Environmental Assessment Report

247 – 287 Park Ridge Road, Park Ridge, Queensland 4125
Prepared for Crestmead Land Pty Ltd
9 August 2022

11189 E

saunders havill group

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Table of contents

1. Introduction 1
   - 1.1. Property summary 2
   - 1.2. Purpose of the report 2
2. Ecological assessment methodology and process 5
   - 2.1. Desktop analysis methodology 5
   - 2.2. Field survey methodology 6
     - 2.2.1 Observational survey for significant flora and fauna, habitat trees and biodiversity values 6
     - 2.2.2 GPS tree plot 6
     - 2.2.3 Ground-truthing of vegetation communities 7
     - 2.2.4 Local waterway assessment 7
3. Environmental constraints 8
   - 3.1. *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* 8
   - 3.2. *Nature Conservation Act 1992* 11
   - 3.3. *Vegetation Management Act 1999* 12
   - 3.4. *Biosecurity Act 2014* 16
   - 3.5. Koala Legislation - Planning Regulation 2017 – Schedule 11 16
   - 3.6. Other environmental searches 18
   - 3.7. Town planning instruments 19
     - 3.7.1 Logan City Council Planning Scheme 19
4. Ecological survey results 23
   - 4.1. General site survey details 23
     - 4.1.1 Connectivity 25
   - 4.2. Flora survey results 27
     - 4.2.1 Introduced species 29
   - 4.3. Fauna survey results 32
   - 4.4. Threatened species 33
     - 4.4.1 Threatened flora 33
     - 4.4.2 Threatened fauna species 35
   - 4.5. LCC Minor Waterway 35
   - 4.6. Vegetation Management Areas 36
   - 4.7. Koala habitat area 37
5. Development assessment 39
   - 5.1. Proposed development 39
   - 5.2. Offsets 39

5.3. Potential impacts 67
5.3.1 Weeds 67
5.3.2 Vehicle movements 67
5.3.3 Earthworks 67
5.3.4 Light emissions during construction 68
5.3.5 Noise and vibration 68
5.3.6 Waste disposal 68
5.3.7 Hazardous and dangerous goods 68
5.3.8 Increased human presence 69
5.4. Ongoing disturbances 69
5.4.1 Vehicle strike 69
5.4.2 Noise and light 69
5.5. Management and compensatory measures 70
5.6. Vegetation Management Plan 70
5.7. Fauna Management Plan 70
5.7.1 Rehabilitation Management Plan 71
6. Conclusion 72
7. Appendices 74

Figures

Figure 1:	Site context	3
Figure 2:	Site aerial	4
Figure 3:	Regulated vegetation management map	14
Figure 4:	Regulated vegetation supporting map	15
Figure 5:	Koala provisions	17
Figure 6:	LCC zoning	20
Figure 7:	LCC vegetation management areas	21
Figure 8:	LCC waterway corridors and wetlands	22

Tables

Table 1:	Property summary	2
Table 2:	EPBC Act PMST search results	9
Table 3:	NC Act wildlife online search results	11
Table 4:	Weather conditions	23
Table 5:	Native flora species recorded on-site	27
Table 6:	Exotic/weed flora species detected on-site	29
Table 7:	Fauna recorded on-site	32

Plans

Plan 1:	Field Survey Effort	26
Plan 2:	Development Assessment	40
Plan 3:	Offset Assessment	66

Acronyms

DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Qld)
DAMS	Development Assessment Mapping System
DES	Department of Environment and Science
DSDMIP	Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning
EAR	Ecological Assessment Report
EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)
EVNT	Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened as listed under the NC Act
LCC	Logan City Council
MCU	Material Change of Use
MLES	Matters of Local Environmental Significance
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
NC Act	Nature Conservation Act 1992
NCAR	Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020
NCPR	Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020
PA	Planning Act 2016 (Qld)
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PR	Planning Regulation 2017 (Qld)
ROL	Reconfiguration of a Lot
SARA	State Assessment Referral Agency (part of DSDMIP)
SPP	State Planning Policy 2017 (Qld)
VM Act	Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld)
SRI	Significant Residual Impact

1. Introduction

The Environmental Management Division of Saunders Havill Group (SHG) was engaged by Crestmead Land Pty Ltd to undertake an ecological assessment of their project site at Park Ridge Road, Park Ridge, described as Lots 1 – 6 on RP104726. Specifically, SHG was requested to undertake a tree plot assessment and watercourse evaluation of the site as well as review potential development constraints provided within this Ecological Assessment Report. Further an assessment of offset requirements for impacting *Logan City Council* (LCC) vegetation management areas is provided. This report provides a review of the site's ecological values in accordance with Commonwealth, State and Local Government legislation.

Notably, a development application (MCUI/15/2011) lodged in 2011 over the six (6) lots assessed in this report and a further one (1) lot under a separate application was accepted in 2012, gaining Preliminary Approval to vary the effect of the *Logan City Planning Scheme 2006*. Subsequently, the Preliminary Approval advised that development undertaken within the application areas were conditioned to be completed within 10 years from the approval taking effect; that is 20 December 2012. Therefore, the approval is current until 20 December 2022.

The proposed development is for the creation of Creastmead Logistics Estate South which will require the Reconfiguration of Lot (ROL) 1 – 6 RP104726 into five (5) allotments with associated roads, detention basin and sewer pump station. The site is located within the suburb of Park Ridge within the Logan City Council Local Government Area and is zoned Emerging Community. In total, the site is approximately 21.06 hectares (ha) containing a plant nursery with associated infrastructure, dam features and open space (refer **Figure 1**). Contextually the site is surrounded by mixed use areas with agricultural areas, large lot residential areas south, east and west of the site and under construction, approved or future development applications, including Heritage Park Industrial Estate, to the north. Park Ridge Road traverses along the northern boundary and state infrastructure Park Ridge Connector Road is proposed to run directly east of the site (refer **Figure 2**).

From an environmental perspective, the site is largely unconstrained under State Government overlays and legislative provisions. Remnant vegetation is absent from the site with historical clearing and agricultural uses in the region resulting in the site and much of its surrounds being mapped as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation, with exception to an area of Category C (high-value regrowth) vegetation remaining along the south-west of Lot 2 on RP104726. The site is not within a Koala Priority Area (KPA) however, a core Koala Habitat Area (KHA) are adjacent the west of the site. A small portion of this western KHA is mapped within the site however the Preliminary Approval development application that is applicable to this site precedes the current koala framework and therefore clearing is exempt; this will be discussed in further detail in **Section 3**.

Areas of the site are mapped under the LCC Planning Scheme with a local waterway mapped in the south-west of the site. The waterway area is also mapped as LCC primary vegetation management areas (VMA) with the remainder of the southern six lots mapped as secondary VMA. Further discussion on these constraints is provided in **Section 3**.

The proposed development is for the creation of five allotments with associated roads, detention basin and sewer pump station for industrial use (refer **Appendix A**) and will require the removal of the vegetation on-site.

