, either freshwater or brackish, that are either permanently or temporarily filled. The species has a scattered distribution throughout many parts of Australia, with a single record from Tasmania.	**Unlikely** This site does not contain any inland wetlands or swamps.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	V	V	59398	Diamond Firetails are found in open grassy woodland, heath and farmland or grassland with scattered trees.	**Unlikely** The site contains marginal habitat to support this species including open grassy woodland, heath and farmland or grassland with scattered tree habitat. It is considered unlikely this species would utilise the potential habitat on-site given the lack of sightings within 20 km of the site within the previous 20 years.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button-quail	V	V	923	Typical habitat occurs in dry rainforest and vegetation immediately adjacent to rainforest. However the species has also been recorded in a variety of low coastal heathlands around Fraser Island and nearby mainland. Deep leaf litter in which the species can forage appears to be particularly favoured.	**Unlikely** The site does not contain dry rainforest or vegetation immediately adjacent to rainforest, and no heathlands are present.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Fish							

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Maccullochella mariensis	Mary River Cod	E	E	83806	Found in southeast Queensland in the Mary River system, their ideal habitat is described as deep, shaded, slow flowing pools with plenty of snags and log-piles.	**Unlikely** Both *low risk* and *moderate risk* waterways for WWBW are located on or adjacent to site. Ordinarily, these waterways would be considered as potential habitat for Mary River Cod. The recognised current natural species range is restricted to suitable areas of habitat in the Mary River system significantly removed from the subject area, however, it is acknowledged that the adjoining Albert-Logan River catchment, including Teviot Brook / Woolaman Creek, is considered potential former habitat for freshwater cod, assumed to include Mary River Cod or closely related species, prior to local extinction. Documented release impoundments include Maroon Dam in a separate upper catchment of the Logan River, located 50 km south-west of the subject site. No records of the species have been recorded downstream of this catchment. Given the restricted range of this species, it is unlikely that this species would occur on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Insect							
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans	Australian Fritillary	CE	E	88056	Most specimens have been collected from river estuaries or swampy coastal areas at or near sea level. The Australian fritillary butterfly is	**Unlikely** Preferred habitat for this species being open, swampy habitat is not mapped on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive

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					restricted to open, swampy, coastal areas where the larval food plant, Viola betonicifolia, grows as a small, insignificant ground herb in association with Lomandra longifolia (Long Leaved Matrush) and grasses, especially the grass Imperata cylindrica (Bladey Grass). This habitat is called Melaleuca wetlands, although the larval food plant does not occur in all sub-types of this plant community.		field survey effort nor was any habitat to support this species observed.
Mammal							
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat	E	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.	**Unlikely** Given the lack of sightings within 20 km of the site and the lack of suitable high-altitude habitat to support this species, the likelihood of occurrence for this species to occur on-site has been deemed unlikely.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population)	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	**Possible** Significant survey efforts to detect this species have been conducted within the locality in the past 10 years with the most significant survey effort demonstrated in a published study by Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (2015). Evidence of this species, although minimal, has been detected in the region within the past few years in the form of scents and potential scats.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort. In addition, threats are present on-site including Feral Dogs were recorded, reducing the likelihood that the species would occur on-site.

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					relatively intact vegetation through which to forage.	Notably, the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (Quoll Seeker's Network) in association with Logan City Council placed a number of wildlife cameras across the LGA over a 3-year program. Motion sensor cameras were located on private properties, Council Reserves, National Parks, Energex owned land and the Greenbank military airbase between 2011 and 2014 at 107 sites at 47 locations. They were placed in areas of reported sightings, or where detector dogs had indicated but direct searches were unable to substantiate evidence (e.g. scats). The 3-year program took over 205,000 pictures but did not photograph a single image of a Quoll. It is noted that a Quoll scat was recently recorded and confirmed near Flinders Peak, approximately 7 kilometers west of the subject site. Up until this recent record, the species was considered by many to be locally extinct.	

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						While no suitable habitat exists on site, it is possible the site may be used as opportunistic foraging habitat being adjacent to the broader Flinders Kawartha Bioregional Corridor.	
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider (southern and central)	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.	**Possible** While some scattered trees exist on site, these are fractured and isolated from the remnant vegetation adjacent to the east of site which at the time of reporting connects to the Flinders-Karawatha corridor. Paired with two records of the species in 2023 3 km southeast of site and in 2021 5km est of site, the species is found within the area. Remnant habitat adjacent to the site may present potential for the Greater Glider habitat within the adjacent bushland and by extension, utilize any fragmented habitat found on site. Key requirements of the species including presence of large hollow-bearing trees confirmed through field surveys will determine the likelihood of this species occurring on the site.	**Unlikely** Majority of the site has been historically logged, and few mature, old growth trees remain. The Greater Glider requires between 2-4 live hollow per ha. As such, breeding and shelter habitat to support the species are not provided on-site. As evidenced by the detailed GPS tree plot surveys, the total area consists of 17.34 ha, across which a total of 5 large hollows within living trees were recorded. Therefore, a total of 0.29 hollows were recorded per hectare, which includes the adjacent vegetation within the identified site buffer area, well below the species preferred habitat rate. This along with the surrounding clearing of the site for grazing practices provides high level of disturbance, and reduces the field likelihood of occurrence potential.

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							No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	V	V	87600	The Yellow-bellied Glider largely occurs 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. Denning occurs within hollows of large trees, with the species preferring to live in family groups of two to six individuals. This species is very mobile and occupy large home ranges of 20 to 85 ha to encompass dispersed and seasonally available food resources.	**Possible** While areas of remnant vegetation exists adjacent to site, on site values represent scattered eucalypt trees that area isolated from the broader habitat present to the east and north which at the time of reporting, connects to the Flinders-Karawatha corridor. Remnant habitat adjacent to the site may present potential for the Yellow-bellied Glider to occur on-site as for opportunistic foraging and more likely in the adjacent bushland. However, preferred wet sclerophyll forest is limited in the region. While there are records of the species within the broader ecological corridor, key requirements of the species including presence of large hollow-bearing trees confirmed through field surveys will determine the likelihood of this species occurring on the site.	**Unlikely** Majority of the site has been historically logged and few mature, old growth trees remain. No preferred wet montane habitat is present. As such, breeding and shelter habitat to support the species are not provided on-site as evidenced by detailed GPS tree plot surveys. The limited number of living hollow-bearing trees with large hollows, along with the surrounding clearing for grazing purposes which provides high level of disturbance, reduces the field likelihood of occurrence potential. No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	V	V	225	This species prefers rocky habitats, including loose boulder-piles, rocky outcrops, steep rocky slopes, cliffs, gorges and isolated rock stacks. It also utilises tree limbs. While it appears that most Brush-tailed Rock-	**Unlikely** Based on mapped contours over the site, north-facing rocky escarpments which this species uses as primary habitat are likely to be absent from site. However, the site shares its	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

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					wallaby colonies are on north-facing slopes and cliff lines, colonies have been found on south-facing cliffs in Kangaroo Valley, in the Macleay River Gorge, in the Warrumbungles and at Mt Kaputar, although usually in lower densities.	boundary with the Flinders-Karawatha Corridor where this species is known to occur. Given the low amount of suitable habitat on-site compared to the adjacent conservation reserve and lack of records within 5 km of the site, there is an unlikely potential this species could occur on-site.	
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)	Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)	E		85104	The Koala is found in a range of habitats, from coastal islands and tall eucalypt forests to low woodlands inland.	**Likely** While the site is mapped as non-remnant paddock vegetation, the trees present on site are likely to consist of Koala food trees consistent with surrounding and pre-clear mapped RE's. Koalas are also known to occur within the local area. Due to the presence of habitat and sightings in the area, there is a high likelihood that this species would occur in the vegetation on-site.	**Possible** The scattered vegetation on site was found to be dominated by Koala food trees and while fragmented, still present the high possibility to be utilised as dispersal habitat. Koala have been detected as part of the broader Flagstone City field surveys within several close areas, but not within site. It is likely the Koala primarily uses the corridor network where preferred foraging species are dominant.
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo (northern)	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.	**Unlikely** Given the historical disturbance, a lack of dense understory is present on site which is an essential part of this species preferred habitat. Additionally, this site predominately consists of open paddock areas with scattered trees which are not part of this species preferred habitat. Given this and the lack of sightings of the species within 20 km of the site, this	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

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						species has been deemed unlikely to occur on-site.	
Pseudomys novaehollandiae	New Holland Mouse, Pookila	V	V	96	Across the species' range the New Holland Mouse is known to inhabit open heathlands, open woodlands with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes. The New Holland Mouse is a social animal, living predominantly in burrows shared with other individuals. The home range of the New Holland Mouse ranges from 0.44 ha to 1.4 ha. The species peaks in abundance during early to mid stages of vegetation succession typically induced by fire.	**Unlikely** Given the lack of preferred habitat being open heathlands, open woodlands with a heathland understory and vegetated sand dunes as well as there being no records of the species within 20 km of the site, this species has been deemed unlikely to occur within the site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V		186	Species generally roosts in camps in trees adjacent to larger permanent watercourse. The Grey-headed flying fox requires foraging resources and roosting sites. It is a canopy-feeding frugivore and nectarivore, which utilises vegetation communities including rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, Melaleuca swamps and Banksia woodlands. It also feeds on commercial fruit crops. The primary food source is blossom from Eucalyptus and related genera.	**Likely** Suitable foraging habitat is mapped adjacent to site in the form of remnant eucalypt forest which by extension, suggests the scattered on site trees reflect this mapping. Given records of this species occur within the area, there is a likely chance that the species will opportunistically forage on-site.	**Possible** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort however foraging habitat was confirmed. Therefore, it is possible this species could sporadically forage on-site.
Plant							

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Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint Grass	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.	**Unlikely** Rainforest and wet eucalypt forest is not mapped on-site, therefore it is unlikely that the Hairy-joint Grass would occur on-site. No contemporary records of this species are present within 20 km of the project area.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart	V		16091	The Three-leaved Bosistoa is conserved within Mt Warning National Park, Numbinbah Nature Reserve, Limpinwood Nature Reserve and Whian Whian State Forest. While population information is unavailable, it is thought to be common in its range. It generally grows in wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up to 3oo metres in altitude. It is commonly associated with Argyrodendron trifoliolatum, Syzygium hodgkinsoniae, Endiandra pubens, Dendrocnide photinophylla, Acmena ingens, Diploglottis australis and Diospyros mabacea.	**Unlikely** Rainforest and high-altitude habitat is not mapped on-site, therefore it is unlikely that this species would occur. No contemporary records of this species are present within 20 km of the project area.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Coleus habrophyllus		E		91378	Plants have been recorded growing on chert or sandstone outcrops, in open woodlands often in shaded situations near vine forest. Seven populations are known including: Oxley Creek, Greenbank; Opposum Creek, Springfield; Woogaroo Creek, Goodna; three populations within	**Possible** While there is one record of the species within 5 km of the site, there are no chert or sandstone outcrops present within the relatively flat project area that could support this species. While this would suggest an unlikely possibility of occurrence, the	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

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					White Rock Conservation Park, incorporating Six Mile Creek Conservation Park near Ormeau (south of Beenleigh).	site is less than 15km from White Rock Conservation park where one (1) of the three known populations for this species is known to occur. Due to these reasons, it is considered possible for the species to occur on site.	
Cryptostylis hunteriana	Leafless Tongue-orchid	V		19533		**Unlikely** Habitat this species prefers is not mapped on-site. In addition, the site is well outside the known distribution of this species in Queensland. It is unlikely that this species would occur on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Cupaniopsis shirleyana	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	V		3205	The Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo occurs in a variety of dry rainforest vegetation types, including vine thicket communities on hillsides, stream beds 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).	**Unlikely** No contemporary records of this species are present within 20 km of the project area and rainforest vegetation is not mapped on-site therefore this species unlikely to occur.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Cupaniopsis tomentella	Boonah Tuckeroo	V		3322	Boonah Tuckeroo is known only from an area between Boonah and Ipswich in south-eastern Queensland. It grows	**Unlikely**	**Unlikely**

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					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. All known records are from outside of conservation reserves.	While there is one confirmed record of the species occurrence within 5 km of the site, the lack of preferred habitat for this species, vine thickets and scree slopes, are not present. The adjacent records all occur within remnant vegetation at higher altitudes associated with Flinders-Karawatha conservation corridors.	No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Dichanthium setosum	bluegrass	V		14159	In Queensland, bluegrass has been reported from the Leichhardt, Morton, North Kennedy and Port Curtis regions. Dichanthium setosum is associated with heavy basaltic black soils and stony red-brown hardsetting loam with clay. It can be found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants, grazed land and highly disturbed pasture. The extent to which this species tolerates disturbance is unknown.	**Unlikely** Given the degraded nature of the site and the lack of records within 20 km of the site within the last 20 years this species is unlikely to occur on-site due to lack of suitable conditions.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Fontainea venosa		V		24040	Occurs in notophyll vine forest and vine thicket with a mean annual rainfall of 1000-1100 mm on soils derived from and containing abundant andesitic rocks, often on rocky outcrops or along creeks.	**Unlikely** Rainforest, notophyll forest, and vine thicket vegetation is not mapped as being present on-site. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree,	V		7326	The Macadamia Nut grows in remnant rainforest. It prefers to grow in mild frost-free areas with reasonably high rainfall. Vegetation communities	**Unlikely** While there are sightings of the species within 10 km of the site, preferred habitat including rainforest	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

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	Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak				range from notophyll mixed forest, extremely tall closed forest, simple notophyll mixed very tall closed forest to simple microphyll-notophyll mixed mid-high closed forest with Araucaria and Argyrodendron emergents.	and notophyll forest vegetation is not mapped on-site. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur on-site.	
Macadamia tetraphylla	Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut	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.	**Unlikely** While there are sightings of the species within 10 km of the site, preferred habitat including rainforest and notophyll forest vegetation is not mapped on-site. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Melaleuca irbyana	Swamp Tea-tree	-	E	-	Forms dense forest communities. The Swamp Tea-tree (Forest) grows on poorly draining clay soils on the plains and low hills of the Moreton basin. The clay soils drain slowly and often become waterlogged after heavy rains, resulting in the appearance of numerous temporary ponds.	**Likely** *Melaleuca irbyana* was identified as occurring within the broader Precinct 1 development application area, through detailed NCA surveys, across mapped high-risk flora protection areas ~2km west of NH3B. Due to this it is considered likely the species will occur within the NH3B area	**Unlikely** Evidence of this species was not identified on-site during detailed ecological field surveys. Despite the species being found elsewhere within the Precinct 1 area, it is considered unlikely the species will occur within the NH3B area after on ground field surveys confirmed the absences of the species.
Notelaea lloydii	Lloyd's Olive	V		15002	The species occurs on undulating to hilly terrain either in moist gullies or on gentle to steep dry slopes, but is rarely found on rocky outcrops. Soil	**Unlikely** Rainforest habitat is not mapped on or adjacent to the site. Preferred ecotonal habitat is absent; therefore,	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

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					types are mostly shallow, well drained and stony to very rocky in texture. Found in the ecotone between eucalypt open forests and vine thickets at 80-480 m above sea level (asl).	the species is unlikely to occur on-site.	
Notelaea x ipsviciensis	Cooneana Olive	CE		93460	The Cooneana Olive survives as an understorey plant in degraded, eucalypt dominated dry sclerophyll vegetation communities. Soils in the area are of low fertility, depauperate and sandstone-based. This species prefers open woodland communities with open canopies. The known population is adjacent to subdivided, modified and developed land.	**Unlikely** Available habitat for this species is minimal on-site and is not considered preferred. The closest records of this species are 10km northwest within the Flinders Goolman Conservation Estate (Ipswich). Given the lack of records in the Logan area and marginal habitat present, it is unlikely that this species would occur.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Picris evae	Hawkweed	V		10839	This species preferred habitat is open Eucalypt forest including a canopy of Eucalyptus melliodora, E. crebra, E. populnea, E. albens, Angophora subvelutina, Allocasuarina torulosa , and/or Casuarina cunninghamiana with a Dichanthium grassy understory. Soils are black, dark grey or red-brown (specified as shallow, stony soil over basalt for one collection) and reddish clay-loam or medium clay soils. The flowering and fruiting period is mainly October to January, with a few plants collected in flower or fruit until May.	**Unlikely** Given the historical disturbance of the site and lack of records within 20 km within the last 20 years, it is unlikely this species would occur.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
Planchonella eerwah	Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple	E		17340	Rare tree with dense glossy foliage and scaly bark. It is restricted to three locations in southeastern Queensland, the Ipswich– Beaudesert area south-west of Brisbane; the Beenleigh–Ormeau–Pimpama area, south-east of Brisbane; and the Nambour–Maleny district on the Sunshine coast. It grows on rocky slopes in vine thickets and rainforest. Dominant associated species in southern populations include hoop pine (Araucaria cunninghamii), Harpullia pendula, and members of the genus Flindersia, and in the northern Argyrodendron species, Atalaya multiflora, Choricarpia subargentea, Excoecaria dallachyana, and Flindersia australis.	**Possible** *Planchonella eerwah* was identified as occurring within the broader Precinct 1 development application area, through detailed NCA surveys, across mapped high-risk flora protection areas ~2km northwest of NH3B. However, the lack of preferred habitat mapped across the NH3B site, in the form of rocky slopes in vine thickets and rainforest, are not present. With these paired together, it is possible this species would occur on-site however field surveys will determine the likelihood of the species occur within the NH3B area.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort. Despite the broader site observation, paired with the lack of preferential habitat it is considered unlikely the species will occur within the site.
Rhaponticum australe	Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle	V		9363	Austral Cornflower is known from Mt Moffat to Gatton in Queensland, a distance of 600 km. Austral Cornflower grows in eucalypt open forest with grassy understory on roadsides and on road reserves with Chloris gayana, Cirsium vulgare, Eucalyptus tereticornis and Angophora floribunda on black clay soil. The Austral Cornflower is considered to be a poor competitor and prefers habitat where grass competition has been reduced by fire or other forms of disturbance. However, the species	**Unlikely** Marginal habitat to support this species occurs along the boundaries of the site however this species is particularly susceptible to grazing practices which have historically occurred on-site. No records are present within 20 km of site within past 20 years.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					is unlikely to benefit from disturbance that allows the development of a dense cover of exotic grasses such as Chloris gayana (Rhodes Grass).		
Rhodamnia rubescens	Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood	CE		15763	Found in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest usually on volcanic and sedimentary soils.	**Unlikely** Although records are present within the wider region, given the lack of preferred habitat in the form of rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest mapped across the site, it is unlikely this species would occur on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Native Guava	CE		19162	Pioneer species found in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest often near creeks and drainage lines.	**Unlikely** While there are records of this species within 5 km of the site, preferred habitat is not mapped as being present across the site. The adjacent records all occur within remnant vegetation at higher altitudes associated with Flinders-Karawatha conservation corridors.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	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.	**Unlikely** This species favors lowland rainforest or rainforest margins which are not mapped on-site. In addition, no local records exist, therefore Quassia is unlikely to be present on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
Sophora fraseri		V		8836	This species normally grows in wet sclerophyll forest and a range of rainforest types. Associated species include: Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus carnea, E. microcorys, E. acmenoides, E. propinqua and Lophostemon confertus. The shrub appears to prefer growing along rainforest margins, in eucalypt forests in the vicinity of rainforests or in large canopy gaps in closed forest communities	**Unlikely** This species favors wet sclerophyll forests or rainforests which are not mapped on-site. In addition, no local records exist, therefore the species is unlikely to be present on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax, Toadflax	V		15202	Austral Toadflax is semi-parasitic on the roots of a range of grass species, notably Themeda triandra (Kangaroo Grass). It occurs in shrubland, grassland or woodland, often on damp sites.	**Unlikely** The site is located well outside of the known Queensland distribution of this species. It is unlikely that this species would occur on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Reptile							
Delma torquata	Adorned Delma, 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.	**Unlikely** No rocky hillsides are present on site. The closest records of the Collared Delma are in the Ripley locality. There is no habitat in association with Eucalypt woodland onsite as well as a lack of preferred soil types.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake	V	V	59254	Dunmall's Snake has been found in a broad range of habitats, including forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by Brigalow other Wattles, native Cypress or Bull-oak, and	**Unlikely** Preferred habitat of black alluvial cracking clay and Brigalow woodland is not mapped on or adjacent to the site. No records of this species are present within 20 km of the site. It is	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					various Blue Spotted Gum, Ironbark, White Cypress Pine and Bull oak open forest and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils. Dunmall's Snake occurs primarily in the Brigalow Belt region in the south-eastern interior of Queensland. Records indicate sites at elevations between 200–500 m above sea level. The snake is very rare or secretive with limited records existing. It has been recorded at Archokoora, Oakey, Miles, Glenmorgan, Wallaville, Gladstone, Lake Broadwater, Mount Archer, Exhibition Range National Park, roadside reserves between Inglewood and Texas, Rosedale, Yeppoon and Lake Broadwater Conservation Park.	unlikely that Dunmall's Snake would occur on-site.	
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake	E	E	1179	In Queensland, grey snake habitat is Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla) and Belah (Casuarina cristata) woodlands on heavy, dark brown to black cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies, areas with small gullies and ditches, and floodplain environments where the species shelters beneath logs, rocks and soil cracks.	**Unlikely** Preferred habitat for this species is not mapped as being present on-site nor are contemporary records present within 20 km of the area, therefore it is unlikely this species would occur on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Amphibian							
Adelotus brevis	Tusked Frog	-	V	-	Tusked frogs can be found in a range of habitats including open grasslands,	**Possible**	**Unlikely**

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					large swamps, low woodlands, dry and wet sclerophyll forests and rainforests. They are not recorded to be concerned about artificial or highly disturbed sites. Tusked frogs rarely occur above 400m above sea level and are known to breed in a range of sites.	Desktop surveys identified one small damn located on site and various mapped waterways. As the species is known to inhabit a wide range of wet areas, as well as its existence within 10km of site, it is possible the species may occur within the waterway values mapped on site.	No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort. Paire with the lack of credible records found within 5km of the site the likelihood of the species occurring has been downgraded to unlikely.

Listed migratory species (not listed above)

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
Bird							
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	-		59309	The Common Sandpiper utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, including estuaries and deltas of streams, banks farther upstream; around lakes, pools, billabongs, reservoirs, dams and clay pans, and occasionally piers and jetties. They are mostly found in shallow water, around muddy margins or rocky shores and sometimes in muddy areas littered with rocks or snags. The species commonly utilises mangroves for foraging and roosting but is rarely seen on mudflats.	**Unlikely** 0 dated records within 20 km of site within past 20 years, 1 record without date within 20 km. No suitable foraging or breeding habitat is mapped on-site. No contemporary records are present within 20 km of the project area.	
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	-		678	This species is almost exclusively aerial and mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas.	**Unlikely** This species sporadically occurs within the region and is largely aerial, however no foothills are present on-site where this species may forage. Therefore, it is unlikely this species will occur.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	V	V	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	**Unlikely** While there are records of the species within 10 km of the site during the past 20 years, this site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or swamps, or any regions which could support temporary pooling water.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					lakes inland. They also occur in salt works and sewage farms. They use flooded paddocks, sedgelands and other ephemeral wetlands, but leave when they dry. They use intertidal mudflats in sheltered bays, inlets, estuaries or seashores, and also swamps and creeks lined with mangroves.		
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CE	CE	856	Curlew Sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand. They occur in both fresh and brackish waters. In Queensland, scattered records occur in the Gulf of Carpentaria, with widespread records along the coast south of Cairns.	**Unlikely** This site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or intertidal mudflats that this species requires.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	-		858	The Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. Occasionally found further inland.	**Unlikely** No suitable foraging or breeding habitat is mapped on-site nor are records present within 20 km of the area.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large 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.	**Unlikely** There are no coastal or estuarine habitats mapped as being present on-site. Therefore, there is no suitable habitat for this species present on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Cuculus optatus	Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's 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	**Possible** Preferred habitat of rainforest is not mapped on-site. However, there is potential that the Oriental Cuckoo may forage in the eucalypt vegetation on-site. This species is commonly recorded in the Brisbane region with some records within Logan.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort. Given the lack of preferred habitat in the form of ecotonal edges it is considered unlikely this species occurs.
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	V	V	863	Latham's Snipe occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands. They usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation.	**Possible** While the site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or swamps, a high level of sightings exists within 20km of site. Characteristics that could support ephemeral pooled water are present (on site dam), however these locations are highly disturbed with significant weed incursion.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	V	V	682	Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they	**Possible** The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees with remnant vegetation existing adjacent to site. It is most probable that the Grey Falcon would favour the habitat more broadly to	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					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 north and east of site within the Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for breeding. Based on the presence of the remnant habitat, there is potential that the vegetation may contain large eucalypts that are preferable foraging habitat for this species.	
Motacilla tschutschensis	Yellow Wagtail	-		644	This species occupies a range of damp or wet habitats with low vegetation, from damp meadows, marshes, waterside pastures, sewage farms and bogs to damp steppe and grassy tundra.	**Unlikely** Suitable habitat to support the Yellow Wagtail is not mapped on-site nor are any contemporary records present within 20 km of the project area.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	-		952	Eastern Ospreys occur in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands. They are mostly found in coastal areas but occasionally travel inland along major rivers.	**Unlikely** Although records of this species occur within the wider region, no suitable foraging or breeding habitat is mapped on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	E	E	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.	**Unlikely** No suitable foraging or breeding habitat is mapped on-site.	**Unlikely** No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Appendix F

Waterway Assessments

NH3B Waterway Assessments

1.1. Assessment Site 1 Summary

Overview	Comment	
Site #	1	
Stream Order	1	
GPS location (GDA 2020)	-27.82859656° N	152.90330645° E
Local land use	Grazing area (dam at point)	
Bed and Bank Details	Dam Dimensions	20m x 20m
Flow regime	Dam (standing water)	
Channel shading	0%	
Macrophytes	Present	
General description and habitat attributes		
This point outlines a small dam located on site where evidence of cattle use is evident on the banks. Macrophytes were identified within the dam which are dominated by *Nymphaea caerulea* (Blue Water Lily), *Schoenoplectus mucronatus* (Star Clubrush), *Nymphoides indica* (Water Snowflakes) and *Leersia hexandra* (Swamp Rice Grass) with scattered *Philydrum lanuginosum* (Woolly Frogmouth). 'Downstream' of the dam lies a ~3m tall retention wall that blocks flow from upstream values and keeps the water within the dam. Some vegetation is present on this retention wall which include mostly acacia species with some scattered *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum). Majority of the surrounding vegetation is scattered regrowth acacia species with some E.teret. No other waterway features were identified even upstream of retention wall (no bed or banks or flowpath) which indicated an overland flow drainage area.		

Upstream



Downstream



Left Bank



Right Bank



1.2. Assessment Site 2 Summary

Overview	Comment	
Site #	2	
Stream Order	1	
GPS location (GDA 2020)	-27.83031671° N	152.90290985° E
Local land use	Cattle Grazing	
Average Bankful Width	Top to Top	15m
	Channel Width	12m
	Bank Height	2m
Flow regime	Ephemeral	
Channel shading	0%	
Macrophytes	Absent	
General description and habitat attributes		
WW features were identified at the observation point where a defined flow path was observed within the bed ~1m wide which was observed ton continue downstream. Scouring was observed upstream where a scour pool was present with standing water. Along with the scouring, high levels of bank erosion was present where banks dropped off drastically and did not form a gradual shift to the top of bank. This erosion as likely attributed to the lack of riparian layer surrounding the ww. Upstream the riparian veg was completely absent with only ground dwelling species existing dominated by *Imperata cylindrica* (Blady Grass) and *Megathyrsus maximus* (Guinea Grass). Trees exist in the bed downstream which consists of scattered *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Angophora subvelutina* (Broad-leaved Apple) and *Corymbia tesselaris* (Moreon Bay Ash) in the T1 layer and scattered regrowth acacia species in T2. The vegtation is limited to the immediate banks of the WW.		

Upstream



Downstream



Left Bank



Right Bank



1.3. Assessment Site 3 Summary

Overview	Comment	
Site #	3	
Stream Order	1	
GPS location (GDA 2020)	-27.8331882° N	152.9064819° E
Local land use	Cattle Grazing area	
Average Bankful Width	Top to Top	Not defined
	Channel Width	12m
	Bank Height	Not defined
Flow regime	Ephemeral	
Channel shading	0%	
Macrophytes	Absent	
General description and habitat attributes		
The observed flow path of the WW does not follow the mapping, so the observation as taken to reflect on ground values. Bed and banks were not defined on waterway but there seems to be a low lying 'depression' top delineate the observed flow path in the area. No erosion was present in the area likely due to the inundation of grasses and the low relief causing low water flow in rainfall events. Vegetation on the bed and banks was largely absent with vegetation in the area being dominate by Grasses (*Imperata cylindrica* and *Chloris gayana)* and Lantana with a small patch of NJKHT's (*C.tesselaris, E.tereticornis* and *L.suaveolens*) is present upstream.		

Upstream



Downstream



Left Bank



Right Bank



1.4. Assessment Site 4 Summary

Overview	Comment	
Site #	4	
Stream Order	1	
GPS location (GDA 2020)	-27.832176522° N	152.904772238° E
Local land use	Cattle Grazing	
Average Bankful Width	Top to Top	
	Channel Width	
	Bank Height	4m
Flow regime	Ephemeral	
Channel shading	50%	
Macrophytes	Absent	
General description and habitat attributes		
WW features present however no defined flow path within the ww bed (spans the entire bed). Some bank erosion present, however not as bad as other points due to relatively high abundance of bank vegetation (mostly invasives in ground and shrub layer). No true riparian layer is present vegetation is only limited to the banks of the WW. T1 is dominated by Eucalypt's (*E.tereticornis* and *A.subvelutina*) T2 by regrowth acacia species and ground/shrub is dom by Lantana, guinea grass and blady grass. No water was observed and no scouring was observed.		

Upstream



Downstream



Left Bank



Right Bank



1.5. Assessment Site 5 Summary

Overview	Comment	
Site #	5	
Stream Order	1	
GPS location (GDA 2020)	-27.831529260° N	152.906588612° E
Local land use	Cattle Grazing Area	
Average Bankful Width	Top to Top	13m
	Channel Width	10m
	Bank Height	1-3m
Flow regime	Ephemeral	
Channel shading	0%	
Macrophytes	Absent	
General description and habitat attributes		
Braiding channel at WW point leading to several stream feeding into the ww just downstream of observation point. Bed and banks completely inundated with grasses and lantana leading to no erosion present at the WW point as well as no pooling or water. No defined flow path or riparian zone was observed with he scattered bank vegetation consisting of scattered euc's in the T1 layer (*C.tesselaris, E.tereticornis, A.subvelutina, C.intermedia*). Limited T2 was observed with some scattered regrowth acacia. Shrub/ground layer dominated by invasives (lantana, and non-native grazing grasses) and some high-density patches of *L.multiflora* present		

Upstream



Downstream



Left Bank



Right Bank



1.6. Assessment Site 6 Summary

Overview	Comment	
Site #	6	
Stream Order	1	
GPS location (GDA 2020)	-27.827202530° N	152.904027398° E
Local land use	Cattle Grazing Area	
Average Bankful Width	Top to Top	-
	Channel Width	-
	Bank Height	-
Flow regime	Ephemeral	
Channel shading	0%	
Macrophytes	Absent	
General description and habitat attributes		
No ww features were observed, the area is where the bottom of two hills converges indicating a possible overland flow path. Vegetation in the area is extremely limited with no T1, T2 or shrub vegetation present within the flow path. Veg at the point is dominated by blady grass and balloon cotton bush which is reflected in the ground layer of the surrounding small hills. Other species observed within the flow path include small patches of rush species, blue billygoat weed, pennywort and lantana. Vegetation of the hills see scattered euc's (*C/intermedia, C.citriodora, E.moluccana* and *E.crebra*).		

Upstream



Downstream



Left Bank



Right Bank



Appendix G

Flora Species List

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native/Introduced	NCA Conservation Status	Biosecurity Status
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed	Introduced		Cat 3
Lantana camara	Lantana	Introduced		Cat 3
Lobelia purpurascens	White Root	Native	Special Least Concern	
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	Native	Least Concern	
Sporobolus natalensis	Giant Rat's Tail Grass	Introduced		Cat 3
Imperata cylindrica	Blady Grass	Native	Least Concern	
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Yellow Buttons	Native	Least Concern	
Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	Native	Least Concern	
Hypoxis hygrometrica	Golden Weather-grass	Native	Least Concern	
Eragrostis brownii	Brown's Lovegrass	Native	Least Concern	
Gomphrena celosioides	Gomphrena Weed	Introduced		
Sporobolus natalensis	Giant Rat's Tail Grass	Introduced		
Ageratum houstonianum	Blue Billygoat weed	Introduced		
Gomphocarpus physocarpus	Balloon Cotton Bush	Introduced		
Verbena bonariensis	Purple-top Verbena	Introduced		
Passiflora suberosa	Corky Passion Vine	Introduced		
Melinis repens	Red Natal Grass	Introduced		
Murdannia graminea	Slug Herb	Native	Least Concern	
Glycine clandestina	Twining Glycine	Native	Least Concern	
Maclura cochinchinensis	Cockspur Vine	Native	Least Concern	
Setaria pumila	Pale Pigeon Grass	Introduced		
Solanum nigrum	Blackberry Nightshade	Introduced		
Goodenia rotundifolia	Star Goodenia	Native	Least Concern	
Lantana montevidensis	Creeping Lantana	Introduced		Cat 3
Solanum chrysotrichum	Giant Devil's Fig	Introduced		
Solanum mauritianum	Wild Tobacco	Introduced		
Conyza sumatrensis	Tall Fleabane	Introduced		
Lobelia stenophylla	-	Native	Least Concern	
Lovbelia concolor	Poison Pratia	Native	Least Concern	
Dichondra repens	Kidney Weed	Native	Least Concern	
Juncus usitatus	Common Rush	Native	Least Concern	
Emilia sonchifolia	Emilia	Introduced		
Viola hederacea	Native Violet	Native	Least Concern	
Hypericum gramineum	Small St John's Wort	Native	Least Concern	
Lomandra longifolia	Long-leaved Mat Rush	Native	Least Concern	
Cymbopogon refractus	Barbed Wire Grass	Native	Least Concern	
Chloris gayana	Rhodes Grass	Introduced		
Geranium solanderi	Native Geranium	Native	Least Concern	
Cyanthillium cinereum	Vernonia	Native	Least Concern	
Aristida queenslandica	Queensland Wiregrass	Native	Least Concern	
Bidens pilosa	Cobbler's Pegs	Introduced		
Cuphea carthagenensis	Columbian Waxweed	Introduced		
Commelina diffusa	Native Wandering Jewel	Native	Least Concern	
Solanum linnaeanum	Devil's Apple	Introduced		
Scoparia dulcis	Licorice Weed	Introduced		
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	Introduced		
Elymus repens	Couch Grass	Native	Least Concern	
Leersia hexandra	Swamp Rice Grass	Native	Least Concern	
Philydrum lanuginosum	Woolly Frogmouth	Native	Least Concern	
Nymphaea caerulea	Blue Water Lily	Introduced		
Nymphoides indica	Water Snow Flakes	Native	Least Concern	
Capillipedium parviflorum	Scented-top Grass	Native	Least Concern	
Goodenia heterophylla	-	Introduced		
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee Bush	Native	Least Concern	
Paspalum urvillei	Vasey Grass	Introduced		
Alphitonia excelsa	Soap Tree	Native	Least Concern	
Petalostigma pubescens	Quinine Bush	Native	Least Concern	

Appendix H

Vegetation Assessments

1.1. Quaternary 1 – Northern Waterway

Vegetation adjoining the northern waterway mapped as an unnamed tributary of Teviot Brook stream order 1 was found to be reflective of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation consisting of scattered large native trees with an understory dominated by native and exotic grasses. Canopy vegetation consisted of eucalypts approximately 17-20m, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) being the dominant species. Sub-canopy vegetation was dominated by eucalypts and other native trees 10-15m including *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash), *Angophora subvelutina* (Broad-leaved Apple), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) and *Acacia disparrima* (Hickory Wattle). The shrub layer was present only as scattered exotic weed species *Lantana camara* (Lantana). The understory was also predominantly exotic/weedy grass species, *Digitaria ciliaris* (Summer Grass) being dominant with some scattered native and exotic forbs including *Cyperus polystachyos* (Bunchy Sedge), *Lantana montevidensis* (Creeping Lantana) and *Lepidosperma gladiatum* (Sword Sedge) and other native grasses including *Capillipedium parviflorum* (Scented-top Grass).



Photo set 1: Vegetation within the northern waterway reflective of Category X vegetation consisting of scattered Eucalypts with a weedy understory.

1.2. Quaternary 2 – Paddock

Category X (non-remnant) vegetation across majority of the site was reflective of paddock values consisting of scattered large eucalypts of approximately 20-25 m with an understory dominated by native and exotic grasses. Canopy species present included *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (River Red Gum), *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Gum-topped Box) and *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum). The sub-canopy was present as very scattered smaller eucalypts 10-15 m including *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum), *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Gum-topped Box) and *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash). Shrub layer was largely absent with the exception of occasional *Lantana camara* (Lantana) bushes and juvenile eucalypts. The ground layer was dominated by grazed exotic grasses with occasional native grasses and exotic and native forbs. Species present in the ground layer

included Giant Rat's Tail Grass (*Sporobolus pyramidalis*), Balloon Top Cotton (*Gomphocarpus physocarpus)*, Blady Grass (*Imperata cylindrica*), Rhodes Grass (*Chloris gayana*), *Eragrostis brownii* (Brown's Lovegrass), *Murdannia graminea* (Slug Herb), *Senecio madagascariensis* (Fireweed), *Centella asiatica* (Indian Pennywort), *Verbena bonariensis* (Purple-top Verbena).



Photo set 2: Vegetation within paddock regions were dominated by exotic grasses with occasional large eucalypts.

1.3. Quaternary 3 – Southwestern Waterway

Mapped Category X (non-remnant) vegetation adjoining the south-western waterway identified as an unnamed tributary of Teviot Brook stream order 3 was consistent with non-remnant values consisting as scattered large eucalypts in the canopy with a highly disturbed understory. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) between 17-20 m were dominant in the canopy with a sub-canopy of scattered eucalypts and Acacia's 10-15m including *Acacia disparrima* (Hickory Wattle), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash), *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Gum-topped Box) and *Angophora subvelutina* (Broad-leaved Apple). Shrub layer was observed to be dominated by *Lantana camara* (Lantana) with juvenile regrowing acacias and eucalypts. The ground layer was dominated by exotic grasses and forbs including *Ageratum houstonianum* (Blue Billygoat Weed), *Sida rhombifolia* (Common Sida) and *Lantana montevidensis* (Creeping Lantana) with occasional native forbs and grasses *Imperata cylindrica* (Blady Grass), *Juncus usitatus* (Common Rush) and *Geitonoplesium cymosum* (Scrambling Lily).




Photo set 3: Vegetation within the southwestern waterway reflective of Category X vegetation consisting of scattered Eucalypts with a highly disturbed and weedy understory.

1.4. Quaternary 4 – Southern Waterway

Vegetation adjoining the southern waterway identified as an unnamed tributary of Teviot Brook stream order 1 was observed to be reflective of Category X (non-remnant) values. Canopy vegetation within this region was present as scattered *E. tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) approximately 18-20 m with a subcanopy of other native tree's approximately 13-16m including *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), *Angophora subvelutina* (Broad-leaved Apple) and *Acacia disparrima* (Hickory Wattle). Significant *Lantana camara* (Lantana) infestation was observed in the shrub layer, in particular on banks with occasional native shrub *Breynia oblongifolia* (Coffee Bush) and immature acacias present. The ground layer was dominated by native and exotic grasses *Imperata cylindrica* (Blady Grass), *Cynodon dactylon* (Green Couch) and *Digitaria ciliaris* (Summer Grass).




Photo set 4: Vegetation adjoining the southern waterway demonstrated value consistent with Category X, consisting of occasional scattered large eucalypts with a understory dominated by Lantana.

1.5. Quaternary 5 – Eastern Adjoining Vegetation

Vegetation onsite adjoining the eastern boundary was observed to be minimal. Only occasional small eucalypts and acacia species were present in this region and the ground layer was dominated by bare ground or exotic/native grasses. Vegetation within the lot located east of the site, which is largely mapped as Category B (Remnant) vegetation, was observed to be more reflective of Category C (High-value Regrowth) existing as very scattered large eucalypts approximately 20-25 m including *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) and *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Gum-topped Box). Dense regrowth eucalypts and other native tree species approximately 10-15 m were present in the sub-canopy including *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Gum-topped Box), Eucalyptus crebra (Narrow-leaved Ironbark) and *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash). Abundant regrowing eucalypts and acacia were observed in shrub layer with patches of dense *Lantana camara* (Lantana) infestation. The ground layer was a mixture of native and exotic grasses and forbs including *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* (Yellow Buttons), *Ageratum houstonianum* (Blue Billygoat weed), *Melinis repens* (Red Natal Grass), *Aristida queenslandica* (Queensland Wiregrass), *Sida rhombifolia* (Common Sida), *Imperata cylindrica* (Blady Grass) and *Lomandra longifolia* (Long-leaved Mat Rush).



Photo set 5: Vegetation with the lot located east of the site is mapped as Category B but is more characteristic of Category C, being dominated by regrowth eucalypts and acacias.

Appendix I

Tree Schedule

Tree Schedule - 8020
Mount Elliott Road Flinders Peak, Undullah (Harrison Development Group)
Date: 2026/04/20

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	420		420	132	18.0	9.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	370		370	116	18.0	9.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	380		380	119	17.0	10.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	350		350	110	17.0	8.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
11	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	14.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
12	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
13	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
14	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
15	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	150		150	47	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260		260	82	10.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
17	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	15.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
18	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	280		280	88	18.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
19	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	18.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
20	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	12.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
21	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
22	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
23	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
24	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130	120	177	56	9.0	5.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
25	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	18.0	8.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
26	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
27	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
28	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
29	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
30	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
31	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
32	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
33	*Dead/Stag*		280		280	88	12.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
34	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
35	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	11.0	7.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
36	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
37	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
38	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
39	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
40	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
41	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
42	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
43	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
44	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
45	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
46	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
47	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110	80	136	43	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
48	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
49	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	120	90 90	175	55	9.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
50	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
51	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	12.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
52	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
53	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
54	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
55	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
56	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
57	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210	100	233	73	14.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
58	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
59	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	110 110	196	62	9.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
60	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	540		540	170	18.0	9.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
61	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	480		480	151	17.0	10.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
62	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
63	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300		300	94	15.0	8.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
64	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160	150 110	245	77	14.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
65	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	16.0	8.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
66	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
67	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	200		200	63	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
68	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	90	135	42	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
69	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
70	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140	120	184	58	10.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
71	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
72	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
73	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
74	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
75	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	14.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
76	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
77	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
78	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
79	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
80	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
81	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	460		460	145	18.0	8.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
82	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
83	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
84	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
85	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	90	80	120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
86	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
87	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
88	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
89	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	80 70	146	46	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
90	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
91	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	530		530	167	20.0	12.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
92	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
93	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	70	122	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
94	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
95	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
96	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
97	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	80	144	45	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
98	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	80 70	146	46	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
99	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
100	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
101	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180	160	241	76	10.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
102	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220	100	242	76	11.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
103	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	80	128	40	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
104	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	100	156	49	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
105	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
106	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
107	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
108	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
109	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
110	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
111	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
112	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
113	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170	130 80	228	72	8.0	5.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
114	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
115	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
116	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
117	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
118	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
119	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180	140	228	72	10.0	6.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
120	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160	150	219	69	11.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
121	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
122	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
123	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
124	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
125	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
126	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130	70	148	46	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
127	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
128	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
129	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	9.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
130	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	60 60	131	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
131	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
132	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
133	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
134	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	13.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
135	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
136	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150	110	186	58	9.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
137	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	11.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
138	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
139	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	9.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
140	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
141	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	320		320	101	17.0	9.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
142	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
143	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
144	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	430		430	135	16.0	9.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
145	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260		260	82	18.0	8.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
146	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
147	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	530		530	167	24.0	12.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
148	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	18.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
149	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300		300	94	17.0	9.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
150	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
151	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
152	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	490		490	154	23.0	10.0	5.9	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
153	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
154	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	610		610	192	24.0	11.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
155	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	690		690	217	25.0	13.0	8.3	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
156	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
157	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
158	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	660		660	207	24.0	13.0	7.9	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
159	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	290		290	91	18.0	8.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
160	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
161	*Dead/Stag*		1200		1200	377	20.0	9.0	14.4	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
162	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	1070		1070	336	24.0	14.0	12.8	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
163	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
164	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
165	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	90	135	42	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
166	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	8.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
167	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
168	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580		580	182	22.0	10.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
169	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
170	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
171	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
172	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	110		110	35	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
173	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
174	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
175	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
176	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
177	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
178	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
179	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
180	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
181	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	38	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
182	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
183	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
184	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
185	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
186	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	16.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
187	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
188	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
189	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280		280	88	14.0	8.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
190	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
191	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	290		290	91	16.0	8.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
192	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
193	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260		260	82	18.0	9.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
194	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
195	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
196	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
197	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140	100	172	54	10.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
198	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
199	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
200	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210		210	66	13.0	7.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
201	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310		310	97	18.0	11.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
202	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
203	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
204	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
205	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
206	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
207	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	13.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
208	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
209	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
210	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
211	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	12.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
212	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
213	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	15.0	7.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
214	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
215	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
216	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230	120	259	81	9.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
217	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
218	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
219	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
220	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
221	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
222	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	500		500	157	20.0	10.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
223	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
224	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
225	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	260		260	82	19.0	10.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
226	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	16.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
227	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
228	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
229	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
230	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	14.0	8.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
231	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	12.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
232	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	12.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
233	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
234	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
235	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
236	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
237	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
238	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
239	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
240	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
241	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
242	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
243	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120	110	163	51	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
244	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
245	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220		220	69	16.0	8.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
246	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	8.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
247	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	18.0	9.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
248	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
249	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	15.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
250	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240		240	75	16.0	8.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
251	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
252	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310		310	97	16.0	8.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
253	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	16.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
254	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	280		280	88	18.0	8.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
255	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	200		200	63	16.0	8.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
256	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	12.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
257	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	150		150	47	8.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
258	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
259	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210		210	66	13.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
260	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170	70	184	58	11.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
261	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	6.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
262	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	390		390	123	17.0	8.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
263	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	18.0	12.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	New	-	-	-	-		
264	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	500		500	157	20.0	12.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
265	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	530		530	167	11.0	3.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
266	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	230		230	72	8.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
267	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
268	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	190		190	60	10.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
269	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
270	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	280		280	88	13.0	8.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
271	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	6.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
272	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	230		230	72	8.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
273	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	310		310	97	9.0	5.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
274	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	18.0	10.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
275	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	14.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
276	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	350		350	110	17.0	12.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
277	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	270		270	85	19.0	11.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
278	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	300		300	94	16.0	10.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
279	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	19.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
280	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	260		260	82	20.0	9.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
281	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	690		690	217	20.0	15.0	8.3	2.8	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
282	*Dead/Stag*		840		840	264	20.0	16.0	10.1	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
283	*Dead/Stag*		620		620	195	18.0	10.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
284	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	18.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
285	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	21.0	9.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
286	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310		310	97	19.0	11.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
287	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	16.0	7.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
288	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240		240	75	23.0	11.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
289	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	17.0	10.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
290	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	16.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
291	*Dead/Stag*		600		600	188	23.0	15.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
292	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	21.0	10.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
293	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	530		530	167	16.0	13.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
294	*Dead/Stag*		310		310	97	10.0	1.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
295	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	570		570	179	16.0	13.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
296	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	740		740	232	16.0	13.0	8.9	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
297	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	640		640	201	15.0	8.0	7.7	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Small	-	-		
298	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	7.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
299	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	210	160	264	83	8.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
300	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220		220	69	14.0	11.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
301	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	340		340	107	13.0	11.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
302	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180		180	57	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
303	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
304	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	210		210	66	10.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
305	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	760		760	239	18.0	15.0	9.1	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	Small	-	-		
306	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	230	170	286	90	11.0	7.0	3.4	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
307	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	11.0	8.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
308	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	820		820	258	20.0	13.0	9.8	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
309	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	310		310	97	14.0	11.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
310	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
311	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
312	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
313	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	14.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
314	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	370		370	116	24.0	13.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
315	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	17.0	12.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
316	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	21.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
317	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
318	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	450		450	141	6.0	6.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
319	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
320	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
321	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	11.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
322	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
323	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100	100	141	44	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
324	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	240		240	75	7.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
325	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220	110 140 130	311	98	6.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
326	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140	170	220	69	5.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
327	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	240		240	75	7.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
328	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
329	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310	150	344	108	14.0	7.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
330	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	17.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
331	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	230		230	72	10.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
332	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	16.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
333	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
334	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240		240	75	18.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
335	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	290		290	91	18.0	10.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
336	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	310		310	97	17.0	11.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
337	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	12.0	8.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
338	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	600		600	188	15.0	12.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
339	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	570	230	615	193	17.0	12.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
340	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	680		680	214	19.0	12.0	8.2	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
341	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	570		570	179	6.0	6.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
342	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	470		470	148	13.0	9.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
343	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	18.0	8.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
344	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	15.0	7.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
345	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	360		360	113	17.0	10.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
346	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	540		540	170	16.0	12.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
347	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	420		420	132	17.0	12.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
348	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	630		630	198	18.0	9.0	7.6	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
349	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	440		440	138	19.0	10.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
350	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	670		670	210	21.0	14.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
351	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	520		520	163	21.0	9.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
352	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	540		540	170	21.0	15.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
353	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	570		570	179	17.0	9.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
354	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	390		390	123	22.0	12.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
355	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	22.0	11.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
356	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	15.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
357	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	420		420	132	16.0	10.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
358	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	390		390	123	17.0	12.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
359	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	370		370	116	17.0	12.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
360	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	330		330	104	18.0	9.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
361	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	330		330	104	18.0	10.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
362	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	350		350	110	18.0	7.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
363	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	320		320	101	19.0	9.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
364	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	18.0	9.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
365	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	800		800	251	18.0	17.0	9.6	3.0	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
366	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	18.0	10.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
367	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	410		410	129	18.0	12.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
368	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	20.0	13.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
369	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	300		300	94	17.0	10.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
370	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	20.0	16.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
371	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	610		610	192	21.0	14.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
372	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	310		310	97	16.0	8.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
373	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	320		320	101	15.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
374	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	22.0	13.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
375	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	570		570	179	22.0	16.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
376	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	300		300	94	15.0	10.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
377	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	360		360	113	18.0	7.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
378	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	370		370	116	17.0	12.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
379	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	300		300	94	17.0	8.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
380	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	300		300	94	17.0	14.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
381	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	350		350	110	18.0	11.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
382	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	390		390	123	14.0	11.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
383	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	480		480	151	20.0	14.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
384	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	300	270	404	127	16.0	12.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
385	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	390	120	408	128	16.0	9.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
386	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	900		900	283	20.0	17.0	10.8	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
387	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	370		370	116	17.0	13.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
388	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	360		360	113	20.0	12.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
389	*Corymbia henryi*	Large-leaved Spotted Gum	300		300	94	23.0	12.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
390	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	16.0	11.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
391	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	310		310	97	18.0	11.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
392	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	20.0	13.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
393	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	20.0	13.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
394	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	20.0	13.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
395	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	21.0	10.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
396	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	18.0	9.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
397	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	460		460	145	14.0	7.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
398	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	12.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
399	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	655		655	206	17.0	10.0	7.9	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
400	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	450		450	141	17.0	12.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
401	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	500		500	157	17.0	10.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
402	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	19.0	11.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
403	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580		580	182	15.0	8.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
404	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	38	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
405	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	230		230	72	8.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
406	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	17.0	7.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
407	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	855		855	269	25.0	14.0	10.3	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
408	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	190		190	60	5.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
409	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	250	160 150	333	104	6.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-		Almost Dead
410	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	50	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
411	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	200		200	63	8.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
412	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
413	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	600		600	188	18.0	8.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
414	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	8.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
415	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	15.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
416	*Dead/Stag*		250		250	79	5.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
417	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	180		180	57	7.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
418	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
419	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-		
420	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	240		240	75	10.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
421	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	270		270	85	11.0	3.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
422	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	220		220	69	10.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
423	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	11.0	4.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
424	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	340		340	107	15.0	5.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
425	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	390		390	123	15.0	6.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
426	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	8.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
427	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240		240	75	8.0	2.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
428	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	400		400	126	14.0	5.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
429	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	270		270	85	14.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
430	*Dead/Stag*		260		260	82	3.0	1.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
431	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	3.0	1.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
432	*Dead/Stag*		190		190	60	5.0	1.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
433	*Dead/Stag*		230		230	72	7.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
434	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	280		280	88	6.0	2.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Present	-		
435	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
436	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	250		250	79	15.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
437	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	160		160	50	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
438	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	230		230	72	10.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
439	*Dead/Stag*		150	160 130 120	282	89	5.0	4.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
440	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	280		280	88	14.0	8.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
441	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	16.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
442	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	160		160	50	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
443	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	240		240	75	15.0	8.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
444	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	140		140	44	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
445	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	1200		1200	377	18.0	12.0	14.4	3.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-		
446	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	200		200	63	6.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
447	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	18.0	7.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
448	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	240		240	75	6.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
449	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	430		430	135	15.0	13.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
450	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	300		300	94	5.0	3.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
451	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	200		200	63	10.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
452	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	150		150	47	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
453	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	200		200	63	13.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
454	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	150		150	47	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
455	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	110		110	35	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
456	*Dead/Stag*		670		670	210	7.0	1.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		Chimney Hollow
457	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	450		450	141	16.0	14.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
458	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
459	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	200		200	63	7.0	8.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	Spreading	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
460	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
461	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
462	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	130		130	41	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
463	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	450		450	141	18.0	10.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
464	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	22.0	14.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
465	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	670		670	210	18.0	9.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
466	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	10.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
467	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
468	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	12.0	5.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-		
469	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300		300	94	16.0	8.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
470	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	560		560	176	20.0	12.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
471	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	220	140	261	82	10.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
472	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	18.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
473	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270		270	85	17.0	7.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
474	*Dead/Stag*		180		180	57	5.0	1.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
475	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	16.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
476	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
477	*Dead/Stag*		180		180	57	4.0	1.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-		
478	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	350		350	110	16.0	8.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
479	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	170		170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
480	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	550		550	173	16.0	10.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
481	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
482	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	440		440	138	14.0	6.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
483	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	7.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
484	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
485	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	270		270	85	7.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
486	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	210		210	66	9.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
487	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	270		270	85	16.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
488	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300	680	743	233	22.0	9.0	8.9	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
489	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220	150 130 90	310	97	5.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
490	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580		580	182	11.0	6.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		Glider Feeding Marks ?
491	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	170		170	53	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
492	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	5.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
493	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	180		180	57	7.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
494	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200	130 160 150	324	102	6.0	6.0	3.9	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
495	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200	180 180 110	342	107	5.0	6.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
496	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	740		740	232	17.0	12.0	8.9	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
497	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	370		370	116	11.0	8.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
498	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	12.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
499	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	10.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
500	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	720		720	226	14.0	8.0	8.6	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
501	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	470		470	148	10.0	7.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
502	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	270	260 520	641	201	7.0	9.0	7.7	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
503	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	400		400	126	15.0	7.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
504	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	330		330	104	15.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
505	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	460		460	145	15.0	8.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
506	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	670		670	210	19.0	9.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
507	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	550		550	173	17.0	9.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
508	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	430		430	135	15.0	6.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
509	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	10.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
510	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	315		315	99	15.0	7.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
511	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	350		350	110	15.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
512	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	370		370	116	18.0	9.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
513	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	370		370	116	16.0	8.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
514	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	355		355	112	14.0	5.0	4.3	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
515	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	310		310	97	15.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
516	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	310		310	97	15.0	5.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
517	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	340		340	107	16.0	7.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
518	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	315		315	99	14.0	6.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
519	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	660		660	207	18.0	9.0	7.9	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
520	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	990		990	311	18.0	9.0	11.9	3.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
521	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	510		510	160	17.0	10.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
522	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	400		400	126	15.0	8.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
523	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	16.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
524	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	320		320	101	16.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
525	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	380		380	119	16.0	8.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
526	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	565		565	177	17.0	8.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	Trunk Dmg	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
527	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	940		940	295	21.0	11.0	11.3	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
528	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	650		650	204	23.0	11.0	7.8	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
529	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	380		380	119	18.0	7.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
530	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum-topped Box	350		350	110	15.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
531	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	320		320	101	7.0	3.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
532	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	900		900	283	28.0	15.0	10.8	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
533	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	490		490	154	22.0	9.0	5.9	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
534	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	325		325	102	16.0	7.0	3.9	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
535	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	650		650	204	19.0	10.0	7.8	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
536	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	310		310	97	19.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
537	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	335		335	105	19.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
538	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	360		360	113	20.0	9.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
539	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	870		870	273	24.0	15.0	10.4	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
540	*Dead/Stag*		1280		1280	402	17.0	4.0	15.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	Present	-		
541	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	305		305	96	14.0	4.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
542	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	300		300	94	17.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
543	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	320		320	101	17.0	5.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
544	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	400		400	126	20.0	10.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
545	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	300		300	94	12.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
546	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	360		360	113	22.0	10.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
547	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	310		310	97	17.0	5.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
548	*Dead/Stag*		440		440	138	18.0	4.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
549	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	400		400	126	18.0	9.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
550	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	370		370	116	18.0	8.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
551	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	360		360	113	15.0	4.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
552	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	400		400	126	9.0	7.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
553	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	860		860	270	18.0	9.0	10.3	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	High		
554	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad-leaved Apple	400		400	126	10.0	6.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
555	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	1530		1530	481	16.0	5.0	15.0	4.0	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
556	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
557	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
558	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
559	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	17.0	6.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
560	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	17.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
561	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
562	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	500		500	157	19.0	7.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
563	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
564	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	15.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
565	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
566	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
567	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
568	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120	190	225	71	6.0	3.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
569	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	130	130	184	58	6.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
570	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
571	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
572	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
573	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	15.0	8.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
574	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	17.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
575	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	380		380	119	16.0	10.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
576	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
577	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170	110	202	64	7.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
578	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
579	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular		-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
580	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	1290		1290	405	25.0	15.0	15.0	3.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	New	Yes	-	-	-		
581	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
582	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	14.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
583	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
584	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
585	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	240		240	75	17.0	8.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
586	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
587	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
588	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
589	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	13.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
590	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
591	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
592	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
593	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	700		700	220	17.0	12.0	8.4	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
594	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
595	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
596	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
597	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	110	156	49	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
598	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140	120	184	58	8.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
599	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	6.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
600	*Eucalyptus melanophloia*	Silver-leaved Ironbark	120		120	38	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
601	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	19.0	10.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
602	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
603	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
604	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
605	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
606	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
607	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	11.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
608	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	310		310	97	17.0	11.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
609	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
610	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
611	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
612	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	17.0	12.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
613	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	15.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
614	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	16.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
615	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	19.0	12.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
616	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	7.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
617	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
618	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
619	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
620	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
621	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
622	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	13.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
623	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	70	122	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
624	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	17.0	8.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
625	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	90	70 60	129	40	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
626	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
627	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	12.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
628	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	12.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
629	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	15.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
630	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	18.0	9.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
631	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	170	197	62	10.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
632	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	13.0	7.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
633	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	60	117	37	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
634	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	80	136	43	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
635	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	8.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
636	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	120	100	156	49	6.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
637	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	90		90	28	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
638	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
639	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
640	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	250		250	79	8.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
641	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
642	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	11.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
643	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
644	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	80	80	113	36	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
645	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
646	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
647	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
648	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	60	125	39	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
649	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
650	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
651	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	80	70	106	33	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
652	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
653	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
654	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
655	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
656	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	80	144	45	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
657	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	100 90	168	53	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
658	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	80	136	43	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
659	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
660	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
661	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	80	136	43	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
662	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	160	130	206	65	6.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
663	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
664	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	13.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
665	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
666	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	50	121	38	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
667	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
668	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
669	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
670	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
671	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
672	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
673	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
674	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	90	150	47	12.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
675	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150	90	175	55	11.0	6.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
676	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	90	150	47	11.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
677	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	10.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
678	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	13.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
679	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	160 130	239	75	9.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
680	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	80	128	40	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
681	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	80	70	106	33	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
682	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	12.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
683	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
684	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	70	30	76	24	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
685	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	11.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
686	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
687	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	70	122	38	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
688	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	110	163	51	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
689	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	13.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
690	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	50	112	35	12.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
691	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	13.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
692	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	70	122	38	12.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
693	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	15.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
694	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160	110	194	61	13.0	5.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
695	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
696	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	13.0	7.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
697	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	90	70	114	36	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
698	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	90	90	127	40	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
699	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	80 80	158	50	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
700	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	11.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
701	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
702	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	90	135	42	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
703	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
704	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
705	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
706	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140	90	166	52	13.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
707	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
708	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
709	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	110	156	49	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
710	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	90	110	142	45	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
711	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
712	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
713	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	80	144	45	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
714	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	18.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
715	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200	100	224	70	16.0	3.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
716	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	11.0	7.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
717	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	16.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
718	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	18.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
719	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	80	136	43	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
720	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
721	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
722	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
723	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	16.0	8.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
724	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
725	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	12.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
726	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150	120	192	60	16.0	4.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
727	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	90	90	127	40	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
728	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
729	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	10.0	6.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
730	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	17.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
731	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	210		210	66	20.0	12.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
732	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
733	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
734	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220		220	69	21.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
735	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
736	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
737	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
738	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	14.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
739	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
740	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
741	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	16.0	7.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
742	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
743	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170	140	220	69	11.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
744	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170	80	188	59	18.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
745	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	780		780	245	26.0	15.0	9.4	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
746	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
747	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
748	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	17.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
749	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	170		170	53	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
750	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
751	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	12.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
752	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	20.0	16.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
753	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	13.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
754	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
755	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
756	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	90	60	108	34	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
757	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
758	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	630		630	198	23.0	15.0	7.6	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
759	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	7.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
760	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	640		640	201	25.0	15.0	7.7	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		
761	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
762	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180	70	193	61	14.0	3.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
763	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	17.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
764	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	23.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
765	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	120	120	170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
766	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	80	80 90	145	45	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
767	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
768	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	130	70 90	173	54	5.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
769	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
770	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
771	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
772	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	70	60	92	29	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
773	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	90	135	42	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
774	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
775	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
776	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	6.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
777	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	100	110 100	179	56	6.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
778	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
779	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
780	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
781	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120	120	170	53	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
782	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
783	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	70	80	106	33	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
784	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	50	60 50 50 40 30 50	127	40	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
785	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	50	50 60 50 40 10	113	36	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
786	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100	80	128	40	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
787	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
788	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
789	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	90	90 70	145	46	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
790	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100	70	122	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
791	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
792	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	80	128	40	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
793	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
794	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150	160	219	69	8.0	3.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
795	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	80	70	106	33	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
796	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
797	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
798	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
799	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
800	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
801	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	7.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
802	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
803	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
804	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
805	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
806	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	18.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
807	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
808	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
809	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	15.0	6.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
810	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170	240 160 230	406	128	17.0	8.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
811	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140	140	198	62	10.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
812	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	220		220	69	18.0	7.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
813	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
814	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	330		330	104	18.0	10.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
815	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
816	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	270		270	85	22.0	13.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
817	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	13.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
818	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	16.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
819	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	370		370	116	22.0	12.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
820	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
821	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	12.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Details	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2025]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2025]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
822	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
823	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	20.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
824	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	80		80	25	17.0	4.0	2.0	1.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
825	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	22.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
826	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	13.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
827	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	13.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
828	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
829	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	17.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
830	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
831	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	180		180	57	16.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
832	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	110	90	142	45	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
833	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	21.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
834	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
835	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
836	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
837	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	120		120	38	14.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
838	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
839	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	250		250	79	20.0	8.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
840	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	20.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
841	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	430		430	135	23.0	14.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
842	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	7.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
843	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	12.0	6.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
844	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
845	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	150		150	47	14.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
846	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
847	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	140		140	44	18.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
848	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	160		160	50	18.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
849	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	100		100	31	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
850	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	190		190	60	19.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
851	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	330		330	104	22.0	15.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
852	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	130		130	41	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
853	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	320		320	101	20.0	13.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
854	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	300		300	94	25.0	14.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
855	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	620		620	195	25.0	15.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Yes	-	-	-		