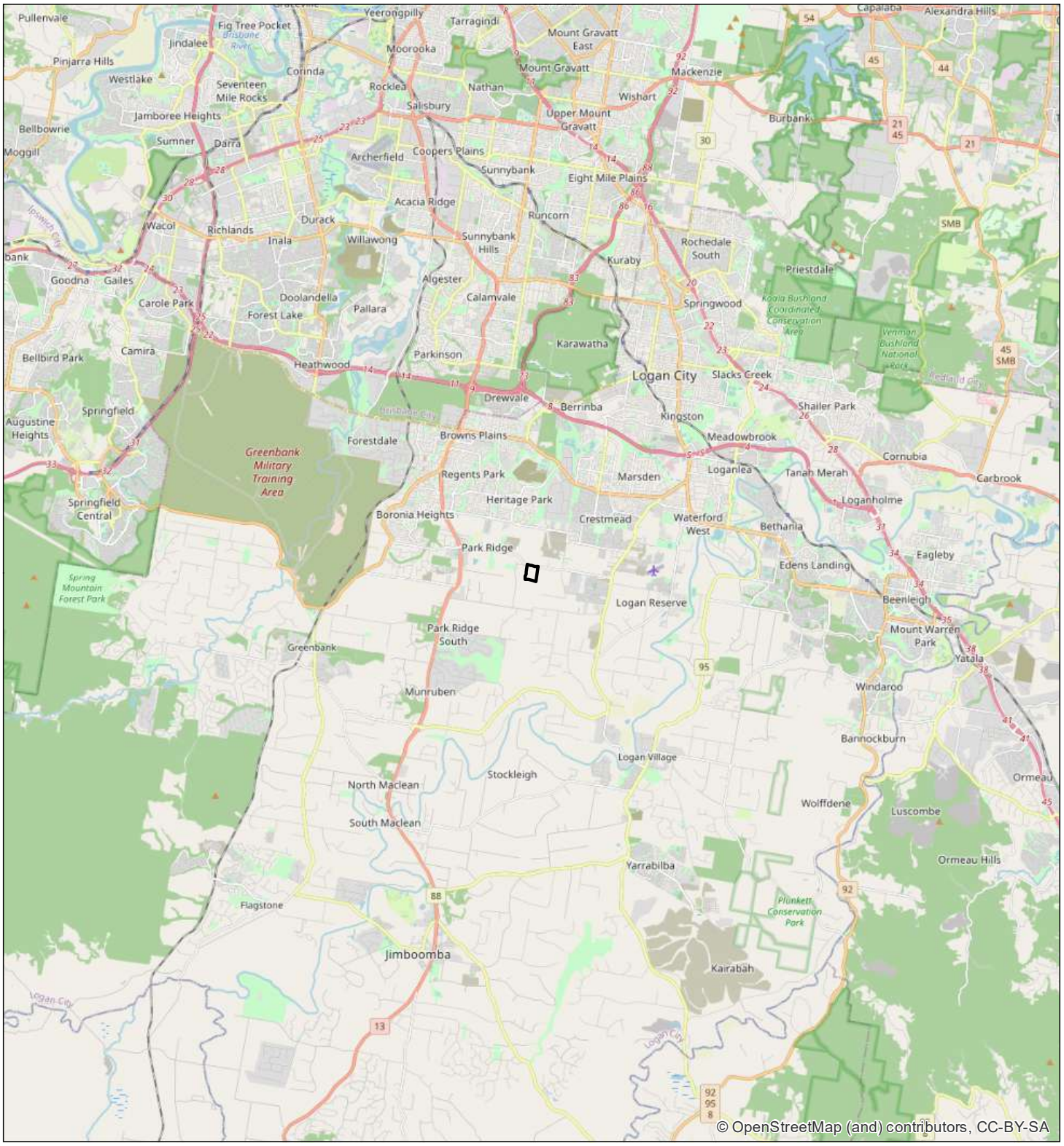
1.1. Property summary

Table 1: Property summary

Address	247 – 287 Park Ridge Road, Park Ridge, Queensland 4125
Area (ha)	21.06 ha
Lots	Lots 1 – 6 on RP104726
VM Act 1999	Category X (non-remnant) – 20.88 ha Category C (high-value regrowth) – 0.18 ha
MSES	MSES – Wildlife Habitat (endangered or vulnerable) MSES – Wildlife Habitat (special least concern animal) MSES – Wildlife Habitat (koala habitat area – core) MSES – Regulated Vegetation (Category C – endangered or of concern) MSES – Regulated Vegetation (essential habitat)
Koala Habitat	Not within KPA Koala Habitat Area present along the western boundary
LGA	Logan City Council
Planning Scheme	Logan City Planning Scheme
Zone	Emerging Community
Environmental overlays	Biodiversity Area Primary vegetation management area Secondary vegetation management area Matters of both State and Local Environmental Significance Matters of Local Environmental Significance Waterway Corridor and Waterways

1.2. Purpose of the report

The purpose of this EAR is to present the outcomes of fauna surveys, identify additional environmental site constraints, assess the potential of the project to impact on ecological features and respond to relevant Logan City Planning Scheme Policies and Codes.



Legend

Project boundary

Figure 1

Site Context

Pointcorp
Heritage Park
Pty Ltd

File ref. 11189 E Figure 1 ROL5 Site Context B
Date 25/07/2022
Project CRESTMEAD LOGISTICS ESTATE

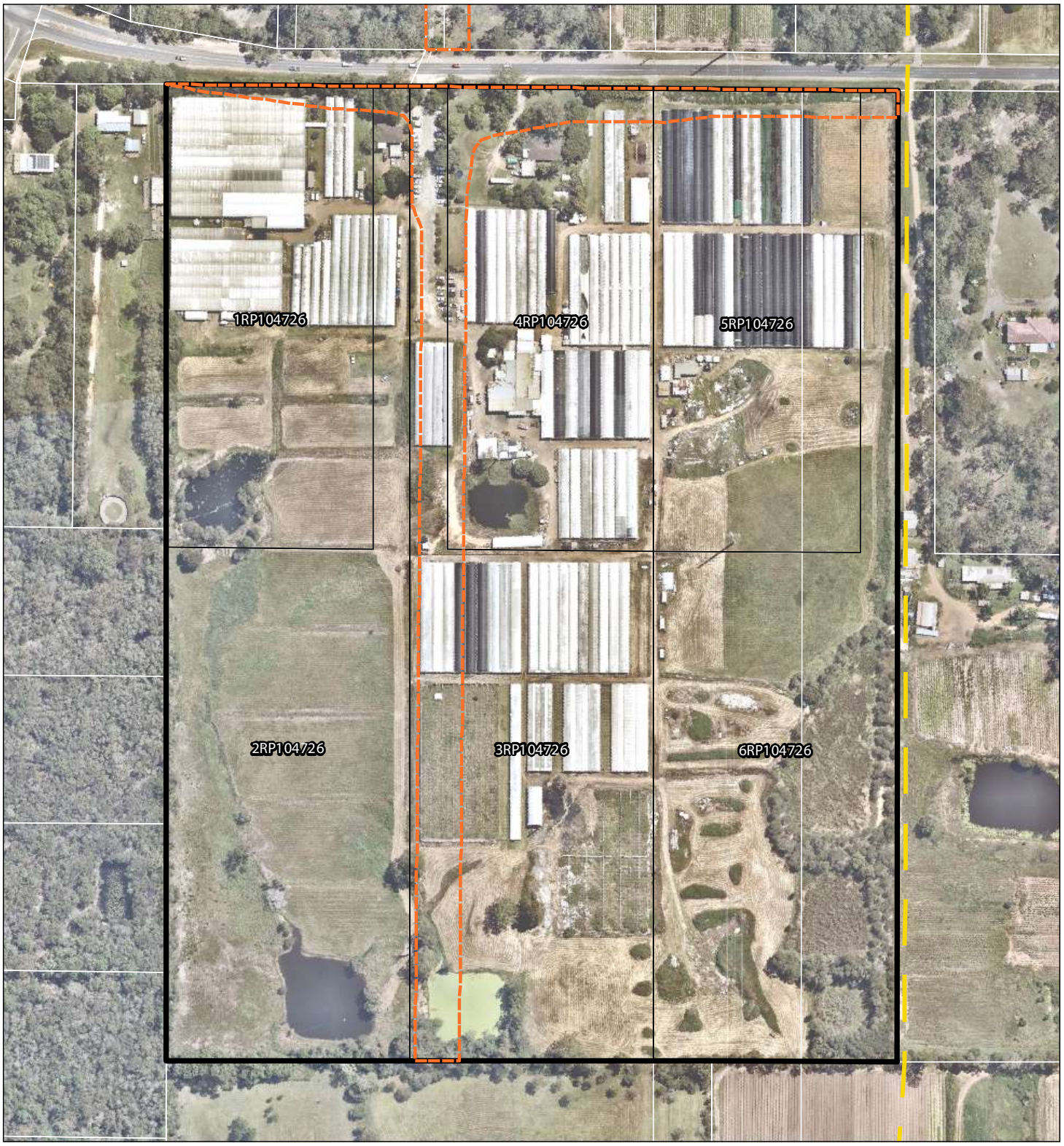
0 2 4 6 8 km

N

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

saunders havill group

Layer Source: © State of Queensland 2022



Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Project boundary
- Project allotments
- Proposed trunk collector road boundary
- Future Park Ridge connector road

Figure 2

Site Aerial

Pointcorp
Heritage Park
Pty Ltd

File ref. 11189 E Figure 2 ROL5 Site Aerial B
Date 25/07/2022
Project CRESTMEAD LOGISTICS ESTATE

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

Scale (A4): 1:3,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

N

saunders havill group

Layer Source: © State of Queensland 2022, Nearmap 2022

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. Development analysis; and
5. Conclusion and recommendations.