Appendix J

Fauna Species List

Scientific Name	Common Name	Animal Class	Native/Introduced	Conservation Status	Camera	Diurnal Survey	Spotlight	Incidental Survey
Rhinella marina	Cane Toad	Amphibian	Introduced	N/A	x	x	x	
Acanthiza pusilla	Brown Thornbill	Bird	Native	Least Concern	x	x	x	
Anas superciliosa	Pacific Black Duck	Bird	Native	Least Concern	x		x	
Cisticola exilis	Golden-headed Cisticola	Bird	Native	Least Concern			x	
Corvus orru	Torresian Crow	Bird	Native	Least Concern			x	
Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird	Bird	Native	Least Concern	x		x	
Cracticus tibicen	Australian Magpie	Bird	Native	Least Concern			x	
Cracticus torquatus	Grey Butcherbird	Bird	Native	Least Concern			x	
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra	Bird	Native	Least Concern	x		x	
Dicrurus bracteatus	Spangled Drongo	Bird	Native	Least Concern			x	
Entomyzon cyanotis	Blue-faced Honeyeater	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Geopelia humeralis	Bar-shouldered Dove	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Gerygone mouki	Brown Gerygone	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Hirundo neoxena	Welcome Swallow	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Malurus melanocephalus	Red Backed Fairy Wren	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Manorina melanocephala	Noisy Miner	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Meliphaga lewinii	Lewin's Honeyeater	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Melithreptus albogularis	White-throated Honeyeater	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Neochmia temporalis	Red-browed Finch	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Pelecanus conspicillatus	Pelican	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Philemon corniculatus	Noisy Friarbird	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Pomatostomus temporalis	Grey-crowned Babler	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Pomatostomus temporalis	Grey-crowned Babbler	Bird	Native	Least Concern	x			
Psophodes olivaceus	Eastern Whipbird	Bird	Native	Least Concern		x		
Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail	Bird	Native	Least Concern				x
Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	Bird	Native	Least Concern				x
Strepera graculina	Pied Currawong	Bird	Native	Least Concern				x
Threskiornis molucca	White Ibis	Bird	Native	Least Concern				x
Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	Bird	Native	Least Concern				x
Trichoglossus moluccanus	Rainbow Lorikeet	Bird	Native	Least Concern				x
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing	Bird	Native	Least Concern				x
Cacatua galerita	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Bird	Native	Least Concern				x
Merops ornatus	Rainbow Bee-eater	Bird	Native	Least Concern				x
Nesoptilotis leucotis	White-eared Honeyeater	Bird	Native	Least Concern				x
Philemon citreogularis	Little Friarbird	Bird	Native	Least Concern				x
Bos taurus	Cow	Mammal	Introduced	N/A	x			
Canis lupus familiaris	Domestic Dog (footprints only)	Mammal	Introduced		x			
Macropus giganteus	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	Mammal	Native	Least Concern	x			
Mus musculus	House Mouse	Mammal	Introduced		x			
Petaurus norfolcensis	Squirrel Glider	Mammal	Native	Least Concern	x			
Rattus rattus	Black Rat	Mammal	Introduced	N/A	x			
Sus scrofa	Feral Pig	Mammal	Introduced		x			
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	Mammal	Native	Least Concern	x			
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox	Mammal	Introduced	N/A	x			

Appendix K

Camera Trap Images

Camera 1: Helminth



Domestic Cow



Torresian Crow



Eastern Grey Kangaroo



Red Fox



Magpie Lark



Masked Lapwing



Feral Pig



Willie Wagtail

Camera 2: Buns



Domestic Cow



Grey-crowned Babbler



Eastern Grey Kangaroo



Squirrel Glider

Camera 3: Nemo



Brown Thornbill



Common Brush-tailed Possum



Domestic Cow



Eastern Grey Kangaroo



Red Fox



House Mouse



Red-browed Finch

Appendix L

Spotlighting Datasheet

Spotlighting Survey			
Date:	14/04/2026	**Job Number:**	8020
Time Start:	17:50	**Time End:**	19:23
Observers:	IP + HC	**Transect Number**	1
Weather Conditions: (including moon phase)	**Clear with scattered clouds, 20C**		
Other Notes / Habitat Description / Stag watch * / Flowering species etc.	Paddock vegetation with scattered eucalypts concentrated around eroded drainage lines. **30 minutes before dusk and continue until 60 minutes after sunset for nocturnal species*		
Survey Guidelines Minimum Requirements	**EPBC - Arboreal Mammals** (*Greater Glider* , *Yellow-bellied Glider* , *GHFF* , *Koala*) = 10 mins / 100m, 1km / transect (at least), 100m between; **Frogs** (*Giant Barred Frog* , *Wallum Sedgefrog*) = 100 x 50 m transects for 30 mins OR 3 x 500m transects. **State** - *Tusked Frog & Freycinets Frog* = 300m / 1km water body perimeter, at least 20 mins / 100m; *Wallum Froglet* = 3 x 100m transect / ha; at least 30 mins / 100m; *Wallum Sedgefrog* = 1 x 50m transect / 10ha; at least 30 mins / 50m.		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Time Observed	Notes
Corvus orru	Torresian Crow	17:50	
Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	"	
Bos taurus	Domestic Cow	"	
Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy Wren	17:52	
Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail	17:55	
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing	17:56	
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra	18:00	
Rhinella marina	Cane Toad	18:03	
Macropus giganteus	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	18:11	
Rattus rattus	Black Rat	18:46	
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Time Observed**	**Notes**



ATTACHMENT 11

Bushfire Management Plan prepared by Covey

covey

Report

Bushfire Management Plan

LOCATION: FLINDERS LAKES, GREATER FLAGSTONE PDA

CLIENT: PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD C/- URBAN PLANNING SERVICES PTY LTD



Project Ref 254292/ N26-0141 Issue A

June 2026

DOCUMENT ISSUE APPROVAL

Project Title:	Bushfire Management Plan
Project Location:	Greater Flagstone PDA, Undullah, QLD 4285
Project Address:	Neighbourhood Precinct 3B & 3C, Flinders Lakes
Client:	Urban Planning Services Pty Ltd
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Version	Date	Details	Author	Reviewer
Issue A	June 2026	Initial report for review	TH	AP

Executive Summary

Covey Associates have prepared this Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) to support the proposed Reconfiguring a Lot (ROL) Development Application (DA) for Neighbourhoods 3B and 3C of the Flinders Lakes Master Planned Community.

Parts of the site are identified as a Bushfire Prone Area under the State Planning Policy (SPP) Bushfire Hazard Mapping. This BMP assesses the risk of the proposed development within the defined Bushfire Prone Area, assessing specifically against the Local City Council (LCC) Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code (BHOC) and Assessment Benchmarks in the *Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience – Bushfire, State Planning Policy State Interest Guidance Material* (Queensland Government, 2019). The requirements and a description of how these code requirements are addressed in the proposed development design are detailed in Section 5 of this report. This BMP focuses solely on bushfire-related risk and mitigation strategies, and further investigations might be required to support a development application.

The outcomes of this Bushfire Management Plan have identified that:

- Per the Assessment Benchmarks of the State Planning Policy, the proposed lots within development should be sufficiently located beyond bushfire prone vegetation such that they are not impacted by a Radiant Heat Flux (RHF) >29 kW/m^2. The majority of lots within NH 3B/C achieve this requirement, with the exception of:
    - Twenty-three (23) lots identified in NH 3B (Lots 80-102)where building setbacks of up to 4 metres will be required from the rear boundary to ensure future dwellings within those allotments are subject to RHF ≤29 kW/m^2;
    - Three lots (3) identified in NH 3C (Lots 140-144, and 146). where building setbacks of up to 4 metres will be required from the rear boundary to ensure future dwellings within those allotments are subject to RHF ≤29 kW/m^2;
- Any future landscape design as it is developed within operational works phases of the development shall not exacerbate or increase bushfire prone vegetation from what has been assessed (refer to Section 2.4.2),
    - This includes any planting of vegetation that does not align with Clause 2.2.3.2 of AS3959:2018

By adopting the mitigation measures in this BMP, the level of bushfire hazard, risk and RHF for the proposed development are reasonable and are not likely to prohibit the proposed development of the site.

Abbreviations Used in Report

Abbreviation	Full Meaning
AS3959	AS 3959:2018 'Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas'
AWS	Automatic Weather Station
BAL	Bushfire Attack Level
BCA	Building Code of Australia
BHOC	Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code
BMP	Bushfire Management Plan
BPA	Bushfire prone area
BRC	Bushfire Resilient Communities
DA	Development Application
EDQ	Economic Development Queensland
FLM	Flinders Lakes Masterplan
FFDI	Forest Fire Danger Index
LCC	Logan City Council
NCC	National Construction Code of Australia
PBI	Potential Bushfire Intensity
PDA	Priority Development Area
PS	Planning Scheme
RHF	Radiant heat flux
ROL	Reconfiguring a Lot
SPP	State Planning Policy
VHC	Vegetation Hazard Class

Document	Prepared by	Date
Bushfire Management Strategies on Precinct 1- Flinders	The Consultancy Bureau Pty Ltd	Feb 2012
Flinders- Precinct 01 Context Plan Endorsed by EDQ 25 Oct 2017	Roberts Day for PACIFIQ	14 July 2017
Letter of Advice- Flinders Lakes Neighbourhoods 3a & 3b, Flinders Precinct 1, DEV2019/1085	BAAM Ecological Consultants	December 2019
Flinders Lakes Neighbourhood 3B & 3C- Plan of Development Updated version	Urban Design FPS	22 May 2026

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1 Introduction

1.1 Scope

The client (Urban Planning Services), on behalf of the proponent, Pacific International Development Corporation Pty Ltd (PACIFQ), engaged Covey Associates Pty Ltd (Covey) to prepare a site-specific Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) to support a development application for a Reconfiguration of a Lot (ROL) application for Precinct 1 in Flinders Lakes, Neighbourhoods 3B and 3C. The application is being assessed by Economic Development Queensland under the Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area (PDA).

The **Neighbourhoods 3B and 3C** (NH 3B/C), located within Lot 3 on S311896 (Figure 1-1, Appendix A). The NH 3B/C has been identified as within a bushfire hazard area on the SPP Bushfire Hazard mapping (refer to Figure 4-4). Consequently, the development should achieve the assessment benchmarks of the State Planning Policy (SPP) – Part E Natural hazards, risk and resilience (The State of Queensland Department of Infrastructure Local Government and Planning, 2017), as well as Performance Outcomes of the Logan Planning Scheme 2015: 9.2 and its associated overlay code 8.2.3 Bushfire hazard overlay code (BHOC).

This BMP assesses the risk to the proposed development being located within a mapped BPA and details how the recommended bushfire mitigation measures achieve the assessment benchmarks of the SPP and LCC BHOC.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this BMP are to:

1. Achieve consistency with purposes and policy measures of the SPP guidance material, *Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide for State Planning Policy State Interest 'Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience – Bushfire'* (BRC) (Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, 2019a), and the LCC BHOC;
2. Assess and refine mapping of the extent of potential bushfire risk for the site / BMP area by undertaking a Radiant Heat Flux (RHF) assessment (including future proposed revegetation areas) of all lands to a distance of 150 m surrounding the site as required under the BRC; and
3. Develop appropriate bushfire risk mitigation measures for all land subject to the plan, with due regard for people, property, infrastructure, and the environment.

1.3 Proposal Development

The proposal development for NH 3B/C consists of roads, residential lots and public spaces, including::

- 146 residential lots consisting of 4 lot typologies ranging in size from 335m^2 to 2,080m^2, including the provision of 6 lots able to accommodate duplex dwellings;
- A display village and associated car parking, signage and Sales Office;
- 1 local recreation park comprising 5,000m^2;
- 2 Local lineal parks;
- A coordinated road network including active transport (cycle) and pedestrian connections; and
- Necessary infrastructure to service the proposed development.

1.4 Site Overview

Flinders Lakes is located approximately 50 kilometres south-west of the Brisbane CBD, within Logan City. The site is held under single ownership, with approximately one-third located within the Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area (PDA), as identified by Economic Development Queensland (EDQ) - referred to as Precinct 1. The proposal development site of NH 3B/C are part of the Flinders Lakes master-planned development Precinct 1.

The site is situated within the Greater Flagstone PDA approximately 12 km west of Jimboomba at Flinders Lakes (Figure 1-1). NH 3B/C resides within Flinders Lakes Precinct 1, which overall will include a mix of residential, recreational, community centre and drainage land use. Land adjacent to the development lot to the north-east from NH 3B/C is future development land within the EDQ approved Monarch Glen masterplan development.

A trunk connector road is planned for construction along the southern boundary NH 3B/C, connecting back to a constructed urban arterial road built along the existing Wyatt Road corridor. There will be additional trunk connector roads built within Precinct 1; providing connections back to urban arterial road connections to the south within future stages. The development lot has historically been used as grazing pasture, as such remnant vegetation remains low across the NH 3B/C development footprint.

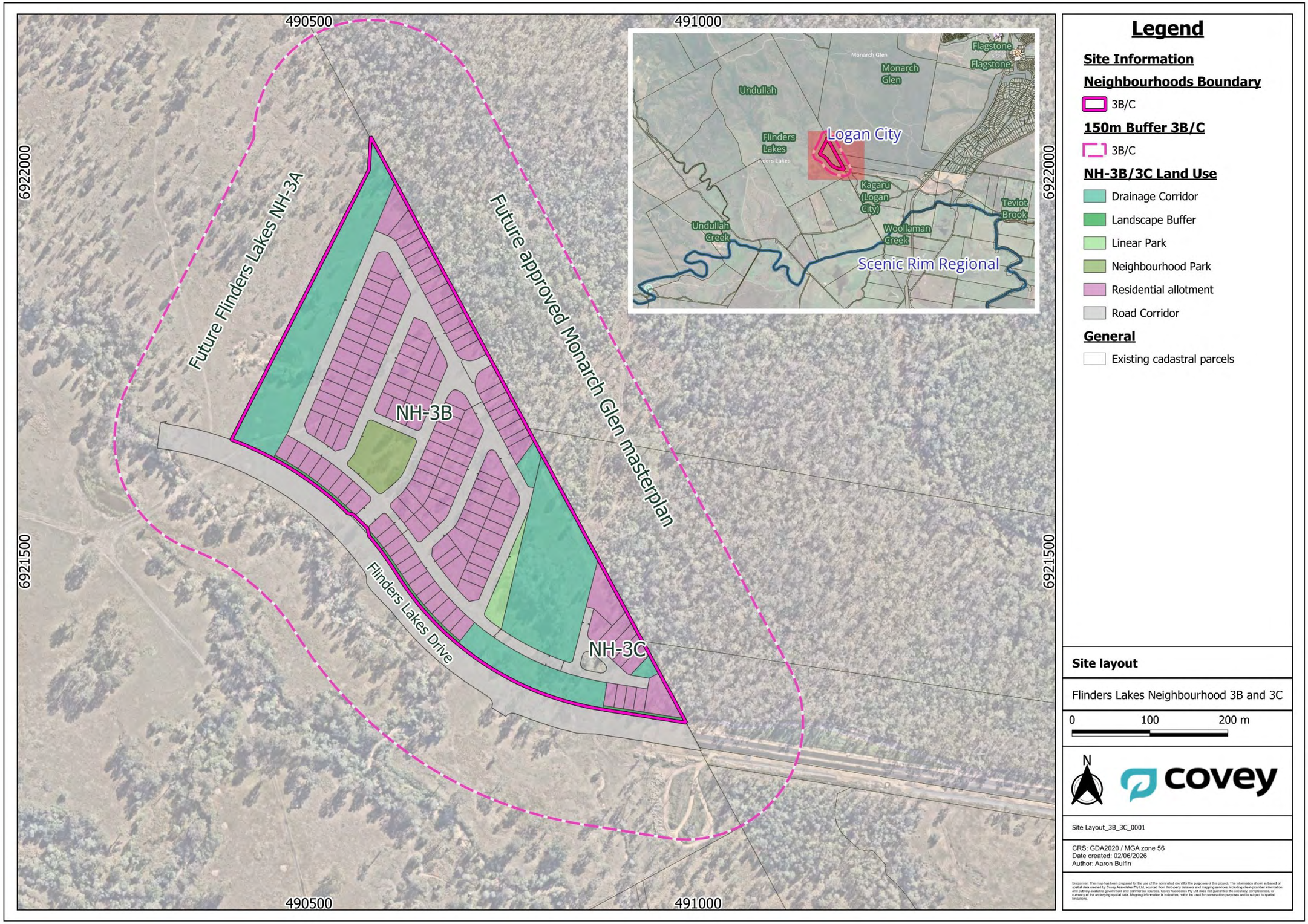


Figure 1-1. Proposal Precinct Neighbourhoods 3B/C development layout.

1.5 Planning Context

1.5.1 SPP - Natural hazards, risk and resilience state interest – Bushfire

The SPP (2017) identifies two ways a site may be designated as bushfire prone as follows:

1. If the land is identified by a local government in a local planning instrument as a bushfire prone area (BPA) based on a localised bushfire study prepared by a suitably qualified person; or
2. If the local government has not identified BPAs in a local planning instrument in accordance with (1) above, the area is shown on the State Planning Policy Interactive Mapping System as a BPA.

1.5.2 Bushfire Prone Designation

Formal designation as a BPA provides the legislative trigger to enforce certain Building Classes to be constructed per AS 3959: 2018 'Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas' (AS3959; Standards Australia 2018).

As depicted on Figure 1-2, much the project development lots have been identified as areas of ***Medium Potential, High Potential (PBI) and associated Potential Impact Buffer*** on the SPP BPA mapping.

Given the development lots are designated as bushfire prone, this provides the legislative trigger to:

- Undertake a Bushfire Management Plan reviewing the bushfire risk and assessing the hazard, and
- Enforce all Building Classes to be constructed per Australian Standard (AS) 3959:2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS 3959).

1.5.3 Logan City Council Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code

The LCC BHOC applies to assessable development identified as bushfire hazard in the Bushfire hazard overlay map OM-03.00. The Flinders Lakes site requires assessment against the assessment benchmarks of the LCC BHOC as it is identified as a bushfire hazard area.

1.6 Document Review

This BMP provides a point in time assessment subject to the approvals process. If the Project changes it is accepted that a revision to this Report is required.

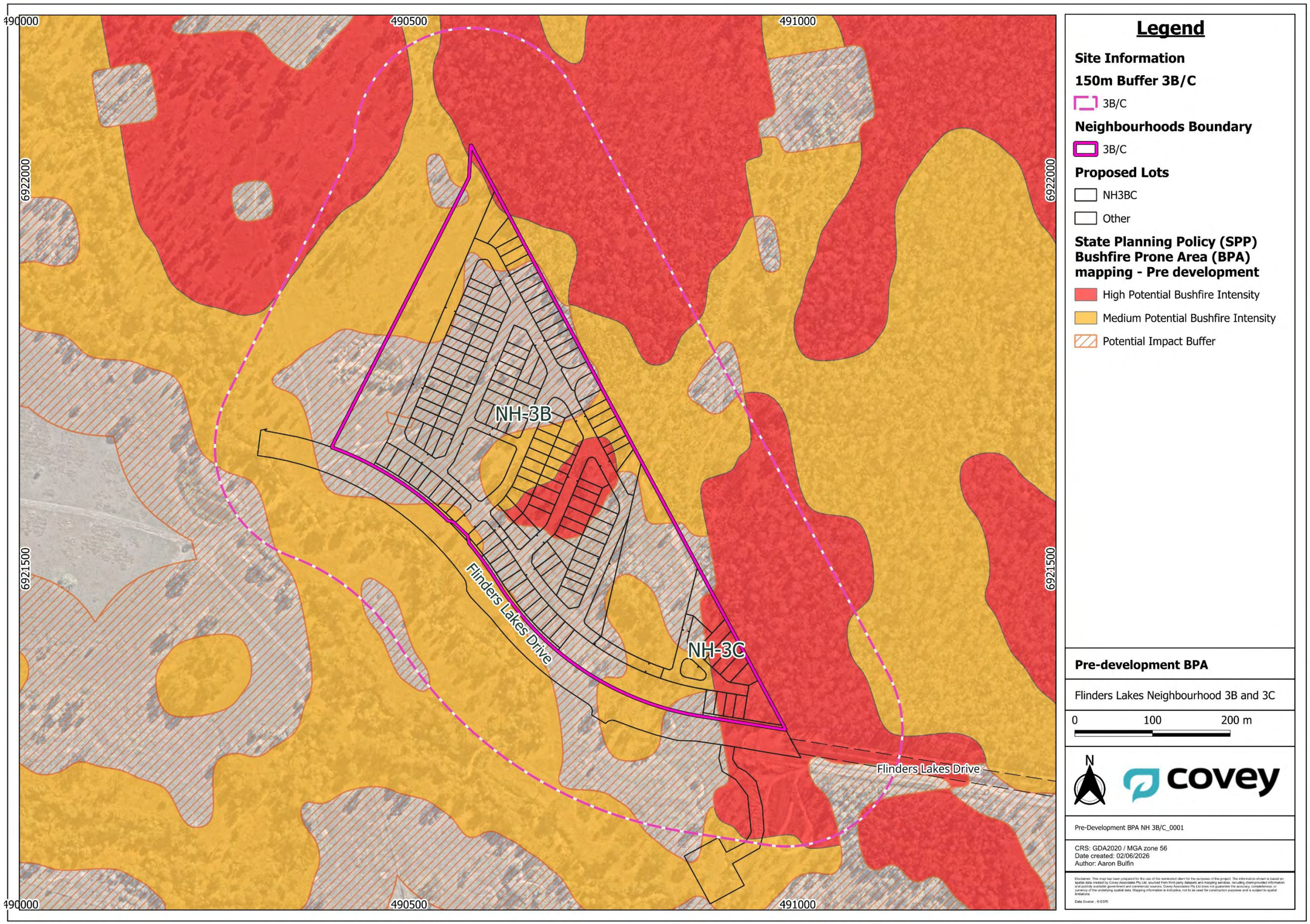


Figure 1-2. SPP bushfire prone area (pre-development)

2 Bushfire Hazard Assessment

Bushfire severity is predominantly influenced by topography, fuel and weather and these main influences will be explored within this section as they relate to the proposed NH 3B/C site.