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

2.1. Desktop analysis methodology

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

- Commonwealth Matters of National Environmental Significance 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 and BioMaps;
- 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 and Waterway for Waterway Barrier Works under the *Fisheries Act 1994*;
    - Watercourses under the *Water Act 2000*;
    - Weeds under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*;
    - Coastal Development and Tidal Works (SARA Coastal Protection) under the Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995; and
    - Matters of State Environmental Significance under the State Planning Policy (SPP) (i.e. wetland protection areas, koala habitat, etc.); and relevant planning scheme documents and maps.
- Logan Planning Scheme 2015 documents and overlay maps.

A review of aerial photography history was undertaken to assist with the broad delineation of vegetation communities and to identify historical patterns and their potential effects on current local vegetation communities. These images indicate that parts of the site underwent clearing in the early 1980's for residential purposes, with the remaining vegetation remaining relatively untouched. By 2013 the majority of the site had been cleared for nursery activities.

2.2. Field survey methodology

Ecological field surveys were conducted on the subject site in the attempt to confirm presence of potential matters of ecological significance (MNES, MSES and MLES).

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

The application area was walked to ensure all flora and fauna species were identified and recorded. Particular attention was paid to any threatened species listed as possibly occurring within or proximal to the application area. Specific micro-assemblages, which may support these threatened species, were also recorded when observed.

The observational survey included identification of ecological features and values such as broad vegetation communities, fauna habitats, and ecological corridors. Recording fauna habitat features within the application area included identification of habitat trees present. Specific attention was paid to flora and fauna species listed as significant under Logan City Council legislation.

2.2.2 GPS tree plot

A tree plot survey was conducted across the site to locate and describe the vegetation values, specifically focusing on locating and identifying all trees within the Secondary Vegetation Management Area with a DBH greater than 100 mm (measured at 1.4 m above ground). Furthermore, any trees that met the LCC habitat tree definition across the site were also recorded.

A handheld GPS device (Trimble) is used to record sub-metre accurate locations (in some cases use survey accurate locations), and the following parameters of each tree specimen 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 is measured using the standard method of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH);
- height of the tree is measured using a laser rangefinder with three-point measurement capability (inclinometer);
- canopy spread;
- health assessment (canopy, trunk); and
- habitat values (for example, presence and/or number of hollows, nests, termites, scratches, scats).

The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) of the tree was calculated using the formula outlined in Australian Standard AS4970-2009 – Protection of Trees on Development Sites (TPZ = DBH x 12). A TPZ should not be less than 2 metres (m) and no greater than 15 m (except where crown protection is required). The Structural Root Zone (SRZ) was calculated using the measured DBH and the following formula:

SRZ radius = (DBH x 50)0.42 x 0.64.

For tree plot locations refer to **Plan 1**, and for the associated tree schedule refer to **Appendix E**.

2.2.3 Ground-truthing of vegetation communities

Vegetation was ground-truthed and assessed against current VMA regional ecosystem mapping and pre-clear mapping. Surveys were undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the LCC.

A comprehensive flora survey was undertaken using a methodology consistent with the established formats used by the Queensland Herbarium (Neldner et al. [2005]; Hnatiuk et al. [2009]). Survey methodology comprised an initial visual audit, followed by quantitative assessment of vegetation associations and communities.

2.2.4 Local waterway assessment

A waterway assessment focused on the local waterway mapped within the south-west of the site were completed during field surveys. 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.

Results of the assessment are presented in **Section 4**.

3. Environmental constraints

A detailed set of searches was completed to evaluate potential environmental constraints impacting the subject site prior to the commencement of field surveys (refer **Appendix B**). This included a desktop analysis of Commonwealth, State and Local Government environmental databases and overlay mapping, outlined as 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;
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) listed threatened species on and around the site using the wildlife online database search tool;
- public environmental databases including Atlas of Living Australia;
- State Government environmental overlay mapping including:
    - regulated vegetation management and vegetation supporting maps under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA);
    - flora survey trigger areas under the NCA;
    - fish habitat under the *Fisheries Act 1994*;
    - watercourses under the *Water Act 2000*;
    - weeds under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*; and
    - matters of state environmental significance (MSES) under the *State Planning Policy 2017* (SPP); and
- LCC Planning Scheme documents and maps.

3.1. *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation is the EPBC Act. The EPBC Act aims to protect and manage matters of environmental significance, which include nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places.

A search using the Commonwealth's Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) was conducted for the site. The search provides a list of wetlands of international significance, threatened ecological communities and threatened species, migratory and marine-listed species which have the potential to be temporarily or permanently located within a 5 km radius from the central point of the site. lists a summary of these results relevant to the site. The complete results of this search are included in **Appendix C**.

Table 2: EPBC Act PMST search results

Wetlands of International Importance		
Moreton Bay – 20 – 30 km upstream		
Threatened Ecological Communities		
Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community (Endangered) – Community may occur within area		
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland (Endangered) – Community known to occur within area		
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia (Critically Endangered) – Community may occur within area		
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains (Endangered) – Community may occur within area		
Swamp Tea-Tree (*Melaleuca irbyana*) Forest of South-east Queensland (Critically Endangered) – Community may occur within area		
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland (Critically Endangered) – Community may occur within area		
Threatened Species		
Scientific name	**Common name**	**Status**
Birds		
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	Endangered
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover	Vulnerable
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen's Fig-parrot	Endangered
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	Vulnerable
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	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
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew	Critically Endangered
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button-quail	Vulnerable
Fish		
Maccullochella mariensis	Mary River Cod	Endangered
Frogs		
Mixophyes fleayi	Fleay's Frog	Endangered
Insects		

Threatened Species		
Scientific name	**Common name**	**Status**
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans	Australian Fritillary	Critically Endangered
Mammals		
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	Vulnerable
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll (southeastern mainland population)	Endangered
Macroderma gigas	Ghost Bat	Vulnerable
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider	Vulnerable
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider	Vulnerable
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and ACT)	Koala	Endangered
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo (SE mainland)	Vulnerable
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable
Plants		
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint Grass	Vulnerable
Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved Bosistoa	Vulnerable
Cryptocarya foetida	Stinking Cryptocarya	Vulnerable
Cryptostylis hunteriana	Leafless Tongue-orchid	Vulnerable
Cupaniopsis shirleyana	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	Vulnerable
Dichanthium setosum	Bluegrass	Vulnerable
Diploglottis campbellii	Small-leaved Tamarind	Endangered
Endiandra floydii	Floyd's walnut	Endangered
Fontainea venosa	-	Vulnerable
Gossia gonoclada	Angle-stemmed myrtle	Endangered
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut	Vulnerable
Macadamia tetraphylla	Rough-shelled Bush Nut	Vulnerable
Notelaea ipsviciensis	Cooneana Olive	Critically Endangered
Rhodamnia rubescens	Scrub Turpentine	Critically Endangered
Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Native Guava	Critically Endangered
Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	Vulnerable
Thesium australe	Australa Toadflax	Vulnerable
Reptiles		
Coeranoscincus reticulatus	Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	Vulnerable
Delma torquata	Collared Delma	Vulnerable

Threatened Species		
Scientific name	**Common name**	**Status**
Saiphos reticulatus	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Cuculus optatus	Oriental Cuckoo	
Monarcha melanopsis	Black-faced Monarch	
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	
Myiagra cyanoleuca	Satin Flycatcher	
Rhipidura rufifrons	Rufous Fantail	
Symposiachrus trivirgatus	Spectacled Monarch	
Migratory Wetland Species		
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	
Charadrius leschenaultia	Greater Sand Plover	
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew	
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	

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 (Plants) Regulation 2020* (NCPR) and the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* (NCAR) 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 site. Species listed under the NCAR and NCPR with the potential to occur in and around the subject site are shown in **Table 3**. Refer to **Appendix C** for full search results.

Table 3: NC Act wildlife online search results

Scientific name	Common name	Status
Mammals		
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Spotted-tailed Quoll (Southern)	Endangered
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Vulnerable

Scientific name	Common name	Status
Petauroides armillatus	Greater Glider	Endangered
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (Southern)	Vulnerable
Birds		
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable
Ninox strenua	Powerful Owl	Vulnerable
Plants		
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut	Vulnerable
Melaleuca irbyana	Swamp Tea-tree	Endangered

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

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

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

A search of the protected plants flora survey trigger map identified that the works area is not located within a 'high risk' area for protected plants.

Under the NC Act, a native plant is considered to be a protected plant if it is 'in the wild' – defined in the NC Act as 'in an independent state of natural liberty'. No specimens listed under the NC Act were identified within the application area.

3.3. Vegetation Management Act 1999

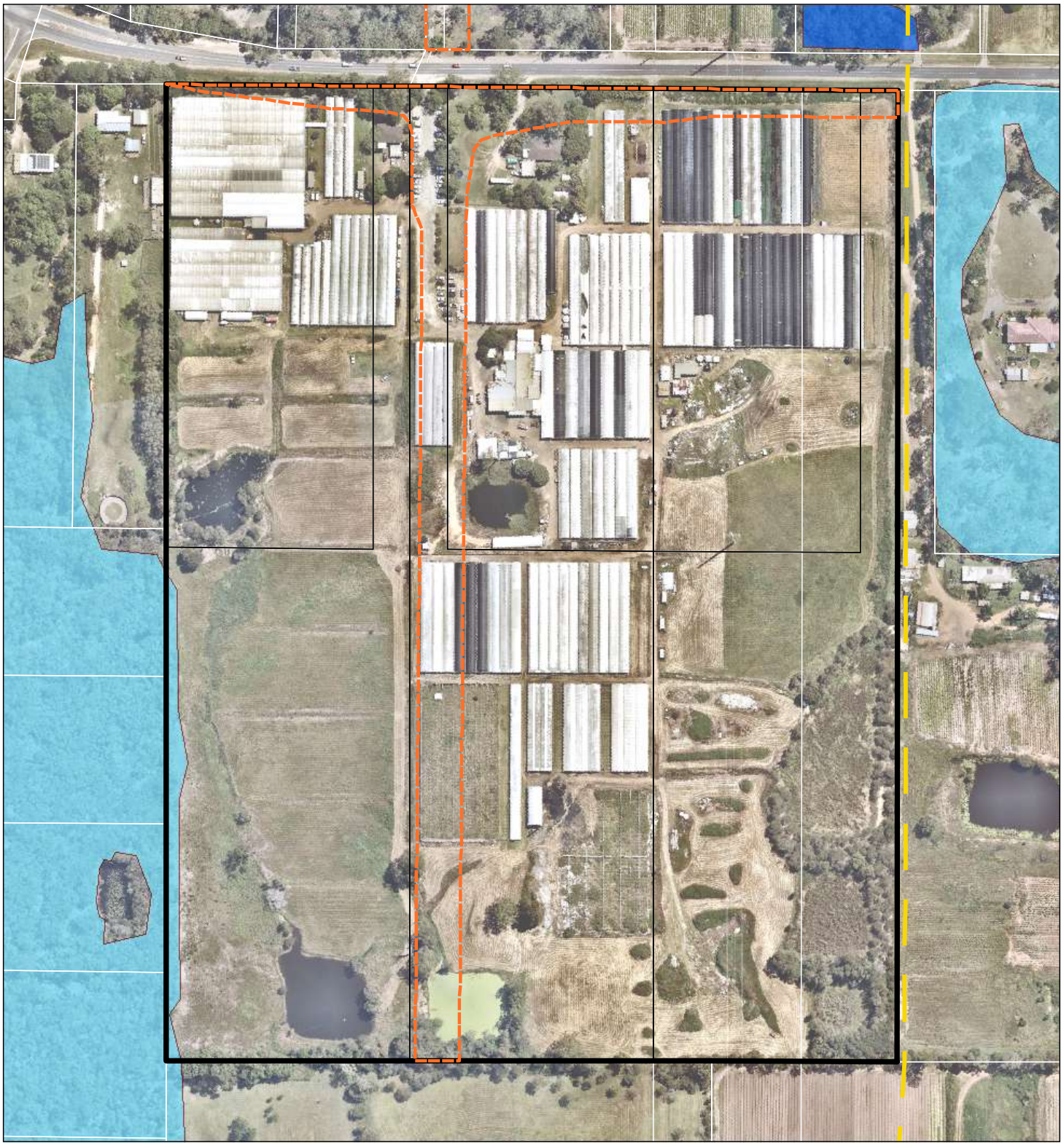
The VM Act is the key mechanism by which the Queensland Government protects the state's environmental resources pertaining to vegetation. Under the VM Act, a series of maps delineate vegetation features across the landscape, which are each assigned a conservation value directly related to the remaining 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, watercourses and essential habitat, is provided with the regulated vegetation management map. Approval for clearing of native

vegetation is required under the *Planning Act 2017*, specifically, assessment is required against State Code 16: Native Vegetation Clearing of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) which are administered by the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) which is a division of the Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DILGP).

Remnant vegetation surrounding the site is limited to fragmented patches, a consequence of historical clearing for agriculture since the 1970s and continues farming and residential activities throughout the years. As a result of historical clearing and on-going disturbance within the site mapped ecological values are limited, with no VMA mapped watercourses or remnant vegetation present on-site. A property search of the Regulated Vegetation Management Map identifies the majority of the site (21.06 ha) contains Category X (non-remnant) vegetation. Notably a small polygon of approximately 0.18 ha of Category C (high-value regrowth) vegetation is mapped along the south-west border of the site association with neighbouring vegetation (**Figure 3**). This area of Category C is mapped as containing Endangered composite RE 12.9-10.4/12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7/12.5.3, with assessments of this area finding it to largely lack indicator species of these RE's within the sites bounds (**Figure 4**).

Notably the removal of Category C vegetation is exempt clearing work under *Schedule 21* of the Planning Regulations 2017 if it is for an urban purpose in an urban area. The proposed development is for industry an area zoned as Emerging Community and therefore fits as an urban purpose in an urban area. Further, as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation is not regulated under the VMA and no Category B (remnant) vegetation occurs on the site, referral to the State Assessment Referral Agency (SARA) and a response to *State Code 16: Native Vegetation Clearing* is not required as part of this application.



Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Project boundary
- Project allotments
- Proposed trunk collector road boundary
- Future Park Ridge connector road

Regulated Vegetation

- Category A area - *Vegetation Offset/Compliance notices/VDecs*
- Category B area - *Remnant vegetation*
- Category C area - *High value regrowth vegetation*
- Category R area - *Reef regrowth watercourse vegetation*
- Category X area - *Vegetation not regulated under the VMA*
- Water
- Area not categorised

Figure 3

Regulated Vegetation Management Map

Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd

File ref. 11189 E Figure 3 ROL5 RVMM B
Date 25/07/2022
Project CRESTMEAD LOGISTICS ESTATE

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

Scale (A4): 1:3,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

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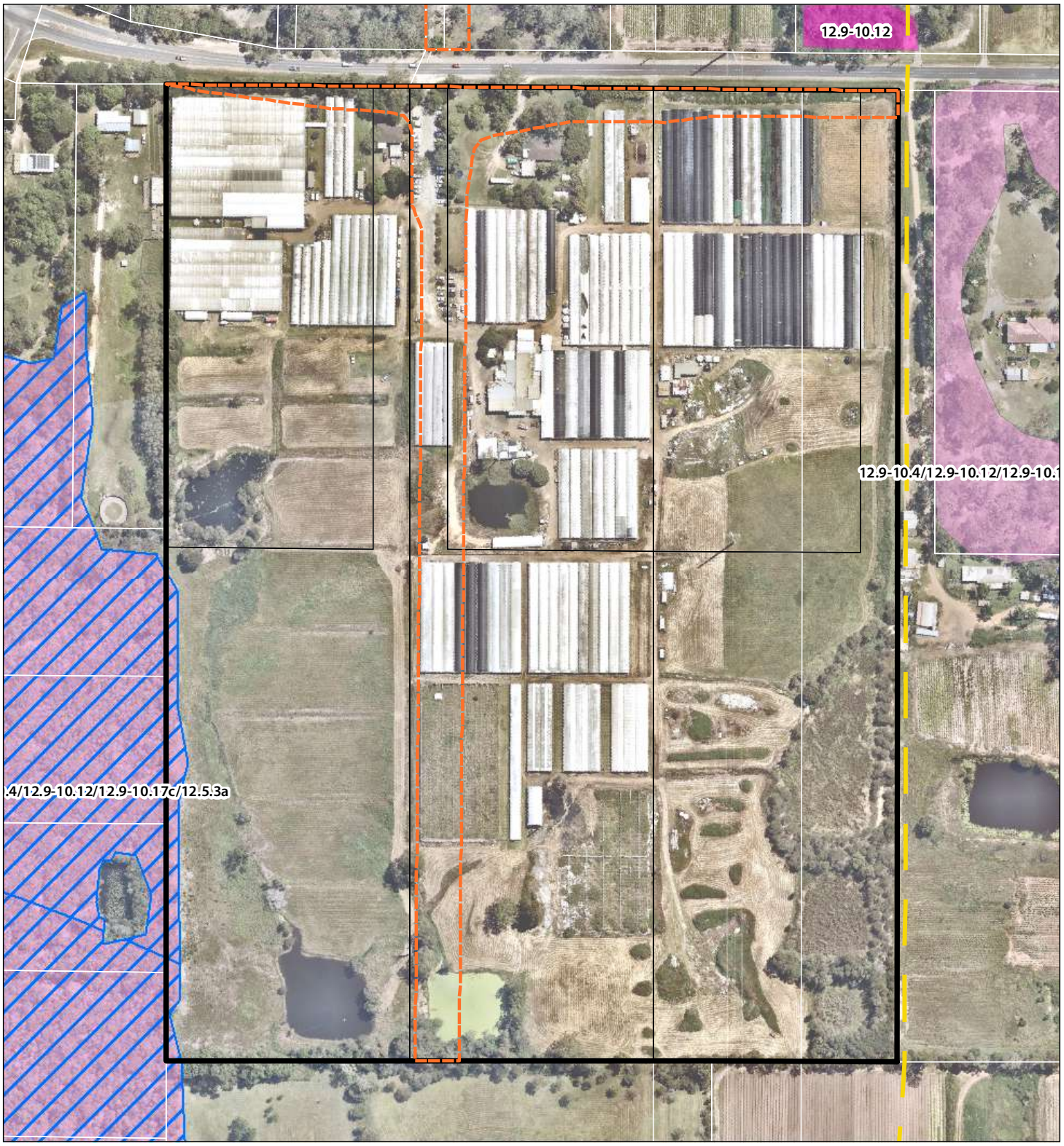

Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Project boundary
- Project allotments
- Proposed trunk collector road boundary
- Future Park Ridge connector road
- VM Watercourses
- VM Essential Habitat
- VM Wetland

Regional Ecosystems mapping

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

Figure 4

Regulated Vegetation Supporting Map

Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd

File ref. 11189 E Figure 4 ROL5 RVSM B
Date 25/07/2022
Project CRESTMEAD LOGISTICS ESTATE

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

Scale (A4): 1:3,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

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3.4. *Biosecurity Act 2014*

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

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

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

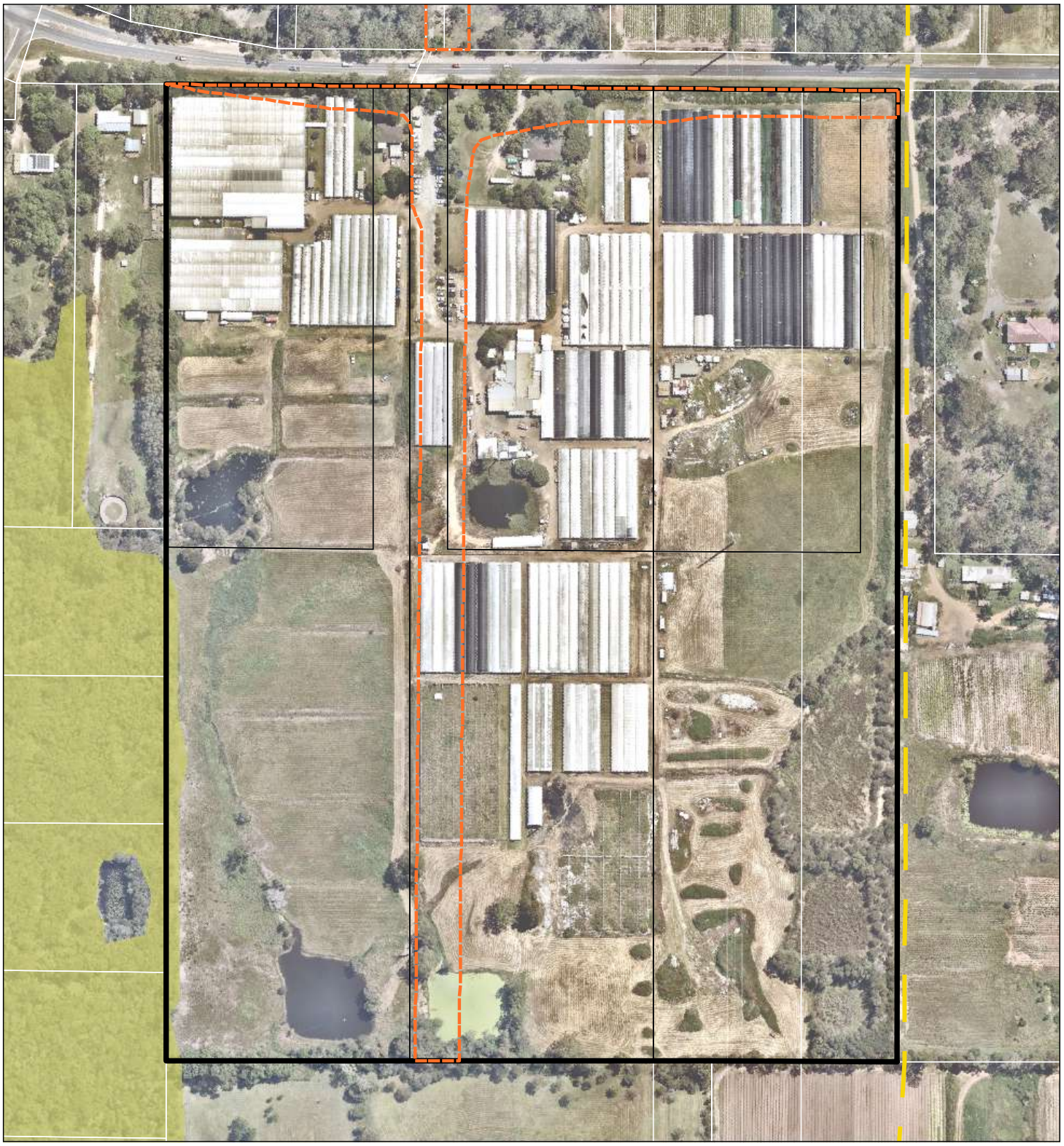
Restricted matters observed in the site area are discussed in **Section 4**.

3.5. Koala Legislation - Planning Regulation 2017 – Schedule 11

On February 7th 2020, the Queensland Government introduced new legislation regulating the approach to impacting on Koala habitat. This legislation increased restrictions on habitat within a large portion of south-eastern Queensland and introduced prohibitions for impacting on some parcels of land.

South East Queensland Koala habitat protection mechanisms are incorporated into the *Planning Regulation 2017* (PR). Schedule 10 Part 10 of the Regulation sets out what is and is not prohibited or assessable development in a Koala Habitat Area (KHA). Where inside a Koala Priority Area (KPA), the provisions of Schedule 11 of the Planning Regulation apply unless certain criteria are met (refer Part 10 Division 2 Section 16 A (2)). Where outside of a KPA, development that involves interfering with a Koala Habitat Area is assessable, also unless certain criteria apply (refer Part 10 Division 3 Section 16 B (2)). Development for extractive industries in key resource areas is dealt with under Part 10 Division 4. Development that is assessable outside of a KPA is referrable to the State and must address SDAP Code 25 Development in South East Queensland Koala Habitat Areas.

The site is mapped as being entirely outside a Koala Priority Area, however, is mapped as containing a very small portion of core Koala habitat area along the south-western border (**Figure 5**). A Preliminary Approval (MCUI/15/2011) was granted in 2012 which includes the portion of the site which contains the mapped KHA. As this approval predates the 2020 Koala Framework the clearing of the KHA on-site is exempt; under Section 16B (2)d of the Planning Regulation 2017. Therefore, referral to SARA and a response to *State Code 25: Development in South East Queensland koala habitat areas* is not required.



Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Project boundary
- Project allotments
- Proposed trunk collector road boundary
- Future Park Ridge connector road

Koala Habitat Areas

- Core Remnant Koala Habitat Areas
- Core Regrowth Koala Habitat Areas
- Locally Refined Koala Habitat Areas
- Koala Priority Areas

Figure 5

Koala Priority Areas and Koala Habitat Areas

Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd

File ref. 11189 E Figure 5 ROL5 Koala 2019 B
Date 25/07/2022
Project CRESTMEAD LOGISTICS ESTATE

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

Scale (A4): 1:3,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

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3.6. Other environmental searches

Table 4: Details of other environmental constraints on the proposed development site.