Bushfire severity as it relates to vegetation and topography is represented on the BPA mapping developed by the Queensland State government, where increased severity is a result of areas of steeper terrain and vegetation with higher potential fuel loads.

2.1 Bushfire Prone Area mapping

The SPP mapping identifies the site as subject to High and Medium PBI – see Figure 1-2. The LCC Planning Scheme Bushfire Overlay Map (OM-03 00) also identifies the site as subject to High and Medium PBI. Given there are no State provisions under the existing LCC PS, this BMP uses assessment methodologies outlined in BRC and the SPP.

Currently Logan City Council is in the process of drafting their new Planning Scheme Policy, which intends to adopt the SPP BPA mapping. Additionally, given that this development will be assessed by the state EDQ, the SPP BPA mapping has been determined as the assessment trigger.

As per the SPP BRC methodology, topography and fuel were both considered both within the NH 3B/C site and within a 150 m buffer from the site ('assessment area'). Given the vegetation clearing works that will occur as a result of development works, the current BPA mapping will be reviewed within this BMP to verify the accuracy of the mapping relative to the future development site.

2.2 Weather

Fire weather is often associated with meteorological conditions that can generate increased fire behaviour, making wildfire suppression efforts difficult for emergency personnel. Fire weather can be influenced by many local factors including temperature, wind, relative humidity, and drought factor – all of which are used to calculate Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI[1]).

The project area is located within the Southeast bioregion with Queensland. The bioregion has a humid subtropical climate, influenced by tropical systems from the north and fluctuations in the high-pressure ridge to the south. These conditions can impact the timing of prescribed burns. Most of the rainfall within this Bioregion occurs between December to March as a result of heavy rainfall from thunderstorms, or rainfall associated with tropical rain depressions.

Recent past weather patterns and trends for the site were analysed using data from the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Automatic Weather Stations (AWS). For this site, we analysed data from **Beaudesert (Drumley Street) from 2008 – 2025** (AWS 40983, which is approximately 15.5 km south-east of the development site. To ensure a complete year-to-year assessment of historic weather, the assessment period has been stopped at the end of 2025.

[1] FFDI was used in this report, instead of the new Australian Fire Danger Rating System (AFDRS) and the associated Fire Behaviour Index (FBI), as the data analysed was historical. Also, FFDI values are used as input for in RHF modelling.

Fire risk within this region is associated with:

- Higher risk fire weather days; and/or
- Sequential days with an FFDI exceeds 25, classified as "Very High" or higher.

Additionally, these higher fire risk days typically incur:

- Average annual temperature is > 26°C.
- Relative humidity above 50%; and
- Sustained winds exceeding 11 km/hr (often 10-15 km/hr increasing to 39 km/hr).

2.2.1 Selection of FFDI value using SPP

Per the recommendations of BRC for undertaking Method 2 RHF calculation method, the mapped SPP 1:20 year ARI FFDI spatial data (available at BRC MapViewer) has been adopted for the RHF analysis within this report. These values represent the 5% annual exceedance probability fire weather. The maximum **FFDI 57** has been applied to the RHF calculations for the site. These calculations from BRC of the FFDI ARI are based on an A1F1 climate change scenario.

This value for **FFDI of 57** was used in the RHF analysis outlined in Section 3 (Bushfire Risk Assessment) of this report, which is considered acceptable for bushfire assessment reporting in Queensland.

2.2.2 Fire Danger Season

Analysis of monthly FFDI distribution indicates that the fire season typically extends between August and October, peaking in September (which may be seasonally dependant) (Figure 2-1). However, fire occurrences can have a random nature, and a few short sharp fire weather periods can result in conditions where fires may cause, or have the potential to cause, major damage. Damaging fires can occur in any given year, despite some years being drier and hotter than others.

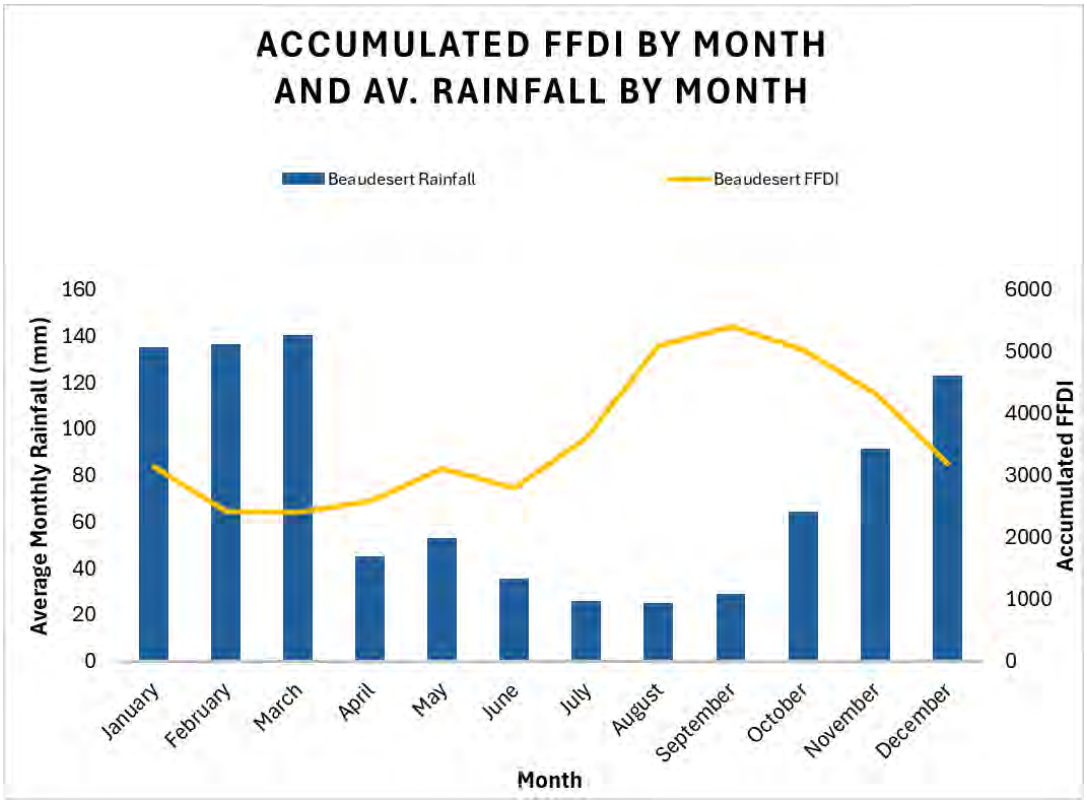


Figure 2-1. Accumulated FFDI and average rainfall by month for Beaudesert

Table 2-1 provides the highest ranked FFDIs over the recorded period – where the total number in the ranking is the total number of years of historical weather data from Beaudesert (Drumley Street) AWS (i.e. approximately nineteen years for Beaudesert from 2007-2025). These show that the ten highest ranked fire danger days are typically associated with:

- Air temperatures in excess of 40.5 ^{O}C;
- Low RH (≤ 17%);
- Westerly arc winds; and,
- Relatively dry conditions (Drought Factor ≥ 10.0).

Table 2-1 - Highest Ranked FFDI for Beaudesert AWS 2007-2025

Rank	FFDI	Date	Season	T (°C)	Dew Point [°C]	RH [%]	Wind Speed [km/hr]	Wind direction [deg]	Wind Cardinal Direction	KBDI	Drought Factor
1	58.0	8/11/2019	SPRING	38.3	-3.5	4.0	16.6	300	WNW	181.0	10.0
2	56.1	15/11/2019	SPRING	37.1	-8.7	5.0	18.4	290	W	185.0	10.0
3	48.0	7/11/2019	SPRING	36.4	-9.2	4.0	11.2	330	NW	181.0	10.0
4	47.6	5/11/2019	SPRING	28.6	8.3	9.0	29.5	260	WSW	180.0	10.0
5	47.3	6/09/2019	SPRING	34.5	-10.6	5.0	14.8	310	WNW	168.0	10.0
6	46.0	5/12/2019	SUMMER	38.2	-3.6	7.0	16.6	250	WSW	184.0	8.8
7	45.7	5/10/2015	SPRING	34.8	-21.3	2.0	9.4	60	NE	129.0	9.8
8	45.0	16/11/2014	SPRING	40.1	12.1	17.0	22.3	270	W	169.0	10.0
9	44.7	6/12/2019	SUMMER	40.5	-0.1	8.0	11.2	290	W	185.0	9.3
10	43.4	9/09/2019	SPRING	23.6	-14.2	8.0	31.3	250	WSW	170.0	10.0

2.2.3 Rainfall

The occurrence of days with high fire danger is also influenced by annual rainfall by virtue of the Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) and Drought Factor. As seen for the analysed AWS, where typically low annual rainfall results in higher accumulated annual FFDIs (Figure 2-2). Accumulated annual FFDI is the summed value of all FFDIs for each year of the analysis. Conversely, years of above-average rainfall can lead to increased vegetation growth. Therefore, although high rainfall levels are less conducive to extensive wildfire impact in the short term, this effect might be reversed in successive years, especially if a period of drought follows. As such, having an above-average year of rainfall cannot be perceived as reducing the ongoing fire risk.

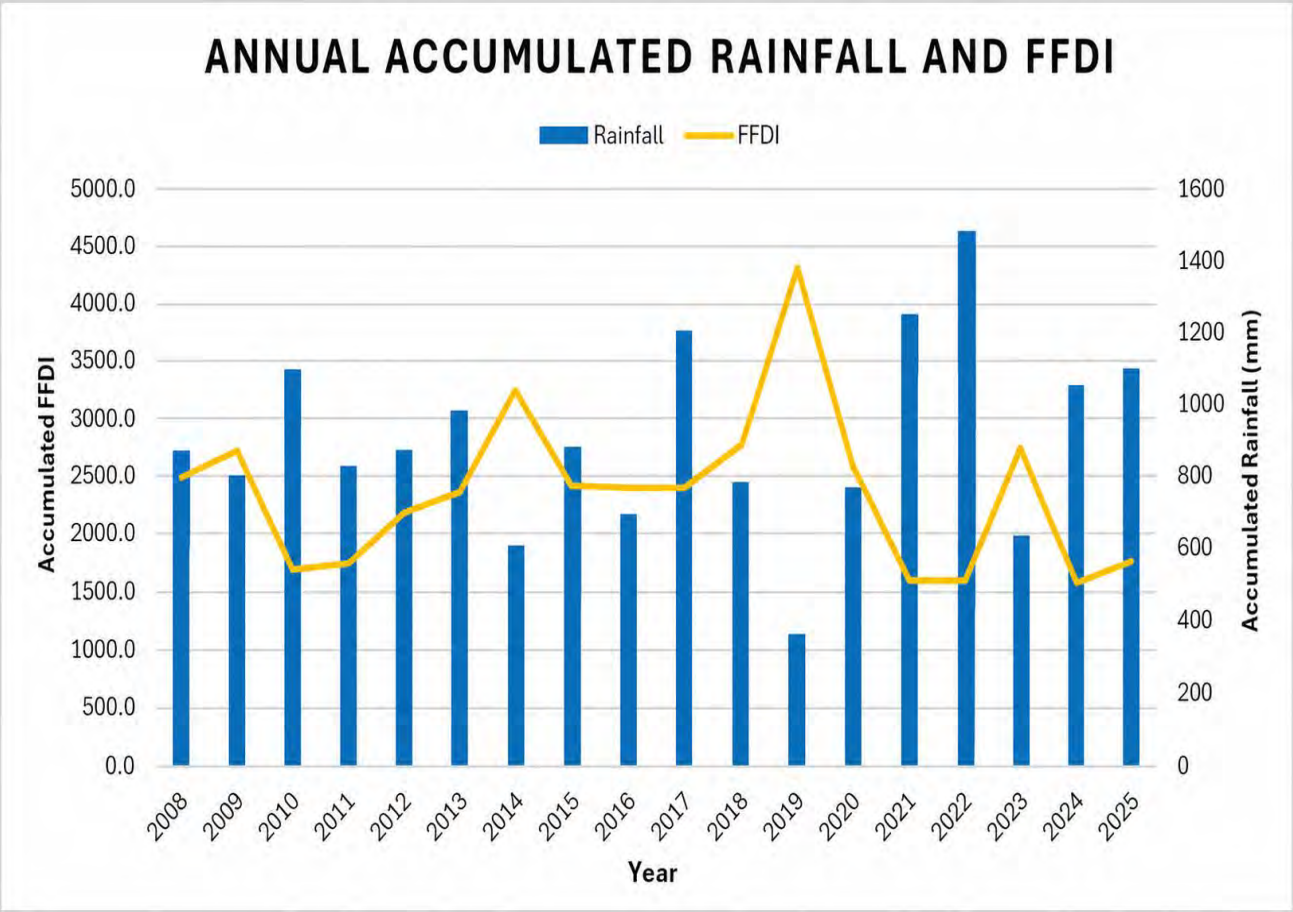


Figure 2-2 - Annual Rainfall vs Accumulated FFDI for Beaudesert AWS

2.2.4 Wind Speed and Direction

Fire weather patterns are closely related to wind directions and synoptic setups. Figure 2-3 shows an analysis of wind directions for FFDI classes 0-10, 11-15, 16-25, 26-35, and 35-58 for Beaudesert AWS assessed period (2008 to 2025). FFDIs greater than 58 have not occurred over the assessed period. The analysis reveals that FFDI above 25 tend to come from a westerly arc, under inland dry wind influences. Though typically winds associated with lower FFDIs tend to be easterlies and have higher relative humidity due to a maritime influence; there are some occurrences of High and Very High FFDI occurring with easterly winds in this region.

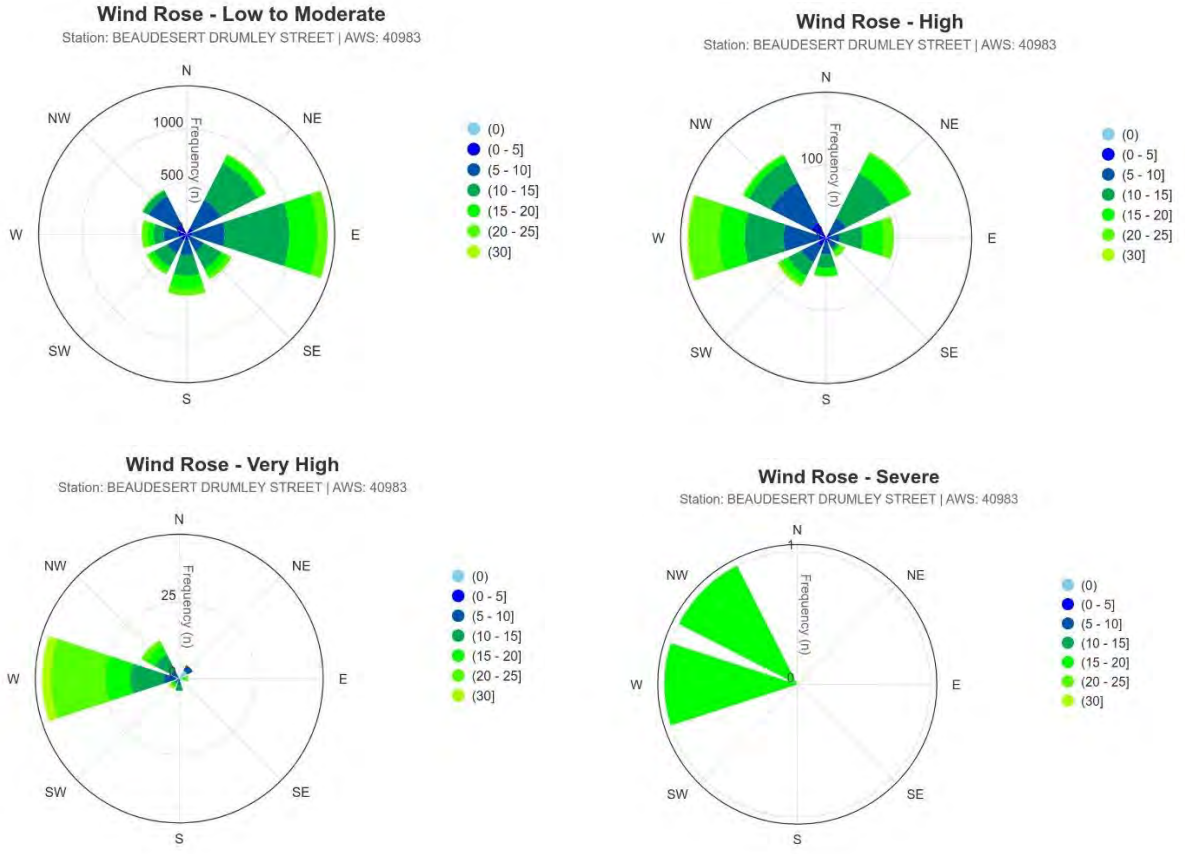


Figure 2-3. Wind rose and accumulated days (count) for 'Low to Moderate', 'High', 'Very High' and 'Severe' Fire Danger Rating days.

2.2.5 Climate Change Impact on FFDI

Climate change relative to the project area can be referenced in the *Climate Change in Australia Report for East Coast Cluster* (Ekström, M. et al. 2015,) developed by CSIRO and BoM, key findings for projected climate change within the Southeast Queensland Cluster is summarised below:

- Very high confidence in:
  - Higher temperatures, for the near future (2030) the annually averaged warming is projected to be between 0.6 and 1.3 ^{O}C above the climate of 1968 – 2005; and
  - Increase in the frequency of hot days and the duration of warm spells with less frost; and
- High confidence in:
  - Increased intensity of heavy rainfall events, though changes to drought less clear. Under a high emission scenario, it is likely that the region will experience more time in drought.

- Increase evaporation rates and reduced soil moisture,
- Little change in solar radiation and reduced humidity throughout the year,
- Some decrease in Winter wind speed, with fewer East Coast Lows,
- A harsher Fire Weather is expected in the future, which is a measure of fuel dryness and hot, dry, windy conditions.

It should be noted that fire weather and fire behaviour are, by nature, difficult to predict with certainty. Therefore, the following limitations exist when predicting bushfires and designing for bushfire mitigation:

- Fire behaviour at elevated FFDIs and under the influence of fire-induced winds driven by strong convection rates can become erratic and thus can be beyond the bounds of predictive models (Cruz et al., 2012); and
- Human-induced climate change may exacerbate fire behaviour and affect vegetation structure and floristics in different ways to those assumed in this project (Dowdy, 2018).

As detailed in Section 2.2.1, the FFDI mapping in the BRC MapViewer analyses weather data that includes projections for climate change to 2050, and as such, allowance for climate change is already incorporated into the modelling.

2.3 Topography

The slope and topography of land beneath areas of vegetation influence the rate of spread and subsequent severity of bushfire behaviour. Light Detection and Radar (Lidar) information (1 metre resolution) smoothed, 2010) was downloaded from Elvis – (Elevation and Depth - Foundation Spatial Data, Queensland) to provide an elevation model that covers the full extent of the assessment area to 150 metres around the development boundary) – refer to Figure 2-4 for further information on the slope analysis of the site.

The site is situated by undulating to moderately steep terrain, with elevations ranging from approximately 36m to 80m across the surrounding landscape. The topography generally falls from the elevated ridgelines and upper slopes surrounding the site toward lower drainage corridors located along the south-western and western portions of the study area. Contour mapping at 1 m intervals indicates a series of defined ridges and gullies, with steeper gradients occurring adjacent to drainage features and along the eastern and northern slopes. The slope analysis shows that the majority of the proposed development area is located on gentle slopes between 0–10 degrees, which are generally suitable for urban development. Areas surrounding the site boundary contain moderate slopes of 10–20 degrees, while isolated sections exceeding 20 degrees are associated with incised gullies and steep embankments beyond the proposed lot layout (Figure 2-4).

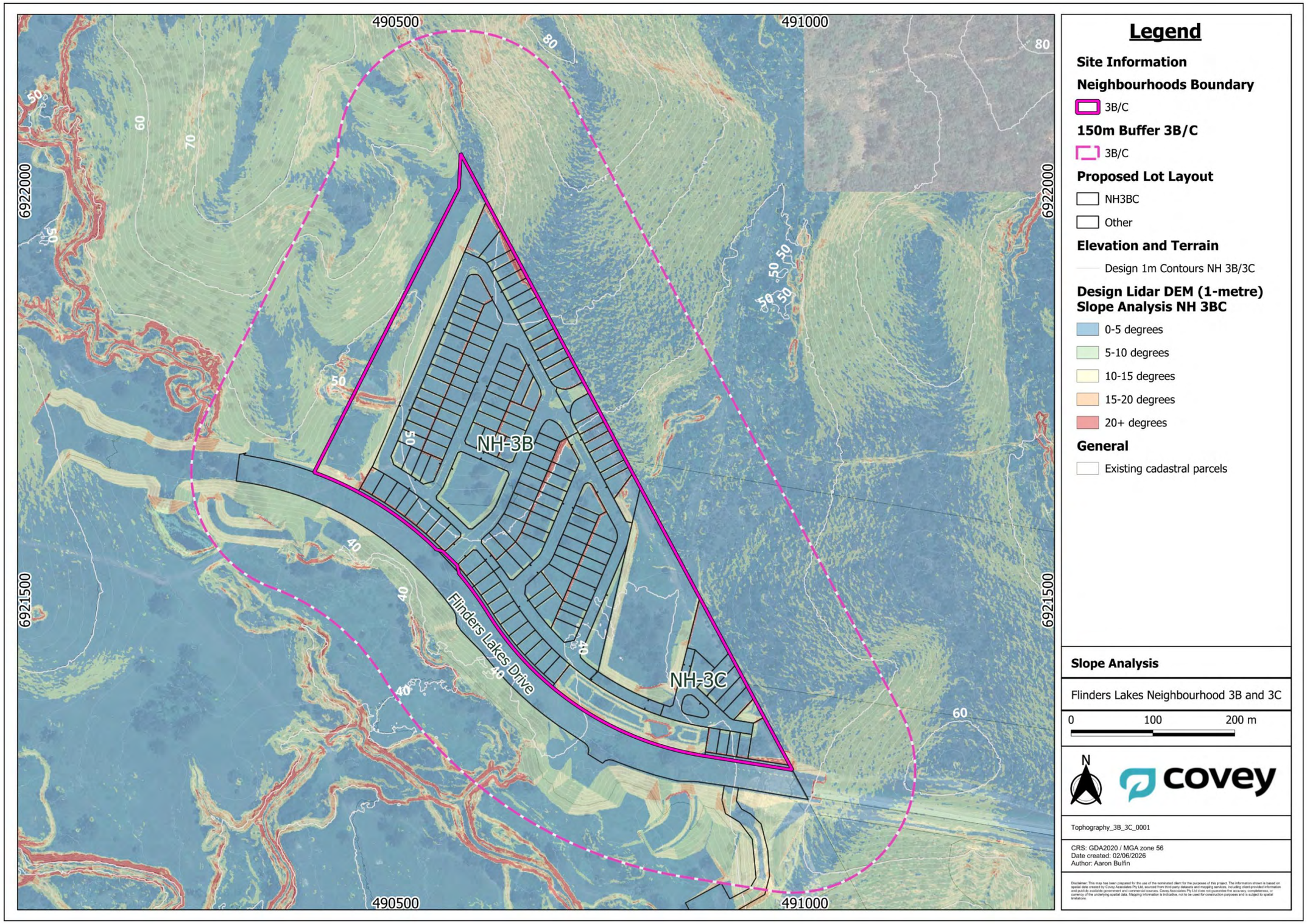


Figure 2-4. Slope analysis of post development topography

2.4 Fuels

Fuel load and arrangement significantly impact the bushfire behaviour, potential severity, and scale. Fuel characteristics vary along with changes in type, density, and extent of vegetation communities and land use.

BRC assigns specific fuel loads based on the type of the mapped vegetation community (mapped as Vegetation Hazard Class (VHC)), which is based on Queensland Regional Ecosystems (RE) mapping. BRC defines bushfire prone vegetation as a VHC that can have a potential fireline intensity (RHF) greater than 4,000 kW/m^2, with values lower than this considered as vegetation associated with grass fire prone, or low hazard areas.

BRC specifies that a site reliability assessment shall be performed to confirm the correct assignment of fuel loads, by verifying the vegetation communities on site align with the mapped Regional Ecosystems.

2.4.1 Site Assessment

A site inspection was undertaken on 14 October 2025 to assess the mapped regional ecosystems and verify the corresponding vegetation hazard classes at the site. The site was traversed on foot to document dominant species composition of site vegetation and compare these with State mapped REs and VHCs. Example of photographs collected during the inspection is contained in Appendix B.

During the site inspection, the development site was observed to contain scattered patches of woodland vegetation (Figure 2-5). Dominant vegetation within the site included regrowth *C. tessellaris*, with scattered mature *Eucalyptus tereticornis (E. tereticornis)*. At adjoining point (**POI12**), vegetation consisted of scattered *C. citriodora* and ironbark species, with a subcanopy of juvenile *C. citriodora* and *Acacia* species. The understorey in this area was dense and dominated by *Lantana camara.* At **POI14**, the gully line and creek bed supported *bladey* grass and extensive *Lantana* infestation. The dry creek bed was lined with mature *E. tereticornis* and *C. tessellaris*, with a subcanopy comprising Acacia species, Angophora species (*A. subvelutina* or *A. woodsiana*), and occasional juvenile *Casuarina* species (**POI19**). At **POI21**, creek line vegetation included *E. tereticornis*, Angophora species, and *C. tessellaris*, with the understorey dominated by regrowth Acacia species and *Lantana camara* (Appendix B).

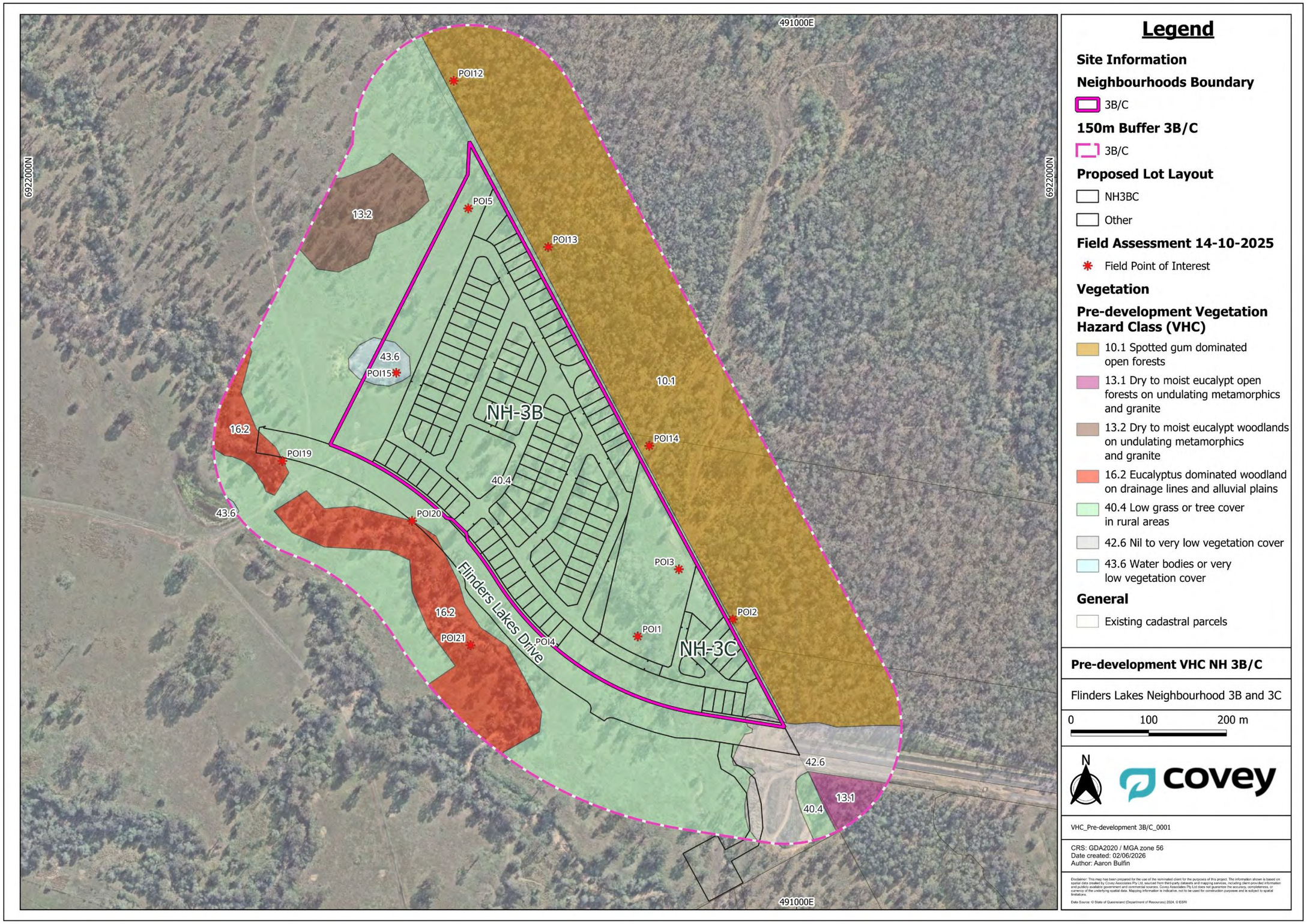


Figure 2-5. Pre-development VHC within NH 3B/C assessment buffer with assessment points shown – refer Appendix B for photos

2.4.2 Post-development VHC

The VHC mapping within the site and surrounding 150 m has been refined per BRC methodologies (Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, 2019a) based on:

- State Regional Ecosystem spatial data (https://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue);
- Vegetation Hazard Class (https://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue);
- Aerial imagery;
- Site assessment findings on 14 October 2025; and
- Draft landscape plans and advice received from Saunders Havill.

The mapped VHC was modified to account for the post-development vegetation for the proposed NH 3B/C development as per Figure 2-6. This included assessment landscape intent of proposed drainage corridors, linear parks, and neighbourhood parks up to 150 metres around the proposed development site of NH 3B/C.

Bushfire Prone Vegetation

Bushfire Prone Vegetation within the 150-metre assessment include:

- Existing spotted gum open forest (VHC 10.1) within the adjoining property – future Monarch Glen masterplan development area which bounds the northern extent of NH 3B/C.,
    - This vegetation may be cleared or modified in some extent within future development works associated with the Monarch Glen masterplan, though the likely extent of vegetation modification is uncertain at this stage,
- Proposed drainage corridors, assumed to be planted to the pre-clear Regional Ecosystem vegetation - aligning with VHC 16.2,
- Existing Eucalypt woodlands (VHC 13.2 and VHC 16.2) outside of the development footprint of NH 3B/C,
- A drainage corridor adjoining Flinders Lakes Drive that will be planted more associated with the Water by Design WSUD planting species ,(Water by Design, 2024)

Low-hazard and Excluded Vegetation

- Using the methodology from Section 4.2.6 of the BRC, patches of vegetation were excluded from bushfire hazard analysis based on their size and disconnection to other patches of continuous fuel. Specifically, narrow corridors of vegetation <50 m wide and surrounded by discontinuous fuel were excluded as these areas are unlikely to support hazardous running fires and are considered low hazard.
    - The proposed drainage corridor (mapped as VHC 16.2) located at the western extent of NH 3B/C has been excluded from assessment under the BRC methodology for Narrow Corridors – given it is less than 50 metres wide and bounded by non-continuous low threat vegetation on either side.
    - In the southern portion of the site (Figure 2-6), the drainage corridor that adjoins Flinders Lakes Drive (classified as VHC 29.5) has also been excluded from assessment under the BRC methodology for Narrow Corridors – given it is less than 50 metres wide and bounded by non-continuous low threat vegetation on either side.
- The residential development area will consist of infrastructure including roadways, pathways, driveways, and dwellings; this is associated with a discontinuous fuel load of nil-low vegetation cover (VHC 42.6),

- The linear parks and neighbourhood parks are assumed to be associated with low to moderate vegetation cover in built-up areas (VHC 39.2) given they will also have discontinuity of fuel due to the intended landscape design to contain hard landscape features and areas of managed vegetation.
    - This vegetation is assumed to be managed in a minimal fuel condition per AS3959 Exclusion Clause 2.2.3.2(f).

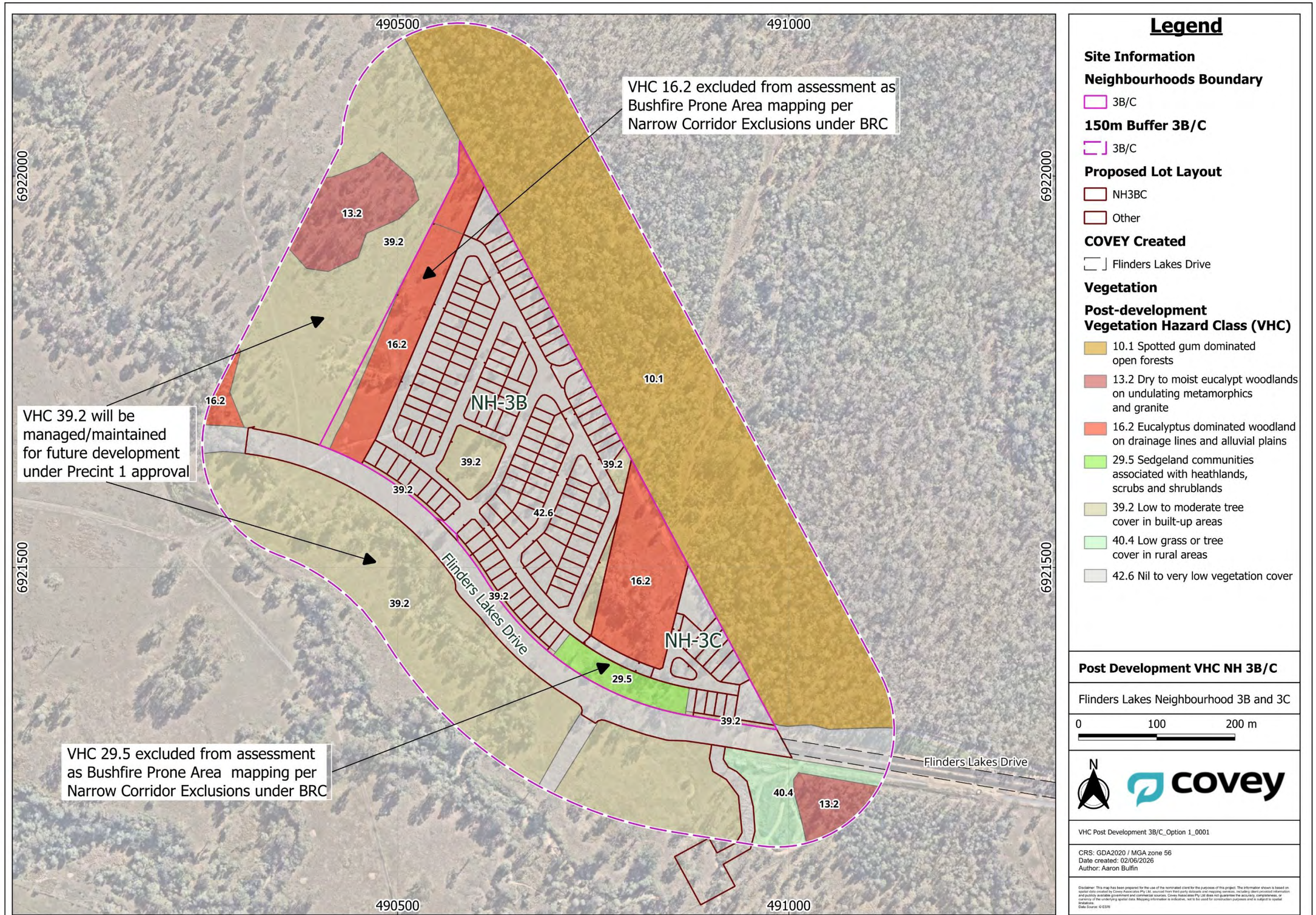


Figure 2-6. Post-development VHC within NH 3B/C assessment buffer

3 Bushfire Risk Assessment

3.1 Bushfire Impact Analysis and RHF Ratings

Radiant heat flux (RHF) modelling identifies the rate at which heat transfers to a receiver from a potential fire and how the energy dissipates with increasing distance from the fire. Covey completed Radiant Heat Flux modelling per Method 2 of AS3959, with the adoption of BRC prescribed Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) and fuel loads from the SPP (Table 3-1).

Covey completed the RHF model using Inferno modelling software, developed in-house by Covey / Cedaryn (refer to Appendix C for further details). The model incorporated the following input values, satisfying BRC:

- The standard flame temperature of 1,090 K has been adopted for the RHF assessment.
- A 5% annual exceedance probability fire weather condition of **FFDI 57**, according to SPP Bushfire Prone Area Input Mapping BRC MapViewer;
- Site specific vegetation hazard classes and their associated potential fuel loads for bushfire prone vegetation only (see below); and
- A 1-metre DEM of the existing terrain surface (provided by the client) noting that given the DEM data, the RHF results are indicative given the site slope is subject to change post-development.

According to Section 7.6 of the BRC, radiant heat flux is not required to be calculated for grassfire-prone VHCs or low-hazard VHCs (Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, 2019a). VHC 39.2 is considered *low hazard* and contains *discontinuous bushfire fuel*; as such, this vegetation community was not included in the RHF model (refer to BRC Figure 14 and s 7.6(5)).

Table 3-1. VHC observed within 150 m of the project extent and associated fuel load as per BRC.

Vegetation description (VHC)	Vegetation type	Surface Fuel Load (t/ha)	Total Fuel Load (t/ha)	Prone type	Modelled
VHC 10.1	Forest	19.3	20.8	Bushfire	Yes
VHC 13.2	Woodland	12.8	14.4	Bushfire	Yes
VHC 16.2	Woodland	11.1	11.6	Bushfire	Yes*
VHC 29.5	Scrub	8.0	11.5	Bushfire	No*
VHC 39.2	Low-threat	5.0	8.0	Low Hazard	No
VHC 40.4	Grassland	4.5	5.0	Grassfire	No
VHC 42.6	Low-threat	2.0	2.0	Low Hazard	No

* Partially or fully excluded as 'Narrow Corridor'

3.2 Radiant Heat Flux Results

The BRC states that development footprints should be exposed to RHF ≤29 kW/m2. Further, LCC BHOC requires development to be located and constructed to have a bushfire attack level (BAL) ≤BAL-29.

Figure 3-1 demonstrates the required setback distances required to achieve RHF 29 kW/m^2; based on this RHF analysis most of the proposed lots within Flinders Lakes NH 3B/C are located outside significant bushfire impact areas and are impacted by RHF of less than 29 kW/m^2 during credible worst-case bushfire events impacting the development.

However, there are some allotments where future dwellings are unlikely to meet RHF > 29 kW/m^2 and these are outlined below along with other relevant implications of the RHF analysis:

- Within NH-3B:
    - Lots 80–102 that adjoin Monarch Glen to the north-east are impacted by RHF 29 kW/m^2 as shown in Figure 3-1, and
- Within NH-3C:
    - Lots 140–146 that adjoin Monarch Glen to the north-east are impacted by RHF 29 kW/m^2 as shown in Figure 3-1:
- Suitable building envelopes would need to be established within these lots to ensure that future residential dwellings (and associated structures) can be built within BAL-29.
- Alternatively, these lots would not be approved until such time that the adjoining Monarch Glen masterplan development is constructed and the bushfire risk reduced along this common boundary.

To further reduce impacts on affected lots, linear parks and WSUD / drainage areas may incorporate vegetation management to maintain lower threat vegetation.

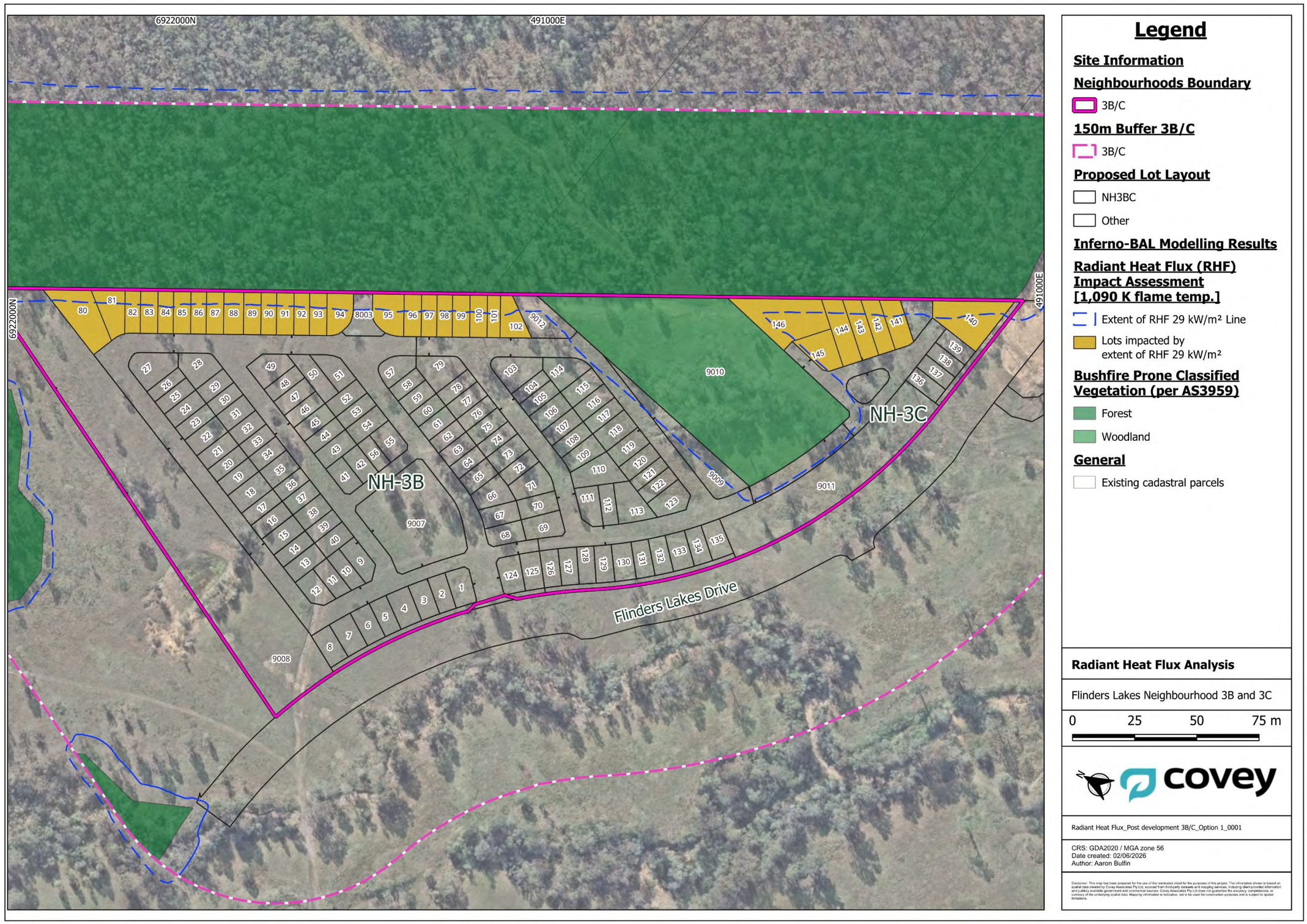


Figure 3-1. RHF analysis showing vegetation and residential setbacks

4 Bushfire Mitigation Measures

The following section outlines bushfire mitigation measures to be incorporated into the proposed development design. These measures aim to comply with the BRC and SPP guidance material. Provided that the mitigation measures outlined in this section are implemented, the bushfire risk for the proposed development is deemed to be acceptable.

4.1 Proposed Mitigation Measures to improve RHF exposure

To ensure the proposed lots within NH-3BC can achieve compliance by achieving suitable setback distance from identified bushfire prone vegetation and lot boundaries (or building envelopes); it is proposed to seek

- A 10-metre firebreak within the neighbouring property – future Monarch Glen development area (Figure 4-1), this will lower the exposure of RHF for Lots 80 – 102 (Figure 4-1)
- Additionally, in accordance with the Landscape Design guidelines from BRC, it is proposed to establish a minimum fuel zone of 10 metre separation between proposed landscaped areas and proposed development lots.
    - This applies to areas where a road corridor is not provided between lots and bushfire prone vegetation, which includes the landscaped drainage corridor (Lot 9010) beside Lot 146 (Figure 4-1) – as well as the landscaped drainage corridors (Lot 9008 and Lot 9011) beside Lot 80, and Lots 135 and 136 respectively; despite this corridor being excluded from RHF assessment.

4.2 Setbacks/ RHF exposure

Based upon the proposed mitigation measures above, the revised modelling (Figure 4-1) indicates that the proposed lots previously identified as being impacted by RHF ≤29 kW/m^2 would be able to accommodate a building envelope within the proposed lot to achieve setback compliance from bushfire hazard vegetation.

- Within NH 3B:
    - Twenty-three (23) lots that adjoin Monarch Glen to the north-east (Lots 80-102) are nominally impacted by the extent of RHF 29 kW/m^2 by approximately 3 metres into the rear of the lot.
- Within NH 3C:
    - Six (6) lots that adjoin Monarch Glen to the north-east (Lots 140-144, and 146) are nominally impacted by the extent of RHF 29 kW/m^2 by approximately 3 metres into the rear of the lot.

Preliminary Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) for NH 3B/C from the bushfire assessment using the proposed mitigation measures outlined above (and in Figure 4-1) can be seen in Figure 4-3; with a more detailed map shown in Appendix D.

These preliminary BAL results reflect the descending levels of RHF with increasing distance from the surrounding bushfire hazards. However, more accurate BALs for future dwellings will need to be determined under AS3959 once their exact footprints have been determined within the designated building envelopes (see Section 4.3 for further information).

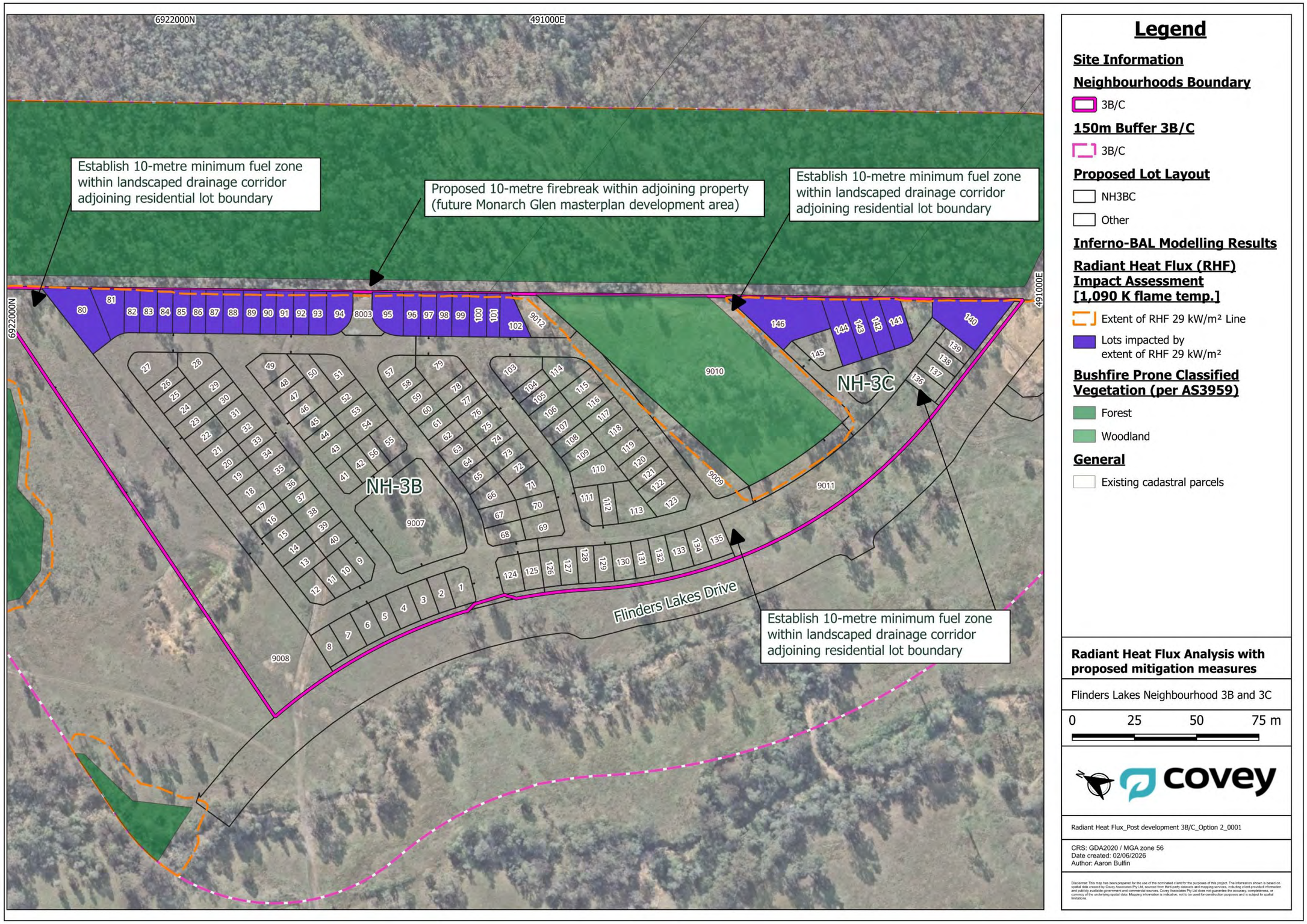


Figure 4-1. RHF analysis with proposal mitigation measures implemented

4.2.1 Asset Protection Zones

All neighbourhood recreation parks, linear open spaces, local recreation parks, landscape buffers, sports fields and building setbacks within the areas shaded in Figure 4-2 should have landscape intent that ensures low threat or minimal fuel conditions per Clause 2.2.3.2 of AS3959 (examples being mown grass and maintained public reserves, parklands, nature strips). The vegetation within these APZ areas should be modified and/or maintained to reduce fuel load and mechanisms of bushfire attack (such as flame and radiant heat) and to ensure that there is no continuity of fuel across the landscape. These management practices within APZ areas are to continue for the life of the development (potentially in perpetuity).

Generally, the landscape intent should be to not increase planting density beyond what has been assessed within this BMP (see Figure 2-6), unless it achieves the exclusions clause of AS3959. Specifically, APZs are required to ensure that building envelopes are exposed to less than 29 kW/m^2 in perpetuity. The APZs are to follow the Bushfire Landscaping Guidelines detailed in Section 4.6.

APZs will be established through development activities including the establishment of roads, verges, and pathways within road reserve corridors that will exist between bushfire prone vegetation and development lots. These APZs have not specifically been identified within this BMP; though it is understood the intent of development activities within the road reserves will ensure separation from bushfire prone vegetation to the extent of RHF ≤29kW/m^2 towards development lots will be established and maintained in perpetuity. Road reserves that exist between bushfire prone vegetation and development lots as identified within this BMP shall not have landscaped vegetation that extends the bushfire risk beyond the extent that has been assessed herein.

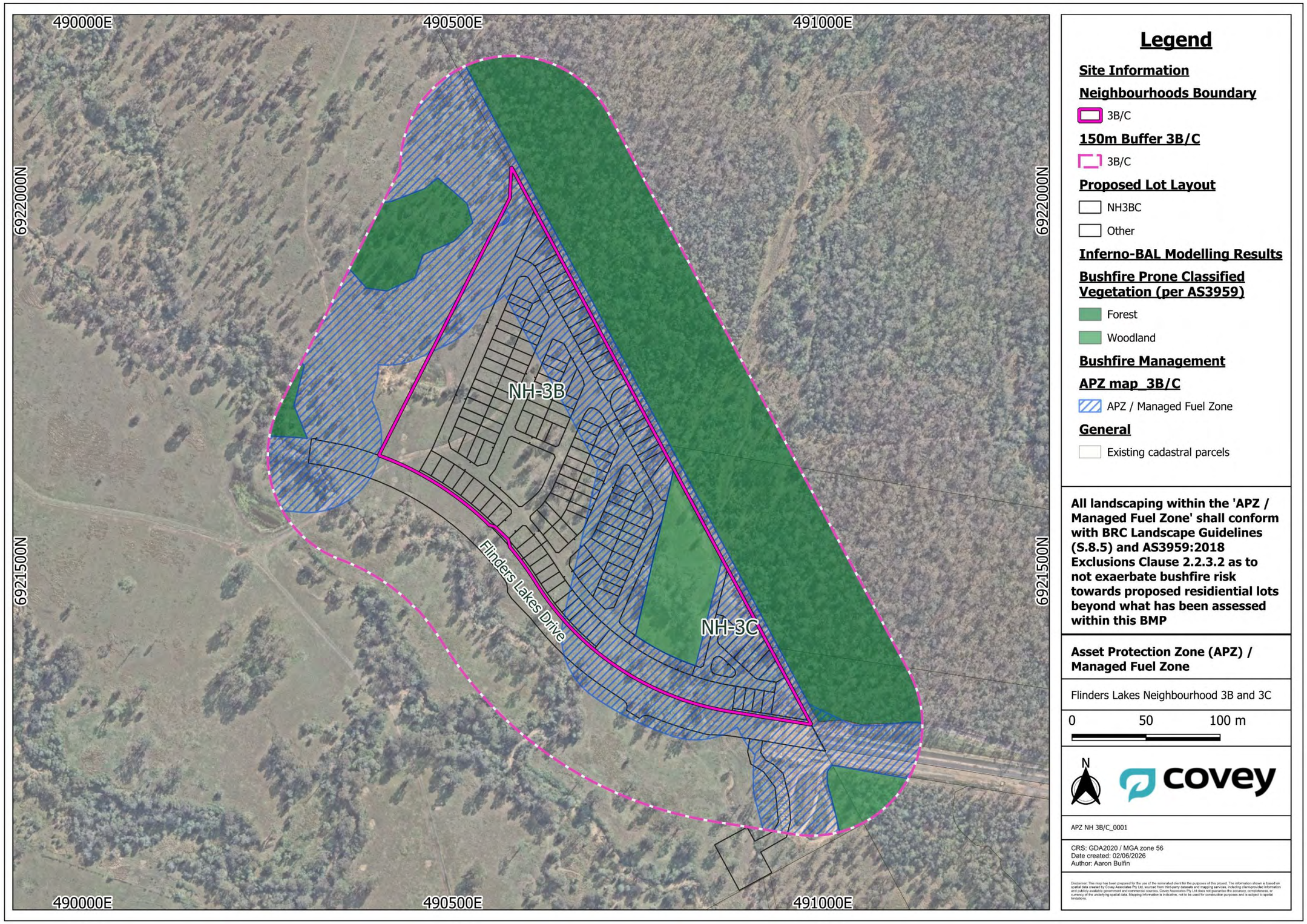


Figure 4-2. APZs / managed fuel zones to comply with BRC Landscape Guidelines (s 8.5) and AS3959 exclusions s 2.2.3.2

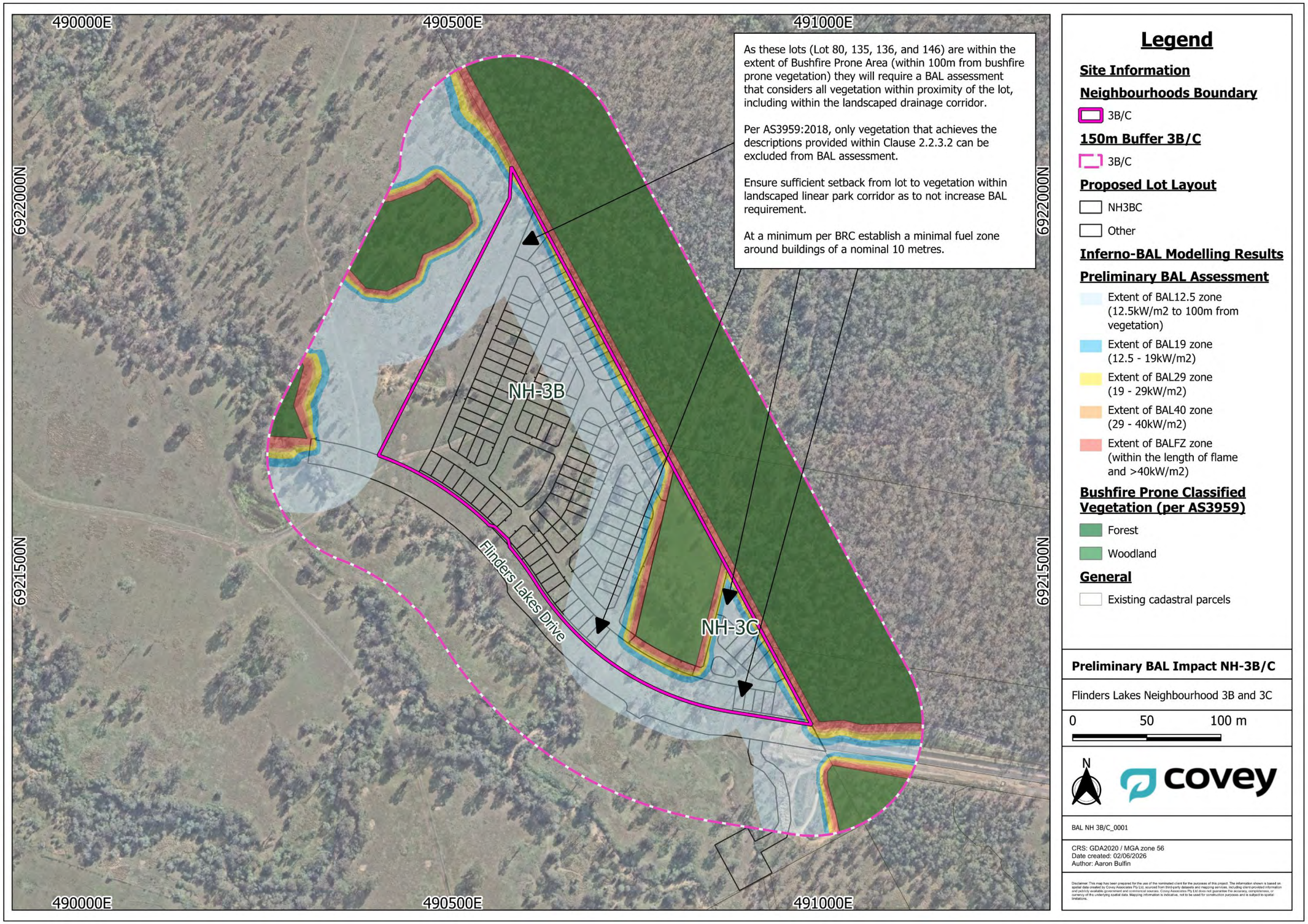


Figure 4-3. Preliminary BAL Impact Assessment for NH 3B/C

4.3 National Construction Code (NCC)

Per the Building Code of Australia, any buildings within 100 m of hazardous vegetation must be designed and constructed with the relevant Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) construction standards per Australian Standard, AS3959:2018. Note that a BAL assessment may be required to be undertaken in accordance with AS3959 before building design or construction works of the proposed buildings on the created lots. A Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) assessment does not form part of the assessment within this report. A BAL assessment will identify the potential RHF exposure encountered to the proposed dwelling or relevant structure based upon the siting of the building at the building approval application stage. For example, though some lots have been identified as being impacted by greater than RHF 12.5 kW/m^2, the placement of the dwelling within the lot may be such that the proposed dwelling may be situated within the lot to be exposed to less than RHF 12.5 kW/m^2, therefore changing the BAL requirement of that dwelling.