Legislation	Purpose	Relevance to Development Site
Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995	The *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* seeks to protect the coastal resources of the coastal zone 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 development safeguard life and property from the threat of coastal hazards.	The site does not contain any coastal areas (**Appendix B – Map 14**). Therefore, a response to State Code 8: Coastal development and tidal works is not required.
Fisheries Act 1994	The *Fisheries Act 1994* deals with the use, conservation and improvement of Queensland's fisheries resources and fish habitats. The legislation deals with the impact from coastal development on marine fish habitat, including protected marine plants and declared fish habitat areas.	The site does not contain any Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works or fish habitat (**Appendix B – Map 15**), hence, a response to SDAP *State Code 18: Waterway Barrier Works* or SDAP *State Code 11: Marine Plants* is not required.
State Planning Policy 2017	Provides interim development assessment requirements which ensures that state interests are considered by local government when assessing development applications where the local government planning scheme does not yet integrate the State interests in the SPP.	The site is mapped as containing *MSES* – wildlife habitat (endangered or vulnerable, special least concern animal and koala habitat areas – core) and regulated vegetation (category C and essential habitat) under the State Planning Policy (**Appendix B – Map 10**). These areas are mapped in conjunction with slight overlapping of neighboring vegetation values within the south-west. The areas of impact are minimal due to the overall lack of vegetation values identified by field surveys, further discussed in **Section 4**.
Water Act 2000	The *Water Act 2000* provides a framework for sustainable management of Queensland's water resources and quarry material. Under the *Water Act 2000*, a riverine protection permit is required to be obtained if works within a waterway result in filling or excavation unless these works meet an exemption.	A review of Queensland Globe indicates that no watercourses as defined by the Water Act 2000 exist on-site. Therefore, the requirement for a riverine protection permits or works under exemption requirements will not be triggered by Operational Works.

3.7. Town planning instruments

The site is located within the jurisdiction of LCC and is subject to the provisions of the LCC Planning Scheme.

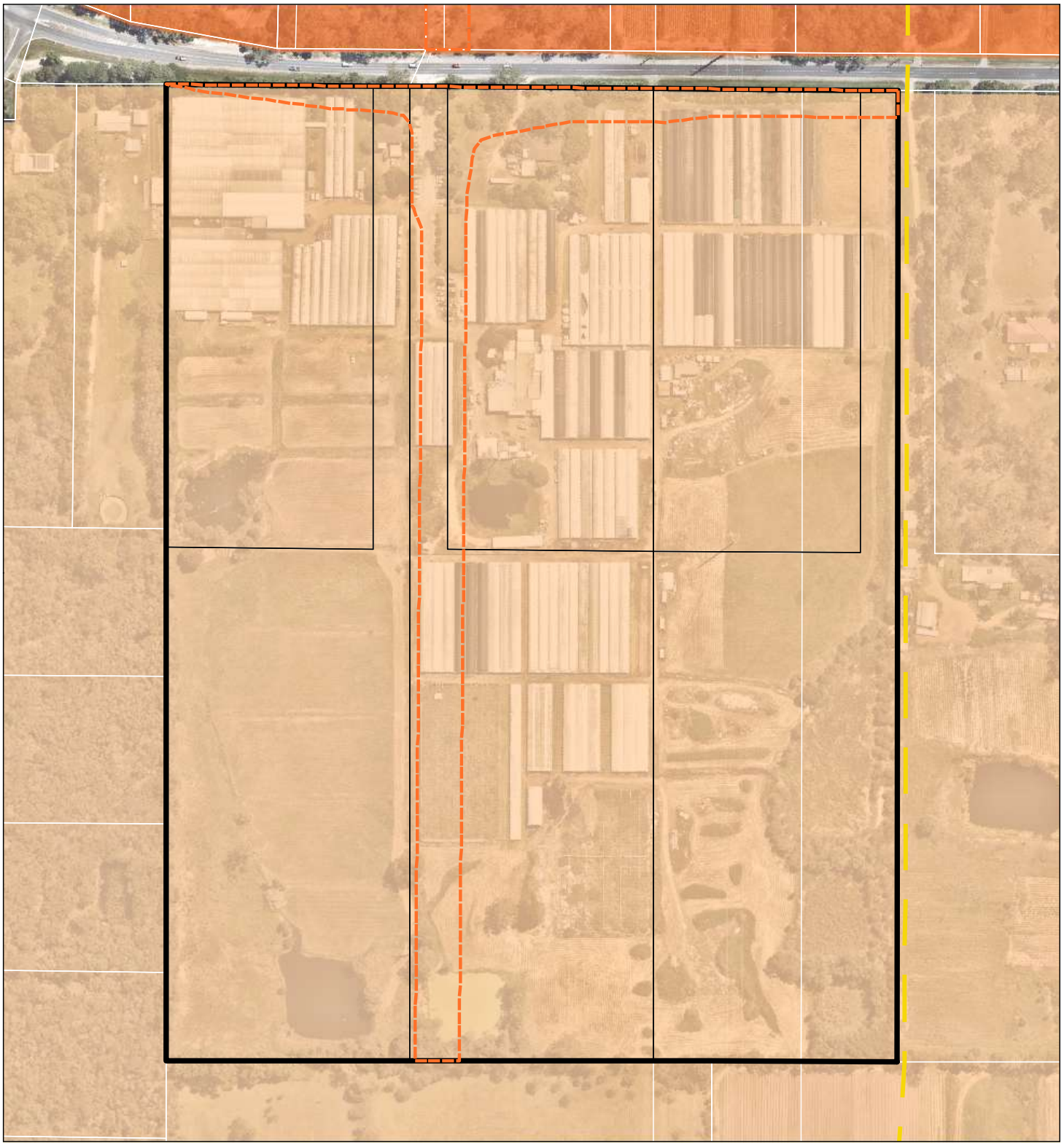
3.7.1 Logan City Council Planning Scheme

The proposed works area is within allotments zoned as emerging community (**Figure 6**).

Under the LCC planning scheme, the proposed works area is mapped with the following ecologically relevant overlays:

- Biodiversity Areas Trigger (**Appendix B – Map 18**).
- Vegetation Management Areas: mapped with primary and secondary vegetation management areas (**Figure 7**)
- Matters of State and Local Environmental Significance: The works area is mapped as containing MLES (**Appendix B – Map 22**).
- Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Trigger (**Figure 8**).

Responses to the Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code are provided in **Appendix D**.



Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Project boundary
- Project allotments
- Proposed trunk collector road boundary
- Future Park Ridge connector road

Zoning

- Emerging community
- Medium impact industry
- Mixed use
- Recreation and open space

Figure 6

Logan Planning Scheme 2015 Zoning

Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd

File ref. 11189 E Figure 6 ROL5 LCC Zoning B
Date 25/07/2022
Project CRESTMEAD LOGISTICS ESTATE