The BCA requires Class 1, Class 2, Class 3 buildings, and a Class 10a building or deck associated with a Class 1, 2 or 3 to be constructed per AS3959 (National Construction Code, 2022a, 2022b). The NCC was updated in 2022, and certain Class 9 Buildings (including schools) are now subject to additional bushfire requirements; refer to Part G5 and Specification 43 of NCC Volume 1 (National Construction Code, 2022). The four RHF values (40 kW/m^2, 29 kW/m^2, 19 kW/m^2 and 12.5 kW/m^2) trigger specific construction requirements under the Building Code of Australia.

It is important to note that the RHF assessment undertaken within this assessment may not negate the need to undertake a separate BAL assessment for each proposed dwelling as part of a building approval application.

Furthermore, any allotments that are within 100 metres from the identified post development bushfire prone area will need future BAL consideration from all landscaping areas that do not achieve the exclusion clauses under s 2.2.3.2 of AS 3959. This may include the drainage corridors (<50 m wide) excluded under BRC.

However, at the time of building approval for these residential dwellings, AS3959:2018 only allows exclusion of strips of vegetation <20 m in width and not within 20 m of the site or other areas of classified vegetation.

Consequently, the VHC 16.2 in the north-western and VHC 29.5 in the southern of NH 3B/C can be excluded from the assessment under the methodology per BRC for Planning – excluded from the bushfire prone area (BPA) map (Figure 4-4). However, they may not be excluded under AS3939 – dependent upon the final landscape design within these corridors. These corridors may be classified as ‘woodland’ or ‘scrub’ under AS3959 for the purpose of BAL assessment for future dwelling construction on adjoining allotments within 100 m of the forest beyond the boundary of the development site.

There are four (4) lots adjoining excluded vegetation within drainage corridors that are not separated by a perimeter road and outlined below:

(i) Within NH 3B Lots 80 and 135
(ii) Within NH 3C Lots 136 and 146.

Given the lack of perimeter road separation for these lots from the drainage corridors (woodland/scrub), future dwellings within these allotments will likely be impacted by BAL-40 / BAL-FZ if no separation is provided along the joining boundary. Consideration should be given to maximising building setbacks and any vegetation management that can occur within the adjoining corridor (managed fuel zone) to reduce the RHF impact on these lots.

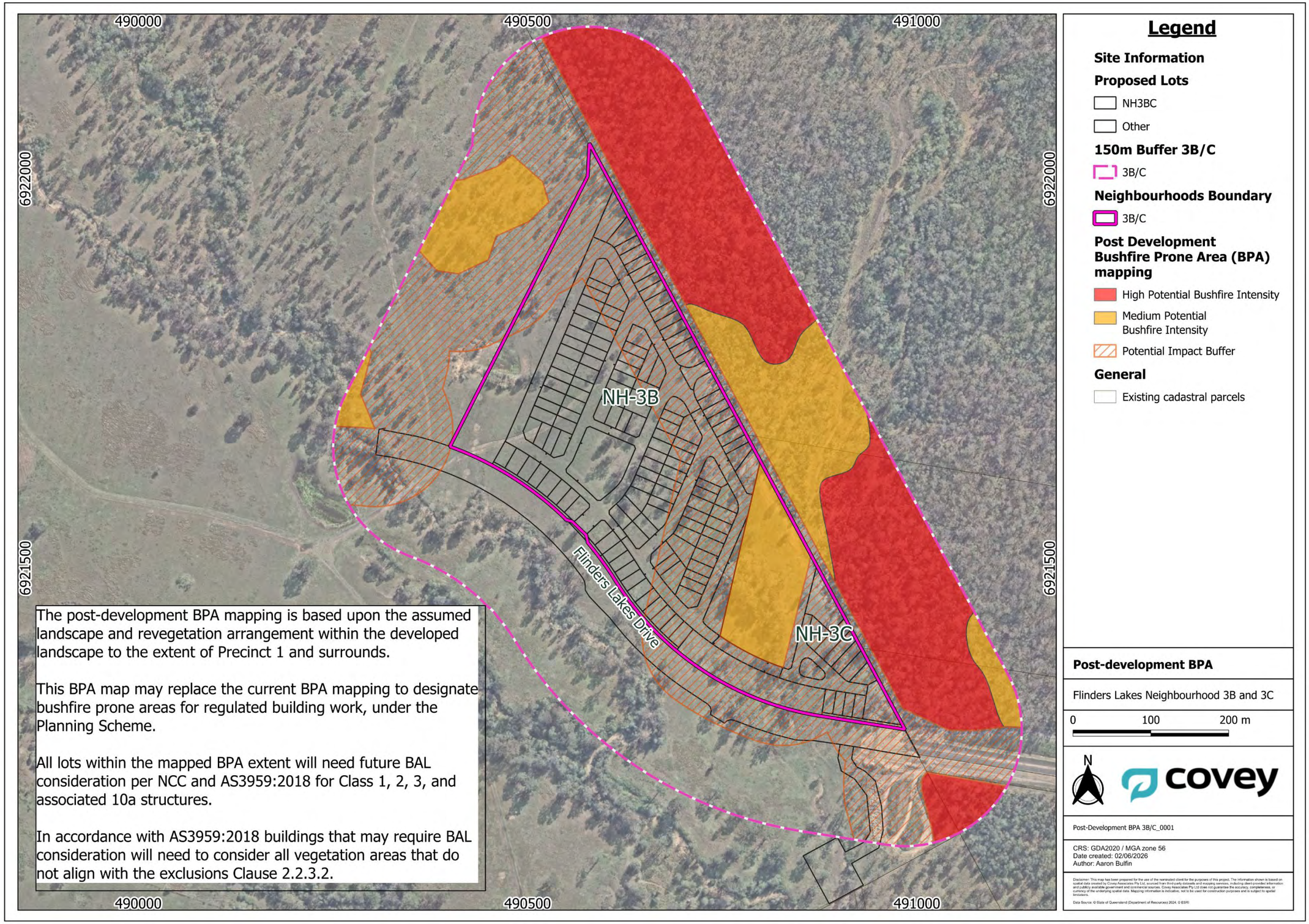


Figure 4-4. Post- development Bushfire Prone Area (BPA) per BRC Methodology

4.4 Access

The proposed development will be accessed via an extension of the recently constructed Flinders Lakes Drive from NH 3B/C the east.

Per AO4 (a) of the LCC BHOC, perimeter roads shall be a minimum of 20 m wide between the premises and adjoining vegetation.

Where the road reserve width of perimeters roads is less than 20 m, an APZ shall be established between the perimeter road and the vegetation (such as mown grass) to achieve the balance of the width and ensure 20 m is achieved. These APZs shall be maintained as low-fuel load such that would constitute the APZ to be classified as excluded vegetation per Clause 2.2.3.2 of AS3959.

The design and construction of infrastructure is to ensure accessibility to all existing and proposed infrastructure to emergency services. Access roads, including internal driveways are to follow *Fire hydrant and vehicle access guidelines* (Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, 2019d). This guideline defers to the *Road Planning and Design Manual – 2nd Edition* (Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2021). Access design and construction should incorporate the following parameters:

- Minimum roadway clearance of 3.5 m wide by 4.8 m high to allow access for a fire truck;
- Be accessible in all weather conditions and able to accommodate a vehicle of 15 tonnes for the trafficable road width;
- Road grades must facilitate the safe passage of fire trucks;
- Roads must allow for fire trucks to turn at the end of dead-end roads; and
- Provision is made for fire trucks to turn at the end of dead-end roads (Figure 4-5).

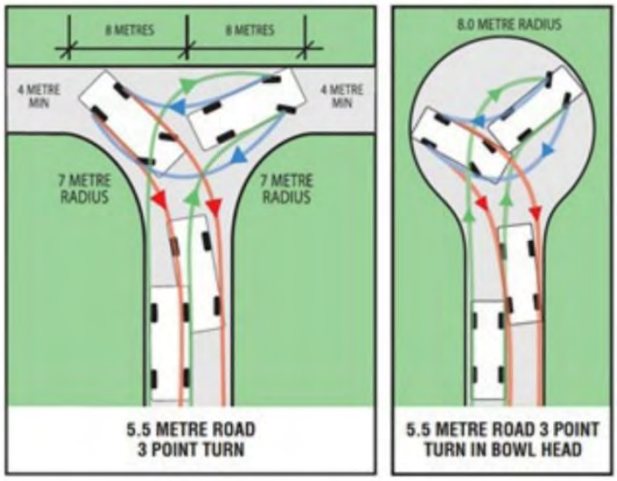


Figure 4-5: Vehicle turning points **(Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, 2019b)**

4.5 Water supply

The water supply network is as per the Desired Standard of Service (DSS) contained in the Logan Water Infrastructure Alliance's Water Master Planning 2019 (Referred to as the Logan Water- Water Management Protocol, 2023).

The proposed development will be conditioned to provide a connection to the mains water supply, including for firefighting purposes. Provision will be made to connect to the water mains supply, with suitable allocation of fire-fighting infrastructure (hydrants) in accordance with the SEQ Water Supply Code and Australian

Standard (AS) 2419.1:2021 *Fire hydrant installations system design, installation and commissioning* (AS 2419.1:2021).

4.6 Bushfire Landscaping Guidelines

4.6.1 Low-hazard vegetation

Landscaping within the site, including areas mapped as low-hazard vegetation (refer to Sections 2.4 and 4.2.1 of this BMP) should utilise plant species that do not exacerbate the level of bushfire threat. Aside from the drainage areas, the landscaping design within the proposed development must not constitute a bushfire threat. The proposed neighbourhood recreation parks, district sports fields, other internal parks, landscape buffers and building setbacks should all be maintained regularly to reduce woody regrowth, weeds and keep grass mown to no more than 100 mm, per exclusions under AS3959 s 2.2.3.2 (f).

These areas are to be maintained in minimal fuel condition comprising only low-threat vegetation as follows:

(i) Establish a minimal fuel zone around buildings of a nominal 10 metres, per BRC s. 8.5.1;
(ii) Landscaping design within the low fuel zone, being consistent with AS3959 s 2.2.3.2(f) to ensure vegetation does not create vertically and horizontally continuous fuel structures that may contribute to bushfire intensity (Figure 4-6);
(iii) Where areas of bushland are to be included as part of landscaping design in the low fuel zone, ensure they are consistent with AS3959 s 2.2.3.2, being less than 0.25 ha in area and not within 20 m of each other or proposed dwellings (Figure 4-7);
(iv) Utilise non-vegetated areas within the development consistent with AS3959 s 2.2.3.2 (e) to provide enhanced separation between buildings and vegetation identified as a bushfire threat external to the site boundaries;
(v) Follow landscape guidance provided within BRC Section 8, and plant section aligned with BRC Section 8.5.2 (2019b), and,
(vi) Utilise 'Fire-Wise' plant species that are resistant to the effects of fire (guidance can be found at http://www.cfa.vic.gov.au/plan-prepare/landscaping-for-bushfire).



Figure 4-6: **Low Threat vegetation (left) and Low Threat public open space (right)**

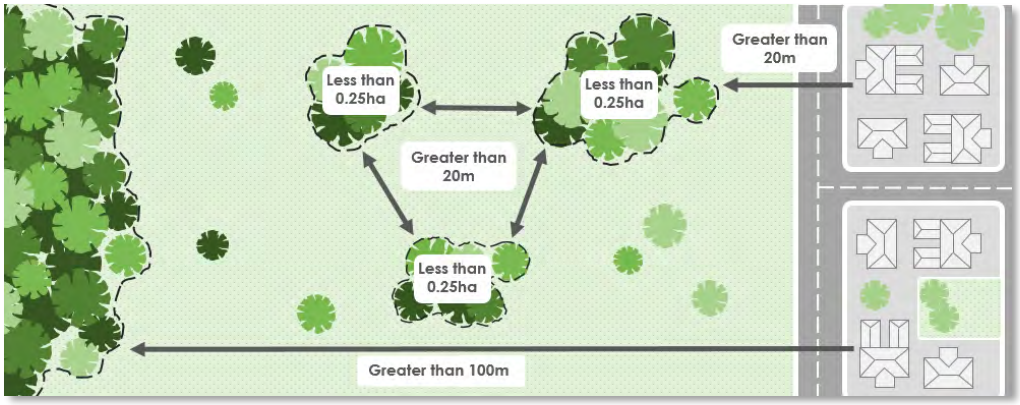


Figure 4-7: AS3959 Exclusions—Low threat vegetation and non-vegetated areas

4.6.2 WSUD / Drainage Areas

Covey has recommended planting within the WSUD areas marked as VHC 29.5 in Figure 2-6 be consistent with a sedgeland community with a minimal shrub/tree layer. The total WSUD planted areas and widths includes the basin bottoms, embankments, tops, and batters.

Alternatively, specific landscape maintenance outcomes may be incorporated into the WSUD areas landscape design plans to ensure these basins remain as low-threat vegetation in perpetuity (e.g. ongoing vegetation maintenance such as mowing, thinning etc.).

5 Performance Criteria and Compliance Assessment

This proposed development will be assessed by EDQ as a Flinders Lakes falls under the Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area. EDQ exists as a State governing body, as such the SPP assessment benchmarks have been assessed within this BMP. Though as the example SPP BHOC does not hold Statutory effect itself, the LCC BHOC will be used for the compliance assessment below.

This BMP has been prepared using the BRC technical reference guideline, which outlines the Assessment Benchmarks outlined within the SPP. This BMP also applies acceptable outcomes to achieve the Performance Outcomes as assigned by Logan City Council's Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code (8.2.3). The Performance Outcomes detailed in the LCC BHOC are addressed in the development design are summarised in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. Assessment of Development against Logan City Council Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code (8.2.3)

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Assessment
For accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessable development		
Location, design and siting of development		
PO1 Development is designed to: a. minimise risk of bushfire hazard. b. provide safe premises. c. create efficient emergency access for firefighting and other emergency vehicles. Note - Planning scheme policy 6 - Management of bushfire hazard provides guidelines on how to achieve this outcome.	**AO1** Development: a. does not increase the number of persons living in, or lots in, the Bushfire hazard area identified on Bushfire hazard overlay map OM-03.00; or b. is on a site that a bushfire hazard assessment prepared in accordance with the methodology in Planning scheme policy 6 - Management of bushfire hazard determines is of low bushfire hazard.	**Satisfies Acceptable Outcome** This bushfire management plan has been prepared in accordance with the methodology outlined in the Logan City Planning Scheme 2015 – Planning Scheme Policy 6: management of bushfire hazard. Asset Protection Zones have been proposed that will provide defendable space for emergency response in the event of a bushfire around the proposed development. It has been demonstrated that the development can be undertaken to ensure all proposed lots will be subject to less than 29 kW/m^2 RHF, which is the assessment benchmark of the State Planning Policy guiding document for bushfire assessment – BRC where this is not achieved, suitably sized Building Envelopes should be designed to ensure residential dwellings are impacted by RHF of less than 29 kW/m^2 . Appropriate BAL construction requirements shall be enforced to the relevant future buildings.

PO2 Development is sited and constructed to minimise the bushfire hazard and maximise the protection of life and property from bushfire. Editor's note - Planning scheme policy 6 - Management of bushfire hazard contains guidance on the preparation of bushfire management plans.	**AO2** Development is located and constructed: a. where there is no bushfire management plan approved by an existing development approval: i. such that the bushfire attack level is less than or equal to BAL-29; ii. away from the most likely direction of a fire front; iii. so that elements of the development least susceptible to fire are sited closest to the bushfire hazard; iv. such that asset protection zones are sited on land with a slope less than 18 degrees; v. such that asset protection zones are entirely within the boundaries of the private property of the development site; or b. where an approved bushfire management plan directs development to be located. Note - BAL = Bushfire attack level is the radiant heat flux a building will experience during a bushfire and is a measure of heat energy impacting on a surface expressed as kW/m^2. BAL is calculated from the following factors; vegetation type, fuel loads, distance to vegetation, Forest Fire danger Index (FDI), flame length, fire behaviour/intensity and slope. BAL is used to determine the required construction level of a building and the size of asset protection zones (inner and outer radiation zones). Further information on calculating the BAL can be obtained from AS3959-2009. Editor's note - Asset protection zones are not located on slopes greater than 18 degrees to ensure maintenance is practical, soil stability is not compromised and the potential for crown/canopy fires is reduced.	**Satisfies Acceptable Outcome** This BMP has been developed with reference to the existing Bushfire Management Strategy for Flinders Lakes Precinct 1 developed by The Consultancy Bureau in 2012. Given the changes to Planning Policy since the development of this BMS, this BMP has subsequently been developed to align with the most recent Planning Policy requirements and guidelines for bushfire assessment. It has been demonstrated that the development can be undertaken to ensure all proposed lots will be subject to less than 29 kW/m^2 RHF, which is the assessment benchmark of the State Planning Policy guiding document for bushfire assessment – BRC where this is not achieved, suitably sized Building Envelopes should be designed to ensure residential dwellings are impacted by RHF of less than 29 kW/m^2 – equating to BAL-29. Appropriate BAL construction requirements shall be applied to the relevant infrastructure. The proposed development provides suitable access along Flinders Lakes Drive and beyond to facilitate emergency service vehicles and is situated to provide suitable egress away from the likely direction of a bushfire from the west to north-east. A perimeter road is located between the bushfire prone vegetation and proposed lots to ensure the elements of the development least susceptible to fire are sited closet to the bushfire hazard. Given the earthworks being undertaken, the proposed development and APZ are positioned on gently sloped terrain (less than 18 degrees), and the development will undergo minimal change to the surrounding topography. Asset Protection Zones have been proposed that will provide defendable space for emergency response in the event of a bushfire around the proposed development. These APZ's are to

		be maintained as having low fuel in perpetuity by undertaking regular mowing activities, such that would constitute the APZ to be classified as excluded vegetation per Clause 2.2.3.2 of AS3959. Radiant Heat Flux calculations have been undertaken using the methodology set out in the SPP/QFES Bushfire Resilient Communities guideline. This methodology is based on the methodology defined in AS3959.
PO3 Reconfiguring a lot ensures that lots are designed to minimise bushfire hazard and provide safe sites for people, property and buildings.	**AO3** Lots: a. are suitable for people, property and buildings by: i. having a bushfire attack level less than or equal to BAL-29; or ii. containing a development envelope area that has a bushfire attack level less than or equal to BAL-29; b. provide asset protection zones that: i. are located on land with a slope less than 18 degrees; ii. are located on the same lot.	**Satisfies Acceptable Outcome** As outlined in previous section (PO2).
Vehicular access and fire maintenance trails		
PO4 Access for fire management and evacuation is provided by access that: a. separates premises from adjoining vegetation; b. is safely accessible by fire fighting vehicles; c. has regular vehicular access points for bushfire management, response and evacuation; d. has regular vehicle passing and turning areas for bushfire management, response and evacuation; e. allows access at all times for fire fighting vehicles; f. allows for maintenance, burning off and bushfire response; g. has vehicular links to an alternative through road; h. is readily maintained. Editor's note - Planning scheme policy 6 - Management of bushfire hazard provides details on alternative solutions for providing fire management access and evacuation	**AO4** Access for fire management and evacuation is provided by vehicular access in the form of a perimeter road: a. with a minimum reserve width of 20 metres; b. located between the premises and adjoining vegetation; c. with a maximum gradient of 12.5 percent; d. constructed to otherwise comply with section 3.4 - Movement infrastructure standards of Planning scheme policy 5 - Infrastructure; e. that has a layout that does not include a cul-de-sac.	**Satisfies Acceptable Outcome** The development NH 3B/C is accessed directly from Flinders Lakes drive. Internally, all-weather trunk, local and connector roads will be constructed throughout the development to facilitate safe and efficient access for fire management and evacuation. A perimeter road has been established between the premises and adjoining vegetation. The road has a minimum reserve width of 20 metres in the majority of areas, and where the width is less than 20 m, APZ areas are proposed (such as mown grass) to maintain low-fuel load such that would constitute the APZ to be classified as excluded vegetation per Clause 2.2.3.2 of AS3959.

Water supply		
PO5 Development has access to adequate water supply for firefighting purposes.	**AO5** Development: a. is connected to a reticulated water supply scheme that has sufficient flow and pressure characteristics for firefighting purposes at all times with a minimum pressure and flow of 10 litres per second at 200kPa; or b. has an on-site water storage in accordance with Table 8.2.3.3.2 - Water storage for firefighting, dedicated or retained for firefighting purposes that is made of fire resistant materials and is: i. a separate tank; or ii. a reserve section in the bottom part of the main water supply tank. Editor's note - The requirement in AO5 is: - in addition to the requirement for potable water supply/storage in AO2 in Table 9.4.3.3.1 - Infrastructure code: accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessable development.; - reflected in AO5 in Table 9.4.3.3.1 - Infrastructure code: accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessable development.	**Satisfies Acceptable Outcome** The development will be connected to a reticulated water supply suitable for firefighting purposes.
For assessable development		
Community infrastructure		
PO6 Community infrastructure is not located in a bushfire hazard area or is able to function effectively during and immediately after a bushfire event.	**AO6** Community infrastructure is: a. not located in a Bushfire hazard area identified on Bushfire hazard overlay map OM-03.00; or b. located to ensure that: i. the core services provided by the community infrastructure is able to function effectively during bushfire events; ii. access to the community infrastructure is not compromised by bushfire events. the safe storage of valuable records, public records and items of cultural or historic significance is able to be maintained during a bushfire event .	**Not Applicable to this development**

Hazardous materials		
PO7 Public safety and the environment are not adversely affected by the adverse impacts of bushfire on hazardous materials including fuels, explosives and flammable chemicals manufactured or stored in bulk on premises.	**AO7** Hazardous materials: a. storage is in compliance with AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids; manufacturing does not occur in a Bushfire hazard area on Bushfire hazard overlay map OM-03.00.	**Not Applicable to this development** Storage or manufacturing of hazardous materials will not occur on site as part of the proposed development.

6 Conclusion

The Flinders Lakes NH 3B/C development site is subject to a High and Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity per SPP BPA mapping, though much of the current site has been cleared of vegetation. Covey has assessed the post-development vegetation landscape per BRC within NH 3B/C and up to 150 metres beyond the development footprint to identify the residual bushfire hazard.

This BMP detailed the bushfire hazards to which the development is exposed and the bushfire mitigation measures required to be implemented to reduce the risk to acceptable levels per *Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience, State Planning Policy State Interest guidance material* (Queensland Government, 2019a) and BRC.

Specifically, this report outlines the required bushfire mitigation measures required for the development to satisfy SPP Assessment Benchmarks and LCC BHOC Assessment Criteria (Section 5).

This BMP has identified that:

- Building Envelopes will need to be incorporated within some residential lots to ensure that proposed dwellings are not impacted by a Radiant Heat Flux (RHF) greater than 29kW/m^2, these include
    - Lots 80-102 within NH 3B
    - Lots 140-144, and 146 within NH 3C.
- Asset Protection Zones shall be established between bushfire prone vegetation and proposed lots where identified,
- The landscape design for proposed stormwater treatment basins aligns with the vegetation hazard class per this BMP, in terms of species selection and vegetation structure; or a lower risk vegetation; and,
    - If the landscaping for the proposed stormwater basins is amended, this BMP may require amendment to reconsider the potential bushfire RHF impact,
- All future landscape design as it is developed within operational works phases of the development shall not exacerbate or increase bushfire prone vegetation from what has been assessed, this includes any planting of vegetation that does not align with Clause 2.2.3.2 of AS3959:2018.

Provided that the bushfire mitigation measures detailed in this BMP are implemented, the bushfire hazard level, bushfire-related risk level and RHF level applicable to the proposed development are not considered unreasonable and should not prohibit the development of the site.

This BMP focused solely on bushfire-related risk and mitigation strategies, and further investigations, such as an engineering services report or ecological assessments, might be required to support a development application.

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Appendix A

Plan of Development – Flinders Lakes – Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

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

Dimensions have been rounded to the nearest 0.1metres.

Areas have been rounded down to the nearest 5m².

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

Source Information:
Site boundaries: Registered Survey Plans.
Adjoining information: DCDB.
Contours:
Aerial photography:
Environment constraints:

Plan of Development Notes:

Approved uses:

- **House (including Secondary dwelling).**
- **Multiple Residential - where a Duplex and indicated with ✱,**
- **Utility installation.**

General

1. Unless amended below, all development must be in accordance with the Development Approval, MP 1.1 and MP 1.2 of the Queensland Development Code (QDC).
2. Maximum building height must not exceed 2 storeys or 9.5m, whichever is the lesser.
3. Maximum building location envelopes are subject to future proposed easements and/or underground services.

Setbacks

4. Setbacks are to be provided as per the Plan of Development Table unless otherwise indicated on plan.
5. All setbacks are measured to the wall unless noted otherwise.
6. The outmost projection of a building may encroach up to 450mm into the setback except where walls are built to boundary.

Built to Boundary Walls

7. Built to boundary wall locations are only allowed where indicated on the Plan of Development.
8. Where a built to boundary wall is nominated on the plan of development:
   - a dwelling may adopt any setback to this boundary provided the part of the dwelling within the non-built to boundary setback (refer Plan of Development Table) does not exceed the lesser of 50% of the side boundary length or 15.0m, except for Traditional lots which it may not exceed 9.0m; and
   - the height of the wall located within the nominated building setback must not exceed 4.5m or the average of 3.5m from the finished ground level.
9. Where built to boundary walls are not indicated, setbacks are to be provided as per the applicable non-built to boundary setback in the Plan of Development Table.

Private Open Space

10. Dwelling house and Duplex:
    a) With ground floor living areas, provide ground floor private open space with a minimum area of 16m² and a minimum dimension of 4m; or
    b) Where only upper floor living areas are provided, a balcony, deck, or rooftop terrace is provided with a minimum area of 6m² and a minimum dimension of 1.5m.
11. All private open space has a maximum gradient not exceeding 1:10.

Privacy

12. Where windows to habitable rooms of a dwelling are within 9m of a habitable room of another dwelling, development incorporates windows that:
    a) Are fully offset from another window of a habitable room in an adjacent dwelling to minimise direct overlooking; or
    b) Have sill heights of 1.5m above floor level; or
    c) Are covered by fixed obscure glazing in any part of the window below 1.5m above floor level; or
    d) Have fixed external screens
13. Development for houses and Duplexes greater than one storey in height that results in a direct view from balconies, terraces decks or roof decks into windows of habitable rooms, balconies, terraces and decks in an adjacent dwelling, ensures that the view is screened from floor level to a height of 1.5m above floor level.
14. Where screening is used, it:
    a) is a solid translucent window or screen; or
    b) perforated or slated panels; or
    c) a fixed louvre, translucent window or screen which has a maximum 25% opening; and
    d) is permanently fixed, durable and designed to complement the development.

Garages & Driveways

12. On villa lots double garages are permitted only on 2 storey dwellings. Single or tandem garages are permitted on single storey dwellings
13. Maximum driveway width where crossing the street verge is: 4.5m for double or larger garages and 3m for single or tandem garages.
14. Where the building is:
    a. 1 storey, the garage door is recessed from the primary road frontage behind the outermost projection of the house by at least 1.0m. This does not apply to a secondary road frontage for a corner lot.
    b. 2 storeys, the garage door is recessed a minimum 1.0m beneath the upper storey of the dwelling.

Car parking

15. Each house or multiple residential dwelling (3 or more bedrooms) must be provided with 2 car parks, one (1) of which must be undercover (e.g. carport or garage).
16. One (1) or two (2) bedroom house or multiple residential dwellings must be provided with one undercover car park.
17. Minimum dimensions for onsite parking provision meet the requirements of AS 2890.1
18. Car parking spaces may be in tandem, provided the spaces are contained within the lot.

Fencing

Fencing constructed on a street frontage or adjacent to public open space is:

a. a maximum height of:
   i: 1.2m, where fence construction is solid or less than 50% transparent; or
   ii: 1.5m, where fence construction is at least 50% transparent; or
   iii: 1.5m and solid where it screens the dwelling's private open space area.
b. not provided; or
c. street frontage fences or walls with less than 25% transparency do not exceed 10 metres in length without some articulation or detailing to provide visual interest.

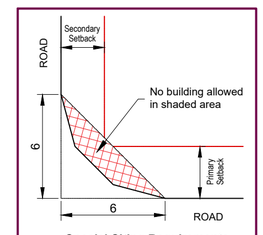
Waste management

Refuse container storage areas are provided which:

a. are enclosed or screened from public view, by a minimum 1.2m high sold fence or wall or dense vegetation; and
b. are large enough to accommodate at least two standard sized refuse containers per dwelling; and
c. have easy access from the container storage area to the street boundary.

Bushfire

Bushfire Asset Protection Zones (APZs) apply to some lots. Refer to the Bushfire Consultant report for details.



Special Siting Requirements for Corner Allotments

Plan of Development Table								
Allotment Topology	**Villa Allotments**		**Premium Villa Allotments**		**Courtyard Allotments**		**Traditional Allotments**	
Typical Allotment Widths	10.5m		12.5m		14.0m & 16.0m		18.0m+	
Elevation	**Ground Floor**	**First Floor**	**Ground Floor**	**First Floor**	**Ground Floor**	**First Floor**	**Ground Floor**	**First Floor**
Front Setback								
Front Wall	3.0m	3.0m	3.0m	3.0m	3.0m	3.0m	3.0m	3.0m
Porch (OMP)*	2.0m	2.0m	2.0m	2.0m	2.0m	2.0m	2.0m	2.0m
Garage	5.0m	n/a	5.0m	n/a	5.0m	n/a	5.0m	n/a
Rear Setback								
Rear	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	2.0m	1.5m	2.0m
Side Setback								
Built to Boundary	0.0m	1.5m	0.0m	1.5m	0.0m	2.0m	0.0m	2.0m
Non Built to Boundary	1.2m	1.5m	1.2m	1.5m	1.5m	2.0m	1.5m	2.0m
Corner Allotments								
Secondary Street Frontage	2.0m	2.0m	2.0m	2.0m	2.5m	2.5m	2.5m	2.5m
Secondary Frontage to a Laneway	1.2m	1.5m	1.2m	1.5m	1.5m	2.0m	1.5m	2.0m
Site Coverage (maximum)	60%		60%		60%		60%	
*	Porches, covered front decks and terraces, and bay windows							
OMP:	Outermost projection							

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Existing Contour 1m Interval
- ✱ Possible Duplex
- ▶ Built to Boundary Wall
- Primary Frontage
- Secondary Frontage

PLAN REF: AU416385 – 14
Rev No: I
DATE: 3 June 2026
CLIENT: PACIFIQ
DRAWN BY: SE
CHECKED BY: CC

0 10 20 30 40 50 **1 : 1,000 @ A1**

FLINDERS LAKES
NEIGHBOURHOOD 3B & 3C
PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT

URBAN DESIGN
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Appendix B

Site Assessment Photos

PO12: *C. citriodora and ironbark species, with a subcanopy of juvenile C. citriodora and Acacia species*





PO14: *Gully with scattered mature E. Tereticnornis, surrounding C. Citriodora and bladey grass*





PO19: *E. tereticornis and C. tessellaris, with a subcanopy comprising Acacia species, Angophora species and occasional juvenile Casuarina species*





PO21*: Vegetation included E. tereticornis, Angophora species, and C. tessellaris, with the understorey dominated by regrowth Acacia species and Lantana camara*





Appendix C

Inferno-BAL Methodology

Inferno-BAL is a module of the Inferno geospatial system designed by Covey Associates, to calculate radiant heat flux and Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) from Method 2 in the AS3925 standard. Rather than calculating radiant heat flux at a single point, Inferno-BAL assesses heat flux at each point within a given area. This allows contours of radiant heat flux to be determined, as well as the maximum potential radiant heat flux and subsequent BAL level over plots and structures. The system is designed to work over very large areas (10s of kilometres) at high spatial resolution (meter scale). All intensive computations utilise graphics processing units (GPUs) where possible allowing the rapid calculation of radiant heat flux over these large spatial scales. The system also utilises a server-driven approach where calculations can be queued until resources are available, then data delivered on request.

The heat flux calculations require the following to determine flame length:

- the vegetation characteristics, i.e., fuel type and fuel load;
- the distance to the vegetation patch;
- the site slope between the calculation point and the vegetation patch; and,
- the effective slope under the vegetation influencing the fire behaviour.

To obtain the above information, Inferno-BAL requires the following inputs:

- a digital elevation map, giving the vertical height above a given datum, and
- a geo-located vector data set consisting of flammable vegetation polygons.
  Each vegetation polygon, or patch, must encode total and surface fuel loads, and fuel type (Forest, Woodlands, Shrublands, Scrub, Mallee, Rainforest, Moorlands or, Grassland – per AS 3959). This can be encoded as a field within the polygon data, or the values can be populated using a code from an auxiliary table.

If required, an additional vector data set representing building envelopes can be included in the model to obtain the aggregate maximum radiant heat flux over spatially specified polygons.

Pre-Processing

Given that (1) radiant heat flux calculations are computationally intensive and (2) Inferno-BAL was designed to be able to calculate radiant heat flux over entire Local Government Areas, each combination of fuel load and fuel type is categorised and the RHF calculations are run only on nearest vegetation type/load combination. Specifically, the software undertakes the following pre-processing actions:

1. Verify the input layers;
2. Rate-of-spread model and fuel load values are populated for each vegetation patch.
   Any patches with an un-burnable fuel type are removed (e.g., VHC 43.6 waterbodies).
3. All combination of fuel type and fuel load are categorised, and each combination assigned an ID.
4. For each unique ID the polygon nearest to the calculation point, is used in radiant heat flux calculations.

An example of this categorisation is shown in Figure 1. The four vegetation patches depicted are classified as ID 1 (Grass fuel type of 1 t/ha fuel load), ID 2 (Grass fuel type of 0.5 t/ha fuel load, and ID 3 (Forest fuel type of 10 t/ha). The radiant heat flux calculation is performed three times, one for each of the nearest ID patches. In this case, the grass patch of ID 1 located at a greater distance from the calculation point (shown with a dashed line) is not included in the radiant heat flux model.

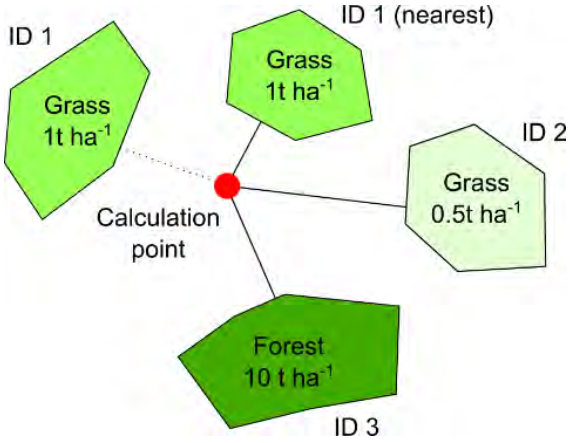


Figure 1 – Pre-processing of vegetation.

Note that this methodology may, in very marginal cases, result in a potential underestimation of radiant heat flux. This would only occur if ID patches at further distances were located on very steep terrain. This shortcoming will be addressed in future revisions of the system.

Distance Calculation

The distance is determined by searching for the point on the nearest edge over all polygons surrounding the calculation point. Once this nearest point is found the direction and distance to the patch can be found from the vector connecting the calculation point to the point on the edge (as shown by the arrow in Figure 2).

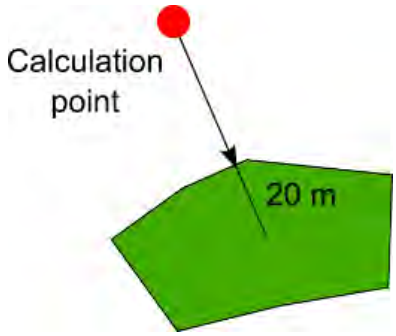


Figure 2 - Path to assess effective slope.

Site Slope Calculation

The site slope is calculated using the arctangent of the difference in elevation over the vector divided by the length of the vector. The site slope is clamped from -20 to 20 degrees, as in the AS3959 Method 2 standard.

Effective Slope Calculation

The effective slope is determined by extending a path 20 m into the vegetation patch (as shown by the dashed line in Figure 2) and calculating the slope over this path, per the method used in site slope calculations. The effective slope is clamped from -15 to 30 degrees, as in the AS3959 Method 2 standard.

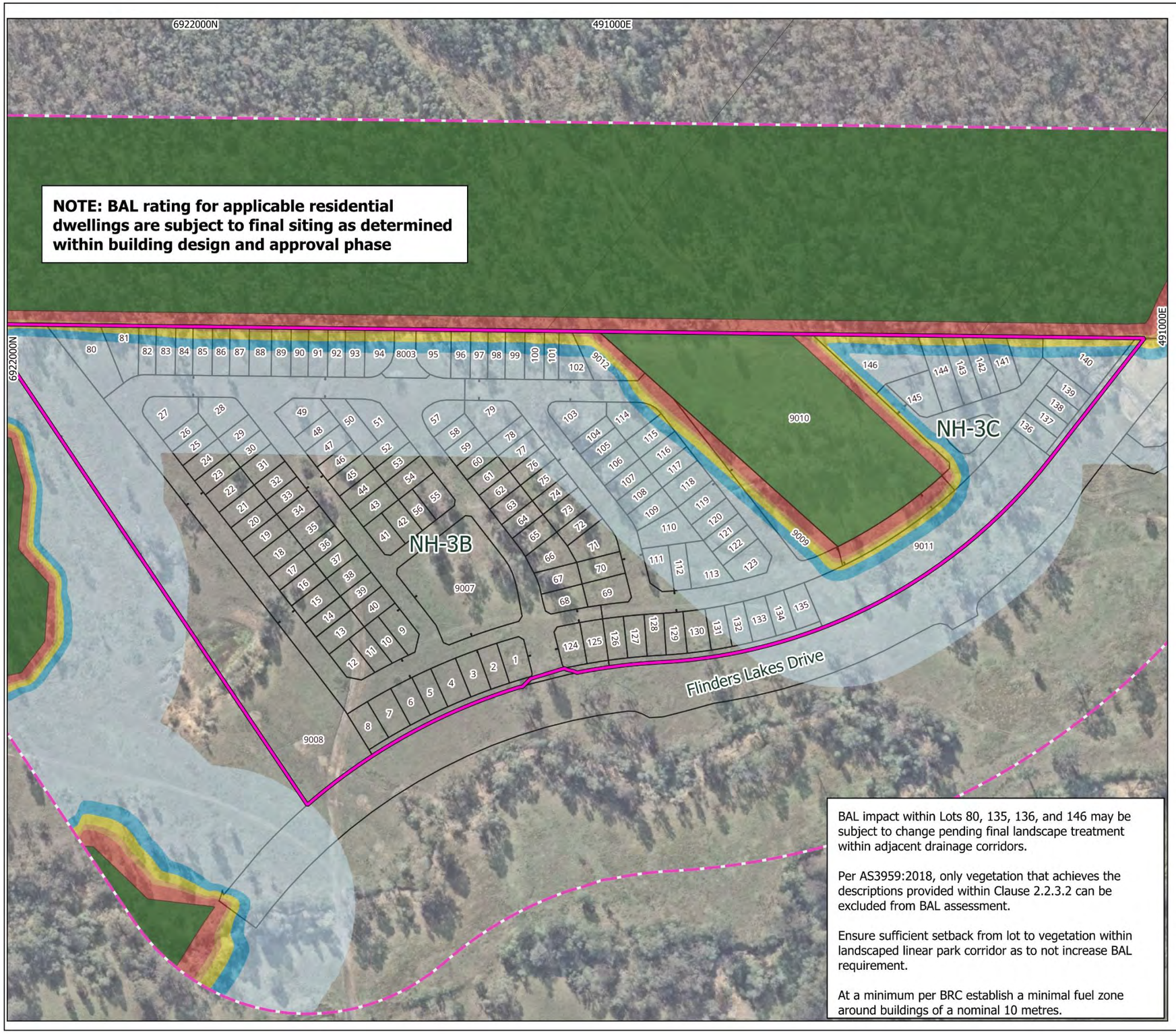
Radiant Heat Flux calculation

The encoded vegetation characteristics from the vegetation vector layer are then used to determine which of the eight AS 3959 rate-of-spread models to adopt. From each of these a model for flame length is used (which may depend on an intermediate fire intensity empirical model for some fuel types, as in the AS3959 standard Eqns. B3, B4 and B5). The flame length is then used in the AS3959 iterative process to determine the flame angle giving the view factor, and hence maximum radiant heat flux, at the calculation point. This step involves some significant assumptions as outlined in the AS3959 standard, including the application of an empirical model for the atmospheric transmissivity (Eq. B9) and use of formula for view factor assuming a rectangular flame with a fixed width (Eq. B8 of AS 3959).

This process is repeated for each of the vegetation IDs and the maximum value over all these calculations is used as the final value of the radiant heat flux. The final steps in the process are to find the maximum radiant heat flux in each polygon plot, if supplied, and to categorise these into the BAL levels and to generate the vector isolines of the radiant heat flux.

Appendix D

Preliminary BAL Impact Map



Legend

Site Information

Neighbourhoods Boundary

3B/C

150m Buffer 3B/C

3B/C

Proposed Lot Layout

NH3BC

Other

Inferno-BAL Modelling Results

Preliminary BAL Assessment

Extent of BAL12.5 zone (12.5kW/m2 to 100m from vegetation)

Extent of BAL19 zone (12.5 - 19kW/m2)

Extent of BAL29 zone (19 - 29kW/m2)

Extent of BAL40 zone (29 - 40kW/m2)

Extent of BALFZ zone (within the length of flame and >40kW/m2)

Bushfire Prone Classified Vegetation (per AS3959)

Forest

Woodland

General

Existing cadastral parcels

Preliminary BAL Assessment

Flinders Lakes Neighbourhood 3B and 3C

0 25 50 75 m

Prelim BAL 3B/C_Option 2_0001

CRS: GDA2020 / MGA zone 56
Date created: 02/06/2026
Author: Aaron Bulfin

Disclaimer: This map has been prepared for the use of the nominated client for the purposes of this project. The information shown is based on spatial data created by Covey Associates Pty Ltd, sourced from third-party datasets and mapping services, including client-provided information and publicly available government and commercial sources. Covey Associates Pty Ltd does not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or currency of the underlying spatial data. Missing information is indicative, not to be used for construction purposes and is subject to spatial limitations.



ATTACHMENT 12

Traffic Report prepared by SLR Consulting

Transport Assessment

Flinders Lakes Precinct 1 Neighbourhoods 3B & 3C

Pacifiq Pty Ltd

1109 Undullah Road,
Flinders Lakes, Queensland 4285

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 620.041435.00001

1 June 2026

Revision: 1.1

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
1.1	1 June 2026	Gareth Davies	Gareth Davies	Kris Stone

Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Pacifiq Pty Ltd (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid. SLR may have used AI in the preparation of this document.

This report is for the exclusive use of the Client. No warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

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Appendix B Road Cross-Sections
Appendix C Connectivity Plan
Appendix D Road Cross-Section Assessment
Appendix E Code Assessment
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E.2 Part C - General Criteria for Residential Construction On All Lots
Appendix F Parking Analysis Plan

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Flinders Lakes is located approximately 50 kilometres south-west of the Brisbane CBD, within Logan City. The site is held under single ownership, with approximately one-third located within the Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area (PDA), as identified by Economic Development Queensland (EDQ), referred to as Precinct 1. The master plan for Flinders Lakes Precinct 1 proposes the development of a sustainable township designed to accommodate approximately 7,282 dwellings and a future population of 18,205 residents. The development comprises a network of walkable neighbourhoods, a central mixed-use town centre, and a substantial employment and enterprise precinct, strategically planned to generate local job opportunities.

The vision and structure for Flinders Lakes has been developed through a collaborative process involving a multi-disciplinary project team. This process has resulted in a comprehensive master plan that establishes a strong foundation for a thriving and connected community. Neighbourhoods 3B and 3C (NH3B/C) are located within the Flinders (Precinct 1) land holding, specifically over (part of) Lot 3 S311896.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

Pacifiq Pty Ltd (Pacifiq) has engaged SLR Consulting Australia (SLR) to prepare a Transport Assessment in support of a Reconfiguring a Lot (ROL) development application for NH3B/C within Precinct 1 of the Flinders Lakes development.

This statement reviews the proposed movement network for NH3B/C Neighbourhood, including the road hierarchy, active transport, public transport, intersection treatments and road cross-sections to confirm that the layout is consistent with the approved Flinders Lakes Context Plan, the endorsed Flinders Movement Network Infrastructure Master Plan (IMP) and the current strategic planning framework for the PDA.

The strategic traffic impacts of the broader Flinders Lakes and PDA development have been addressed through prior strategic modelling and the recent Flinders Lakes Super Lot ROL Transport Impact Statement (SLR Consulting Australia, 12 February 2026). This statement therefore does not re-assess ultimate network impacts; it focuses on the internal movement network and access arrangements for NH3B/C and their consistency with the endorsed framework.

Plans of Development illustrating NH3B/C are included in **Appendix A**.

1.3 References

The following documents have been referenced in the preparation of this statement:

- Flinders Lakes Context Plan (as approved by EDQ);
- Flinders Movement Network Infrastructure Master Plan (IMP) endorsed 14 June 2019;
- Greater Flagstone PDA Development Charges and Offset Plan (DCOP) effective July 2022;
- EDQ Street and Movement Network PDA Guideline No. 06;
- Flinders Lakes Precinct One Land Use and Development Code, Roberts Day, Approved 25 October 2017;

- Flinders Lakes Super Lot Reconfiguration of Lot, Transport Impact Statement, SLR Consulting Australia, Ref 620.041435.00001-R01-v01.0, 12 February 2026;
- Traffic Technical Memorandum Flinders Neighbourhood 3A & 3B, Cardno, 15 October 2019;
- Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) Selection and Design of Cycle Tracks;
- EDQ conditions of approval for the Whole-of-Site Material Change of Use (DEV2017/844); and
- Neighbourhoods 3B and 3C Plans of Development.

2.0 Background Planning and Approvals

2.1 Overview

The traffic and transport planning context relevant to the Flinders Lakes development is informed by a series of strategic modelling, planning and approval processes undertaken at both the Flinders Lakes and broader PDA levels. These include:

i. Mesoscopic traffic modelling prepared by Cardno (2019) to support the original Flinders Lakes Context Plan and Movement Network IMP.

ii. Preparation and endorsement of the Flinders Lakes Movement Network IMP, informed by the Cardno modelling and approved by EDQ.

iii. Mesoscopic traffic modelling prepared by Veitch Lister Consulting (VLC, 2019) for the wider Greater Flagstone PDA using the South Logan Strategic Transport Model (SLSTM).

iv. Preparation of the Greater Flagstone PDA Infrastructure Charging and Offset Plan (ICOP) in 2020 and its replacement by the Development Charges and Offset Plan (DCOP) in 2022, informed by the updated PDA-wide modelling.

These documents collectively establish the strategic movement framework for the PDA and inform both precinct-level planning and the staging of infrastructure delivery.

2.2 Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area

The Greater Flagstone PDA is identified as a priority growth area under the South East Queensland Regional Plan. The PDA comprises approximately 7,200 hectares of development land located around 40 kilometres south-west of the Brisbane Central Business District (CBD) and is planned to accommodate in the order of 138,000 residents and 51,500 dwellings.

The Flinders Lakes development forms part of the southern extent of the PDA. The broader Flinders Lakes site is planned to ultimately accommodate approximately 15,000 dwellings, of which Precinct 1 (the portion within the PDA) is master-planned to accommodate approximately 7,282 dwellings and a future population of around 18,205 residents within a network of walkable neighbourhoods, a central mixed-use town centre and an employment and enterprise precinct. NH3B/C forms part of this Precinct 1 framework.

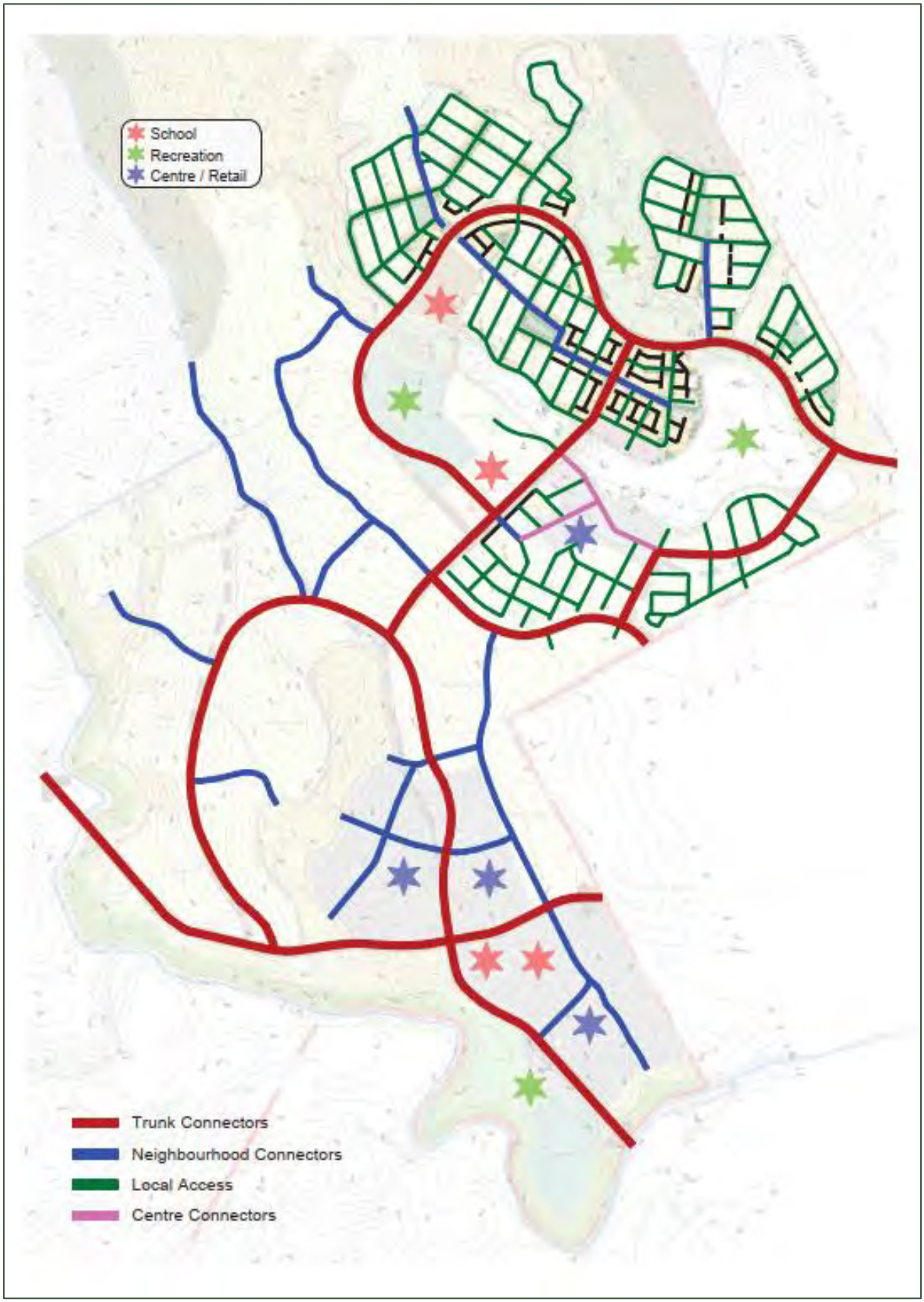
2.3 Endorsed Flinders Movement Network IMP

The transport infrastructure requirements for the subject land were established through the endorsed Flinders Movement Network IMP (14 June 2019), which was informed by mesoscopic traffic modelling prepared by Cardno in 2019 for the Flinders Lakes development. As illustrated in the IMP road network (Figure 1), the planning framework established the:

- Road hierarchy and network alignment;
- Public transport network; and
- Active transport network.

The IMP remains the endorsed baseline for the internal movement network within Flinders Lakes and provides the road hierarchy classifications, indicative cross-sections and active and public transport provisions against which the NH3B/C layout is assessed in Section 4.