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

Scale (A4): 1:3,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

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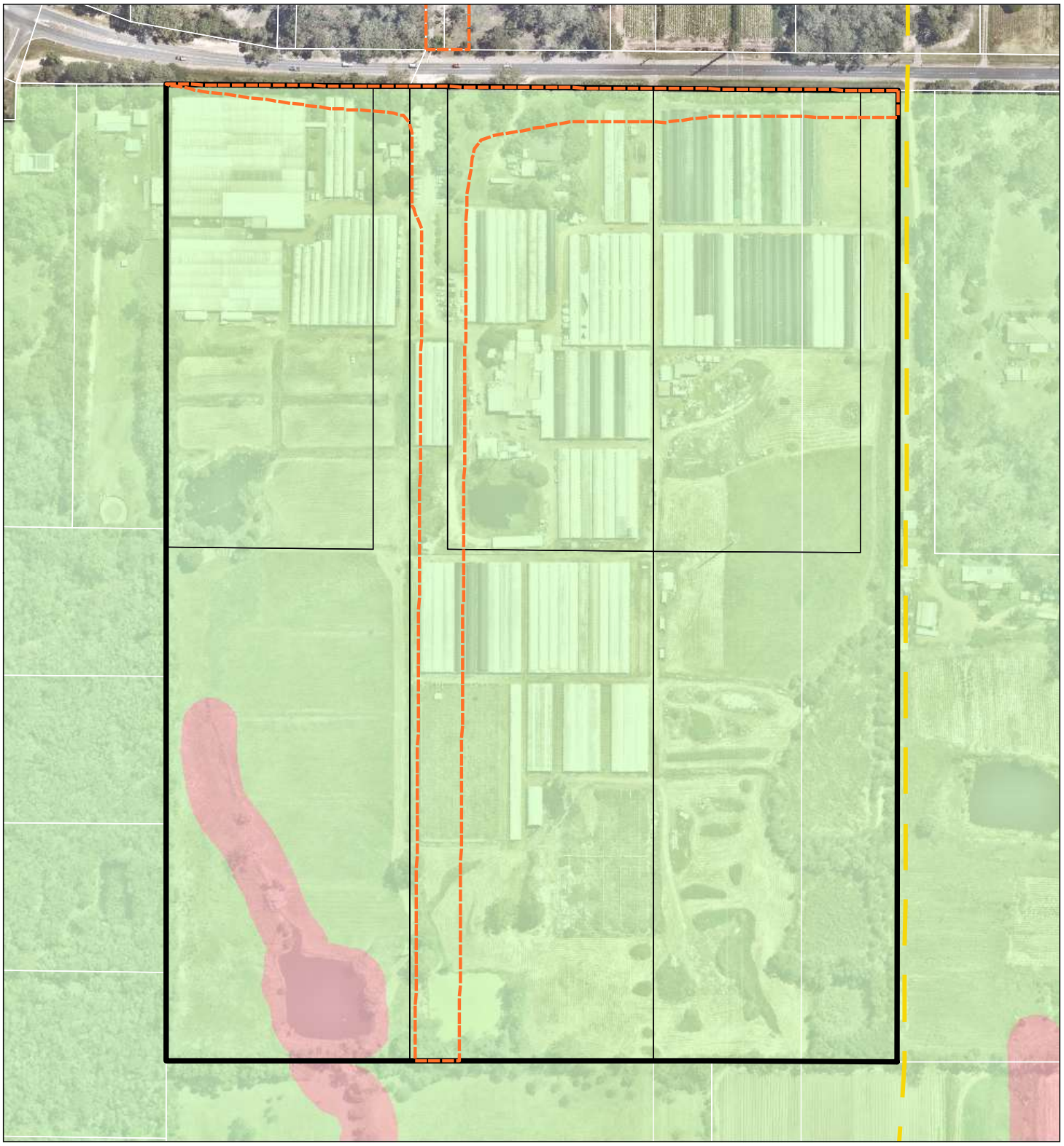

Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Project boundary
- Project allotments
- Proposed trunk collector road boundary
- Future Park Ridge connector road

Vegetation Management Areas

- Primary vegetation management area
- Secondary vegetation management area

Figure 7

Logan Planning Scheme 2015 Vegetation Management Areas

Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd

File ref. 11189 E Figure 7 ROL5 LCC VM Areas B
Date 25/07/2022
Project CRESTMEAD LOGISTICS ESTATE

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

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Scale (A4): 1:3,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

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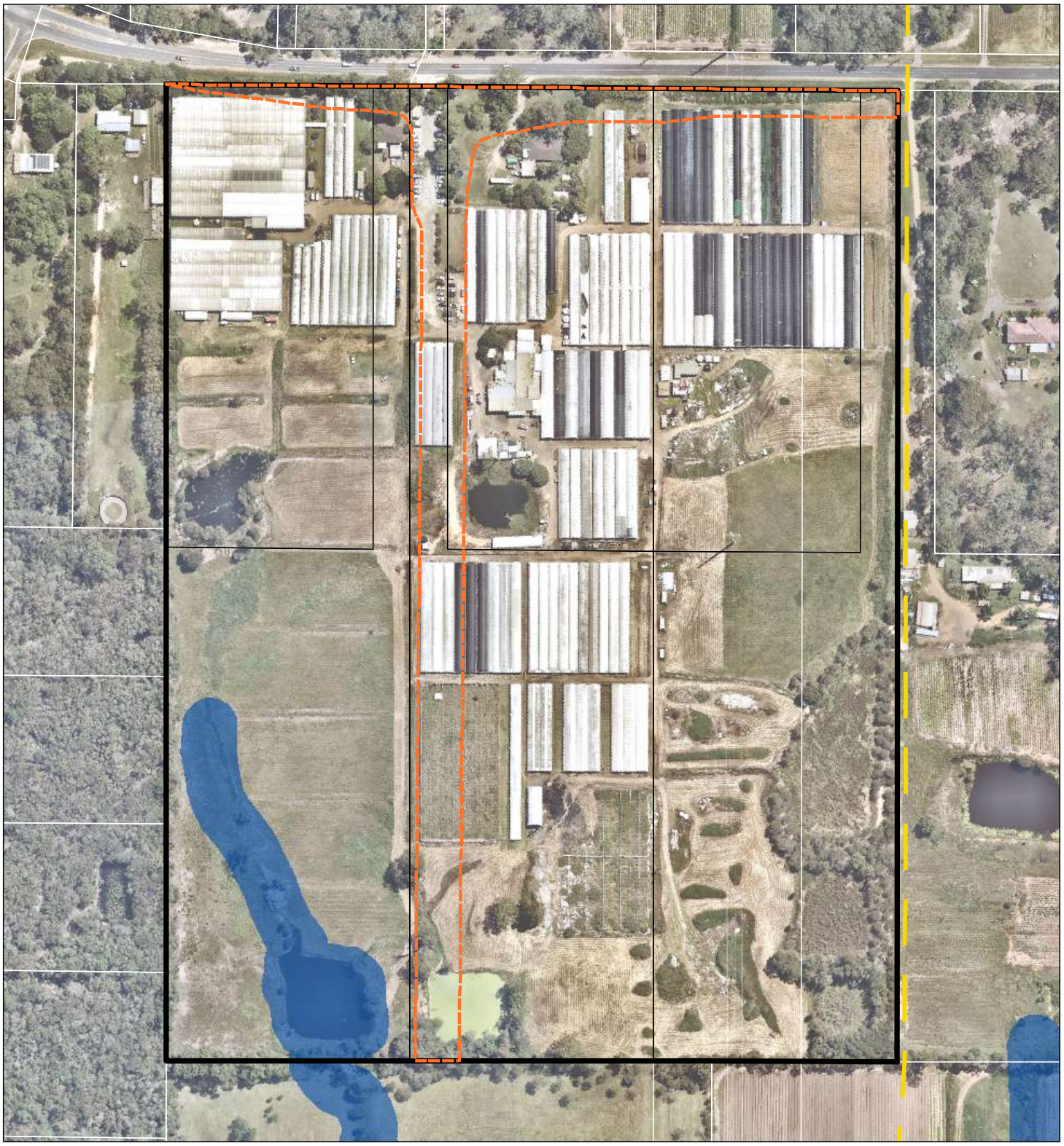

Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Project boundary
- Project allotments
- Proposed trunk collector road boundary
- Future Park Ridge connector road

Waterways

- Minor waterway
- Medium waterway
- Major waterway
- River waterway

Wetlands

- Major Wetland
- Minor Wetland
- Wetland buffer
- Wetland buffer trigger

Figure 8

Logan Planning Scheme 2015
Waterway Corridors and Wetlands

Pointcorp
Heritage Park
Pty Ltd

File ref. 11189 E Figure 8 ROL5 LCC Waterways B
Date 25/07/2022
Project CRESTMEAD LOGISTICS ESTATE

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

Scale (A4): 1:3,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]

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4. Ecological survey results

Ecologists from Saunders Havill Group (SHG) assessed the site on 3rd June 2022, with weather conditions detailed in **Table 4**. The entire site was walked to ensure all vegetation communities and species were recorded. Particular attention was paid to the mapped local watercourse as well as any threatened flora and habitat for any threatened fauna species that were listed as potentially occurring within the vicinity of the application area, and specific micro assemblage which may support these threatened species.

Table 4: Weather conditions

Date	Weather conditions	High (°C)	Low(°C)	Rain (mm)
13.06.2022	Clear and sunny	21.9	5.9	0

Bureau of Meteorology 2022 (Weather Station 140009)

The entire site was traversed by foot to ensure all vegetation communities, and flora and fauna species were recorded (**Plan 1**). Particular attention was paid to the Koala Habitat Area within the western boundary of the site, LCC Watercourse in the south-west and any threatened flora or habitat for threatened fauna species that were listed as possibly occurring on or within the vicinity of the development site, as well as specific micro assemblages which may support these threatened species.