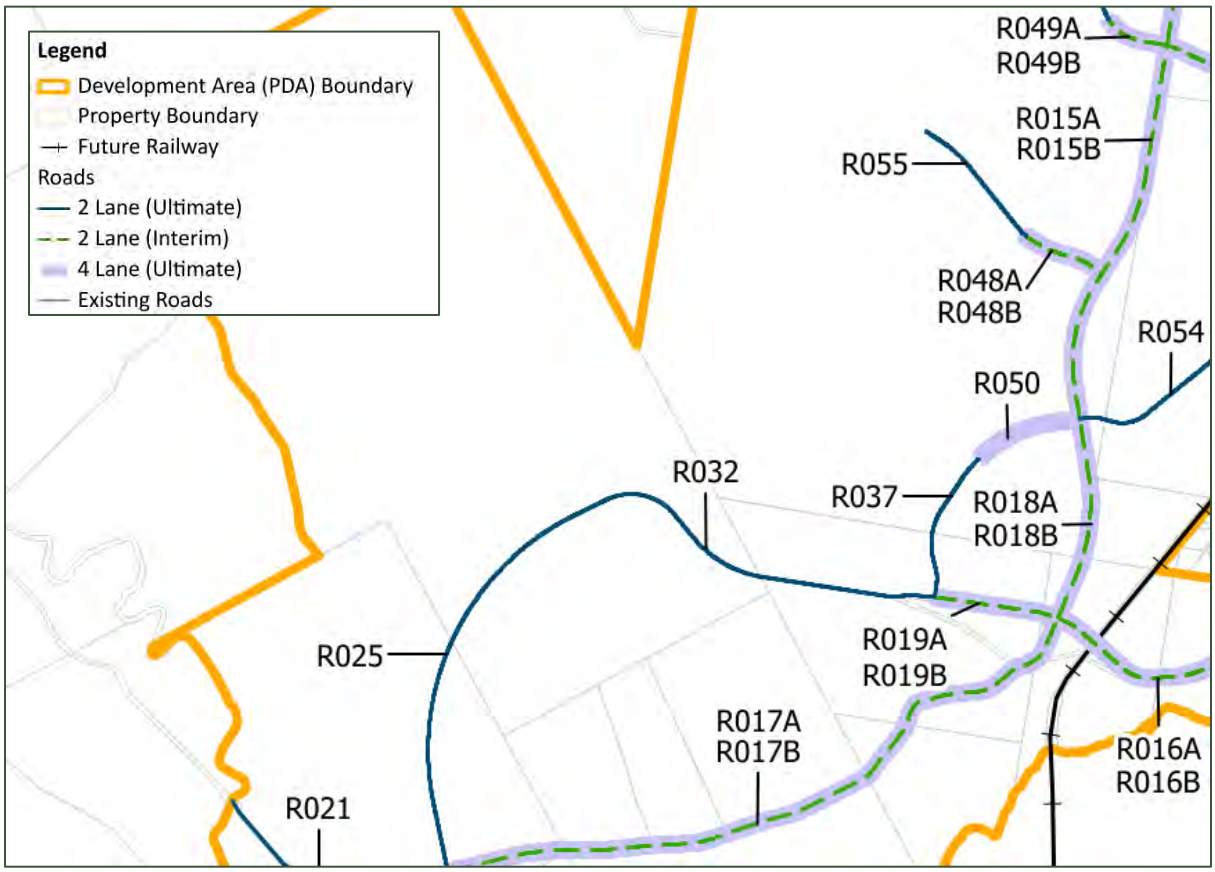
Figure 1 Flinders Lakes Development Movement Network Hierarchy



2.4 Development Charges and Offset Plan (DCOP)

Effective July 2022, the Greater Flagstone PDA Development Charges and Offset Plan (DCOP) was established by EDQ to manage trunk infrastructure planning, funding and delivery across the PDA, replacing the earlier Infrastructure Charging and Offset Plan (ICOP, 2020). The DCOP governs the planning of trunk transport infrastructure relevant to Flinders Lakes, with the principal trunk corridor serving Precinct 1 being R032 (Flinders Lakes Drive) as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 DCOP Transport Trunk Infrastructure



2.5 Traffic Modelling Context

The endorsed IMP was informed by Cardno's 2019 mesoscopic modelling, prepared specifically for the Flinders Lakes development under the planning assumptions applicable at that time. Subsequent PDA-wide modelling prepared by VLC using the SLSTM incorporated broader development areas, including additional 'balance land' not assumed in the original Flinders Lakes modelling, and informs the DCOP.

The two modelling streams adopt different land-use assumptions and assessment extents and consequently forecast different ultimate demands on certain trunk corridors. These differences reflect scope and assumption differences rather than methodological inconsistency, and both remain valid within their respective contexts. The principal point of difference relevant to Flinders Lakes is the long-term cross-section of R032 (Flinders Lakes Drive), where the PDA-wide modelling indicates a transition from a two-lane to a four-lane cross-section may ultimately be required west of the Precinct 1 access intersections to accommodate longer-term growth.

2.6 Relevance to the NH3B/C Application

NH3B/C represents an early stage of development within Precinct 1 and does not rely on the ultimate build-out of the broader PDA road network to function appropriately. The proposed internal layout and access arrangements are generally consistent with the approved Context Plan and endorsed IMP and have been designed so that they:

- Are conservative relative to the proposed and forecast interim level of development;
- Do not preclude the future widening, signalisation or reconfiguration of Flinders Lakes Drive or adjoining intersections identified in the DCOP; and
- Allow future trunk upgrades to be delivered progressively in response to demand as Flinders Lakes and surrounding land develop.

On this basis, while an updated IMP may ultimately be warranted to reconcile precinct-level planning with the latest PDA-wide modelling, such an update is not necessary to support the assessment of the NH3B/C ROL.

3.0 Proposed Development

3.1 Overview

The proposed development comprises a residential subdivision of part of Lot 3 on SP311896, forming Neighbourhoods 3B and 3C within Precinct 1 of Flinders Lakes. The development area is approximately 16 hectares and forms part of the staged delivery of the master-planned Flinders Lakes township. The proposal provides a coordinated network of walkable streets, parks and active transport connections consistent with the approved Context Plan.

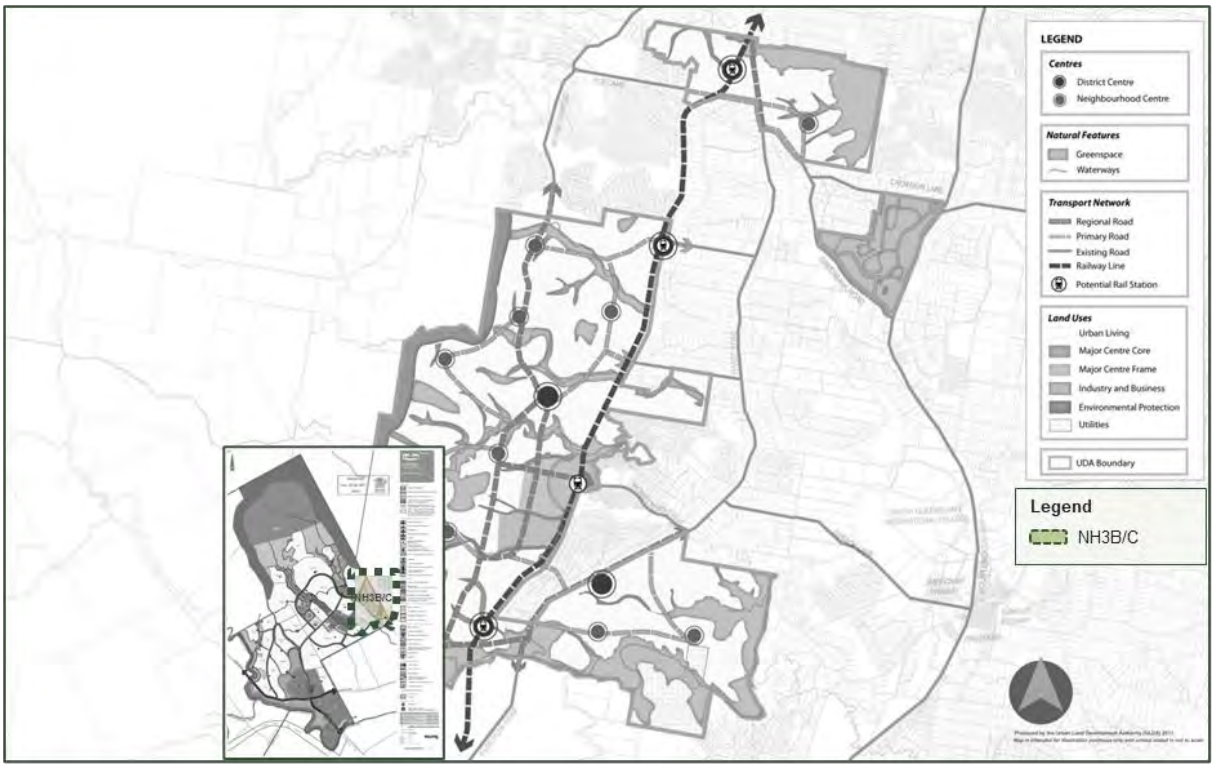
The proposed development comprises:

- 146 residential lots across 4 lot typologies ranging in size from 335 m² to 2,080 m², including 6 lots able to accommodate duplex dwellings;
- a display village and associated car parking, signage and sales office;
- 1 local recreation park comprising 5,000 m²;
- 2 local linear parks;
- a coordinated road network including active transport (cycle) and pedestrian connections; and
- the necessary infrastructure to service the proposed development.

3.2 Site Location

NH3B/C is located within Precinct 1 of the Flinders Lakes development, in the southern extent of the Greater Flagstone PDA, west of the Sydney–Brisbane rail corridor and south of Flagstone City. The development area is approximately 16 ha and forms part of Lot 3 on SP311896. The site location within the PDA and the broader Flinders Lakes holding is illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3 Site location NH3B/C within Precinct 1, Flinders Lakes



3.3 Development Yield

The development yield and key components relevant to the transport assessment are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Development Yield Summary NH3B/C

Development component	Provision
Residential lots	146 lots (4 typologies, 335 m² – 2,080 m²)
Duplex-capable lots (subset of above)	6 lots
Display village	Display homes with associated car parking, signage and sales office
Local recreation park	1 park (5,000 m²)
Local linear parks	2 parks
Road network	Coordinated internal network with active transport (cycle) and pedestrian connections
Approximate development area	≈16 ha

4.0 Movement Network Assessment

4.1 Assessment Scope

The proposed movement network for NH3B/C has been reviewed against the relevant provisions of the endorsed IMP and the EDQ Street and Movement Network PDA Guideline No. 06, having regard to the current DCOP framework. The following elements have been assessed:

- road hierarchy and network alignment (Section 4.2);
- active transport hierarchy including cycle and pedestrian/shared-path facilities (Section 4.3);
- public transport network (Section 4.4);
- intersection treatments (Section 4.5); and
- road cross-sections and design standard (Section 4.6).

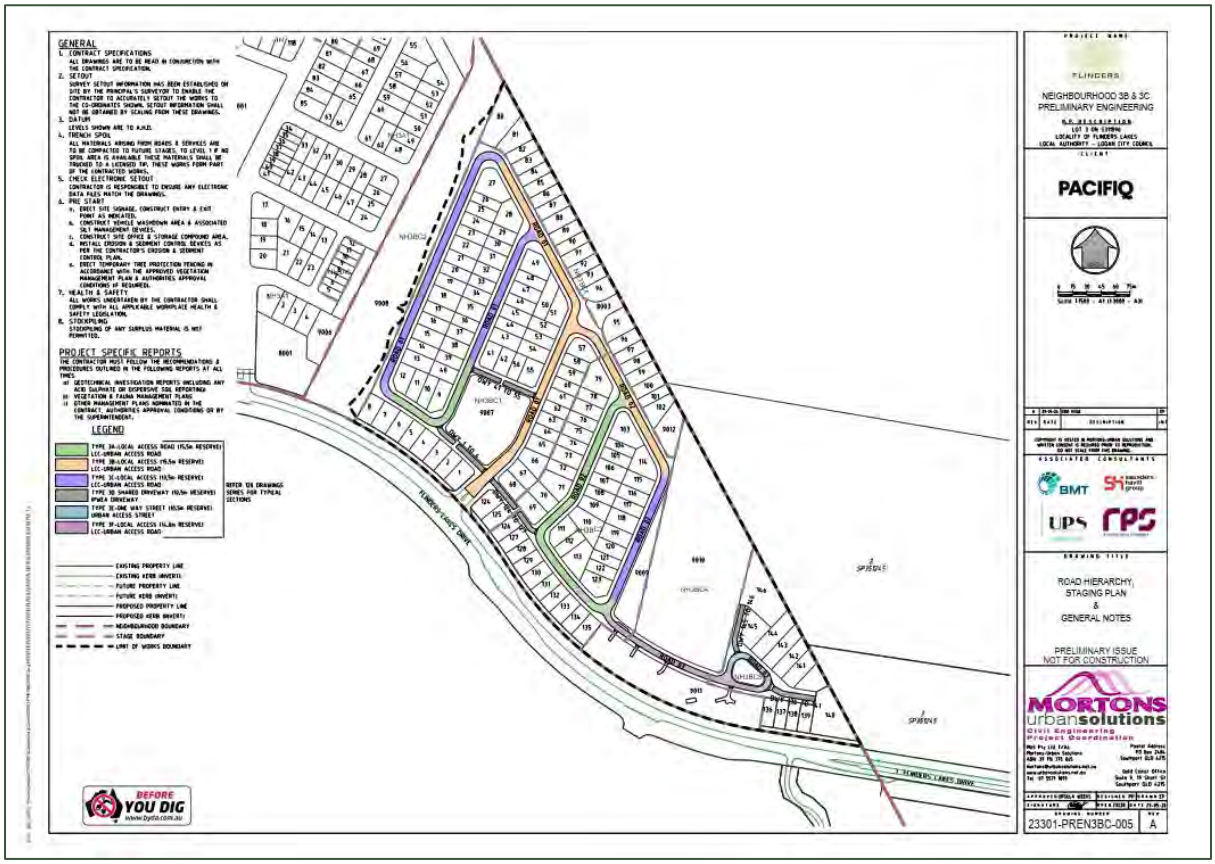
Detailed geometric design, lane configurations, verge treatments and traffic-control devices will be finalised through subsequent Operational Works (OPW) applications to the satisfaction of the Assessment Manager.

4.2 Road Hierarchy

The internal road network for NH3B/C has been planned in general accordance with the approved Flinders Lakes Context Plan and the road hierarchy established in the IMP. The road classifications and corresponding reservation widths shown on the Plans of Development reflect the intended function of each street (having regard to traffic movement, property access, on-street parking provision and integration with pedestrian and cyclist facilities) and are generally consistent with the road hierarchy cross-sections contained in the IMP.

Where minor variations from the indicative IMP alignment occur, the dimensions and classifications shown on the Plans of Development reflect the hierarchical function of each road and remain consistent with the IMP cross-sections. On this basis, the proposed road hierarchy for NH3B/C is considered to conform to the requirements of the IMP. Road cross-sections are shown in **Figure 4** and reproduced in **Appendix B**.

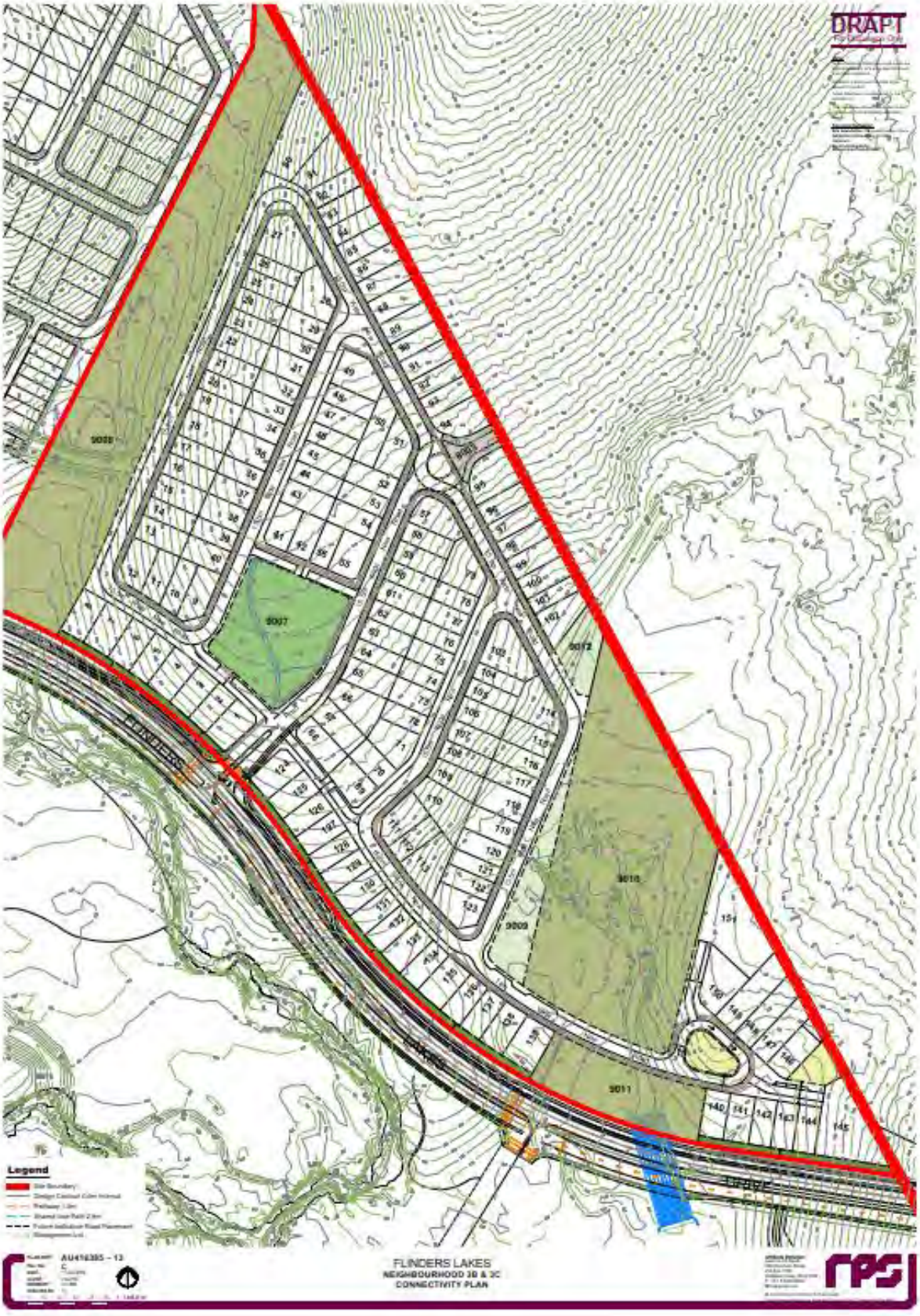
Figure 4 NH3B/C Road Hierarchy within Precinct 1, Flinders Lakes



4.3 Active Transport

Active transport infrastructure has been integrated into the NH3B/C layout in accordance with the approved Context Plan and the IMP active transport network. The provision supports safe and convenient pedestrian and cyclist movement within the neighbourhoods and facilitates connection to the broader active transport network as Flinders Lakes develops. A connectivity plan illustrating the pedestrian and cyclist provision is shown in **Figure 5** and reproduced in **Appendix C**.

Figure 5 Pedestrian and Cyclist Provision within NH3B/C



4.3.1 Cycle facilities

The internal cycle and shared-path connections proposed within NH3B/C connect to the planned active transport network along the higher-order routes (including Flinders Lakes Drive) and are generally consistent with the cycle network shown in the IMP, and the relevant DTMR Selection and Design of Cycle Tracks guidance. The proposed facilities are therefore considered to conform with the active transport hierarchy of the IMP.

4.3.2 Pedestrian and shared-footpath facilities

The footpath and shared-path network is generally consistent with the active transport hierarchy of the IMP. Footpaths are provided to at least one side of all internal streets, with shared paths along key internal connectors and adjacent to parkland, consistent with the relevant IMP and EDQ provisions for the applicable street types. The two local linear parks and the local recreation park provide additional pedestrian permeability and off-road connectivity through the neighbourhoods. On this basis the pedestrian and shared-path network is considered to conform to the requirements of the IMP.

On Local Access Type 3B, two connections to Flinders Lakes Drive were originally proposed with footpaths on both sides of the road. One connection has subsequently been removed to satisfy the Trunk Connector intersection spacing consistent with the EDQ Street and Movement Network PDA Guideline No. 06. As a result, the Local Access Type 3B cross-section now provides a footpath in one verge only although this has limited impact on the pedestrian accessibility of the neighbourhood.

4.4 Public Transport

The proposed internal road framework enables the future provision of public transport within Flinders Lakes consistent with the approved Context Plan and IMP. The internal layout provides appropriate road widths and geometry to accommodate future bus movements on higher-order internal roads and does not preclude the future provision of bus-stop infrastructure consistent with the IMP. The timing and extent of public transport services will be confirmed by broader PDA-wide planning and is expected to be delivered progressively as population thresholds are reached. The NH3B/C layout does not preclude this future delivery.

4.5 Intersection Treatments

The internal intersections within NH3B/C, and the connection points to the higher-order network, are proposed in forms that are consistent with the IMP, the EDQ Street and Movement Network PDA Guideline No. 06, and the Super Lot ROL Transport Impact Statement. Priority-controlled and threshold/raised treatments, where proposed at neighbourhood frontages, are consistent with the relevant DTMR Selection and Design of Cycle Tracks classification.

It is noted Lot 8003 has considered provision for a roundabout should connetion to the adjacent landholding be required.

4.6 Road Cross-Sections and Design Standard

The indicative cross-sections for the internal roads within NH3B/C have been selected to reflect the function of each street type and are consistent with the road-hierarchy cross-sections in the IMP and the EDQ Street and Movement Network PDA Guideline No. 06. The frontage and external road interfaces (including Flinders Lakes Drive) accord with the external typical cross-sections in the IMP, noting that the ultimate cross-section of R032

(Flinders Lakes Drive) will be confirmed having regard to the DCOP, the latest PDA-wide modelling with reference to the Super Lot ROL Transport Impact Statement. The proposed internal cross-sections do not constrain the future delivery of the ultimate trunk cross-section. On this basis the cross-sections and design standards are considered to conform to the requirements of the IMP. **Appendix D** identifies inconsistencies between the IMP and proposed road network hierarchy and associated pedestrian and shared footpath facilities.

5.0 Traffic Generation and Network Impact

The strategic traffic impacts of the Flinders Lakes and broader PDA development have been assessed through the prior strategic modelling underpinning the IMP and DCOP and, most recently, the Super Lot ROL Transport Impact Statement. The traffic generated by the 146 lots within NH3B/C forms part of that endorsed development envelope and does not alter the strategic outcomes.

For context, an indicative order-of-magnitude estimate of the traffic generation associated with NH3B/C at full occupation is provided in Table 2.

The display village is a temporary, off-peak-biased use and is not a determinant of peak network performance. Display village parking and access will be addressed at the relevant Material Change of Use / Operational Works application as the temporary land use is established.

Table 2: Indicative traffic generation NH3B/C

Land use	Yield	Indicative Peak Hour Traffic Generation Rate	Peak Hour Traffic Generation (vph)
Detached / duplex dwellings	146 dwelling lots	≈0.85 vph / dwelling lot	≈124 vph
Display village (interim, off-peak biased)	–	Nominal	Minor
Indicative total	**–**	**–**	**≈124 vph**

On this basis, the NH3B/C development is expected to generate in the order of 120–130 vehicles per hour (vph) in the peak hour periods, and approximately 1,300 vehicles per day (vpd) at completion. This demand is well within the capacity of the planned internal network and the higher-order corridors serving Precinct 1 and is consistent with the development already captured in the endorsed Cardno model and assessed Super Lot application (Ref 620.041435.00001-R01-v01.0). No additional network capacity analysis is therefore considered necessary to support the ROL.

6.0 Flinders Precinct One Development Code Assessment

NH3B/C is located within Precinct 1 and the proposed ROL is assessable against the Flinders Precinct One Development Code (the Code). This section addresses the transport and movement provisions of the Code principally Performance Outcome PO2 and its associated Acceptable Outcomes governing the street network, block structure and lot access, together with the relevant car-parking provisions. The broader movement-network outcomes (road hierarchy, active and public transport) addressed in Section 4.0 also respond to the movement-network intent of the Code. A complete assessment against all provisions of the Code is provided in **Appendix E**.

6.1 Performance Outcome PO2

PO2 requires the street network and lot access to be designed so that the neighbourhood movement network is legible and maintains the safety of vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists. At the block scale, the primary intent of PO2 is network permeability (pedestrian and cyclist connectivity through the block structure) supported by a legible, low-speed street environment. The proposed layout is assessed against the associated Acceptable Outcomes below, with non-compliance with an Acceptable Outcome assessed against PO2.

6.2 Street Network and Lot Access AO2.1 and AO2.2(a)

AO2.1 requires each lot to have access to a formed public road (directly or via a registered access arrangement), with no direct vehicle access from a connector street or higher-order road unless supported by traffic planning analysis. All lots within NH3B/C take access from the internal street network, and no lots are proposed to access directly onto a connector or higher-order road. The layout is therefore consistent with AO2.1.

AO2.2(a) requires a grid or modified grid street pattern responsive to site characteristics. The proposed layout is a modified grid that responds to the site's geometric constraints including the diagonal PDA boundary to the east, the open space reserve to the west, and the triangular overall site form. On this basis the layout is considered consistent with AO2.2(a).

6.3 Block Length AO2.2(b)

AO2.2(b) nominates a maximum block length of 200 m. The western north-south access street includes a block of approximately 240 m on a straight alignment between cross-street intersections, which does not comply with AO2.2(b). The development is therefore assessed against PO2. Notwithstanding the departure from the Acceptable Outcome, the exceedance is considered acceptable against PO2 for the following reasons:

- The approximate 40 m exceedance (in the order of 20% above the 200 m threshold) is modest, and arises from the spacing required to accommodate lot depths to both sides of the street while maintaining the minimum lot sizes required under the Code;
- Pedestrian permeability is maintained through the block structure – the 5,000 m² local recreation park is located mid-subdivision and provides a passive pedestrian node within the block, and the two local linear parks provide additional off-road connectivity;
- The affected street is an Access Street Type 2 carrying a forecast volume of less than 1,500 vehicles per day, well within the 2,500 vpd threshold for this street type

under Table 2.1 such that the permeability and safety implications of the extended block are reduced relative to a higher-order street; and

- The street network remains legible, terminating at defined intersections at each end with clear sightlines along the alignment.

On this basis, the street layout is considered to satisfy PO2 notwithstanding the departure from AO2.2(b).

6.4 Lot Frontage and Remaining Provisions AO2.6 and Car Parking

AO2.6 requires lots to provide the minimum frontage for their type. The proposed lot frontages generally exceed the 12.5 m minimum and are consistent with AO2.6 and the road cross-sections are consistent with the IMP and EDQ Street and Movement Network PDA Guideline No. 06., Notwithstanding, a parking analysis plan has been prepared by RPS illustrating an indicative on-street parking provision (**Appendix F**).A total of 114 visitor car parking spaces are provided where 114 visitor car parking spaces are required satisfying the required 0.75 visitor car parking spaces per dwelling.

The remaining transport and car-parking provisions of the Code (including the active transport, public transport and parking outcomes) are addressed in **Appendix E**, with the relevant movement-network elements supported by Section 4 of this statement.

6.5 Development Code Compliance Summary

The assessment of the transport and movement provisions of the Code is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Flinders Development Code Transport Provisions Compliance Summary

Ref	Acceptable / performance outcome	Assessment	Status
PO2	Street network and lot access legible and safe for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists	Satisfied via AO2.2(a) and the permeability-based performance case for AO2.2(b)	**Performance**
AO2.1	Lot access to a formed public road; no direct access to a connector / higher-order road unless supported by traffic analysis	All lots take access from the internal street network (confirm against PoD)	Compliant
AO2.2(a)	Grid or modified grid responsive to site characteristics	Modified grid responsive to the diagonal PDA boundary, the western open space reserve and the triangular site form	Compliant
AO2.2(b)	Block lengths no greater than 200 m	240 m straight block does not meet the AO; satisfies PO2 (Section 6.3)	**Performance**
AO2.6	Minimum lot frontage	Lot frontages generally exceed the 12.5 m minimum, parking analysis plan provided in Appendix F	Compliant
AO11, AO16, AO24 & parking	Remaining transport and car-parking provisions	Addressed in Appendix E	Compliant

7.0 Summary and Conclusions

This Transport Assessment has reviewed the proposed movement network for the NH3B/C ROL application within Precinct 1 of Flinders Lakes, over part of Lot 3 on SP311896. Based on the assessment documented herein, it is concluded that:

- The proposed road hierarchy, active transport, public transport, intersection treatments and road cross-sections are generally consistent with the approved Flinders Lakes Context Plan, the Flinders Precinct One the endorsed Flinders Movement Network IMP, and the EDQ Street and Movement Network PDA Guideline No. 06;
- The street network, block structure and lot access satisfy Performance Outcome PO2 of the Flinders Precinct One Development Code with the layout consistent with AO2.2(a) as a modified grid responsive to site characteristics, and the 240 m block length addressed through a permeability-based performance case under PO2;
- NH3B/C represents an early stage of development within Precinct 1 and does not rely on the ultimate build-out of the broader PDA road network to operate appropriately;
- The layout is conservative relative to the current level of development and does not preclude the future trunk upgrades to Flinders Lakes Drive (R032) and adjoining intersections contemplated by the DCOP and the latest PDA-wide modelling;
- The indicative traffic generation of the development is within the capacity of the planned network and is already captured within the endorsed strategic modelling; and
- The detailed geometric design, lane configurations and traffic-control devices will be finalised through subsequent Operational Works applications to the satisfaction of the Assessment Manager.

On this basis, the proposed NH3B/C ROL can be supported from a traffic and transport perspective, subject to detailed design and future infrastructure delivery being addressed through subsequent development applications and Operational Works approvals as required.

8.0 RPEQ Certification

This traffic assessment and report has been prepared under the direct-supervision of a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) who is experienced in traffic engineering and transport planning. The report is endorsed by that RPEQ accordingly.

Sincerely,

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd



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Team Leader – Transport Advisory