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.

4.1. General site survey details

The site incorporates 6 lots totalling approximately 21.06 ha situated in the suburb of Park Ridge located south of Park Ridge Road. The site is almost entirely cleared of all native vegetation, with the lots containing a large-scale wholesale nursey business with associated infrastructure and residential dwelling within the north. The central portion contained open paddock space with seven (7) dam features in the south (**Plan 1**). Vegetation on-site is limited to *Acacia* regrowth, *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaf Paperbark) and *Allocasuarina litorallis* (Black She-oak) surrounding the dams, occasional scattered larger *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) throughout the open paddocks and planted ornamental species surrounding the dwelling in the north (**Photo Set 1**). The three (3) dams within the south-eastern corner of the site were observed to be heavily invested with native *Typha orientalis* (Cumbungi) and invasive *Salvinia molesta* (Salvinia), thus lacking in aquatic habitat value. Comparatively, the remaining dams within the central, south-west and western border of the property are not smothered out by vegetation and contain limited vegetation. The lack of weeds in the central and west of the site is likely a result of maintenance and weed control so these dams can provide water to the nursery (**Photo Set 2**).

Photo Set 1: General vegetation

Photo Set 2: Dam features on-site, several dams choked with vegetation (*left*) others with evident weed control

Notably, within the south-eastern portion of these lots is a locally mapped minor waterway. This waterway is mapped in conjunction with a dam. This locally mapped waterway and its subsequent values are discussed further in **Section 4.5.**

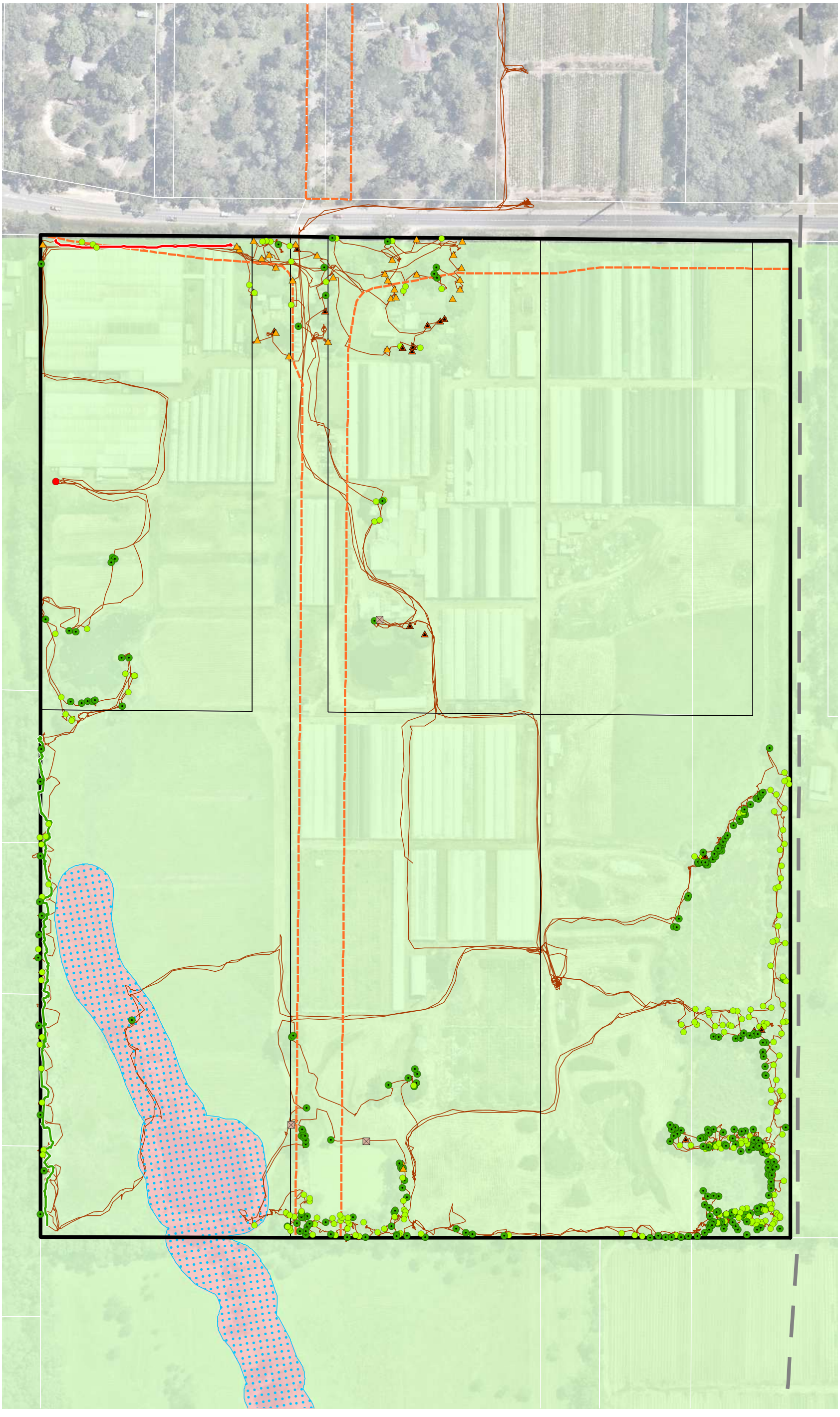
As well as the vegetation surrounding the dams on-site a small portion of vegetation is present along the western boundary. Desktop surveys indicate this area as both core Koala Habitat Area (**Section 4.8** for more information) and as containing Category C (high-value regrowth) vegetation mapped as Endangered composite RE 12.9-10.4/12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7/12.5.3. Observations of the vegetation in this area found that only a thin strip (approximately 3 m at most) is present within the proposed development area. The trees recorded here were dominated by *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She-oak) with *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaf Paperbark) and occasional *Eucalyptus seeana* (Narrow-leaved Red Gum).

4.1.1 Connectivity

The majority of the areas surrounding the lots are highly modified. As discussed above, the highly traversed Park Ridge Road runs to the north of the site, which is a heavy impeder on safe wildlife movement in the area. To the south and south-east of the site areas utilised for cultivation and vegetable production are present, which are largely devoid of mature vegetation and therefore lacking significant connectivity values. To the west and partial east of the site are areas of high-value regrowth vegetation throughout low-density residential properties, however the north-western and north-eastern boundaries of the site were observed to contain wildlife inhibiting fencing, including chain-link and plastic sheeting (**Photo Set 3**). Notably these areas of retained vegetation are relatively isolated from other areas of intact vegetation within the broader landscape due to agriculture, residential areas, open space and the urbanisation and development of the wider environment. Further north of the site, beyond Park Ridge Road, contains a mix of areas earmarked for future development, containing current or underway development applications for residential or industrial purposes, most notably Heritage Park Industrial Estate (**Photo Set 3**). Furthermore, the sites eastern boundary is allocated for the State infrastructure development Park Ridge Connector Road which will further sever future connectivity values surrounding the site.

Photo Set 3: Limited connectivity values surrounding proposed development area

1. Field Survey



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

Layer Sources
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Updated data available at
http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/
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* This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Project boundary
- Proposed trunk collector road boundary
- Future Park Ridge connector road
- LCC Waterways
- LCC Wetlands
- Primary vegetation management area
- Secondary vegetation management area

GPS tree plot

- Dead tree
- NJKHT
- Non-native
- Other native
- Weed
- Broad-leaved Pepper Tree
- 25 planted macadamias
- KHA tree trunks
- Top & toe of dam wall
- Survey GPS tracklog

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	25/07/2022	Updated boundary	TC	AR

0 20 40 60 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56 | 1:2,000 @ A3

saunders havill group

Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd

Creastmead Logistics Estate

Address / RPD: 1RP104726

25/07/2022 | 11189E 01 ROL5 Field Survey B

4.2. Flora survey results

Flora was assessed during the site visit on the 3rd June 2022.

- A total of one-hundred and thirty-three (133) species of flora were detected on-site during surveys, inclusive of fifty-six (56) native species and seventy-seven (77) exotic/weed species (**Table 5** and **Table 6**).
- The dominance of invasive and exotic species typically reflects the historical clearing of the site and current use for ornamental plant production. The site contains seven (7) dams in total, which harbour the majority of the native vegetation, albeit immature and relatively invariable. The minor LCC waterway exists within an open paddock area, with surveys finding it highly modified with no natural waterway features and very limited riparian flora. This watercourse largely reflects a drainage channel between two dam features and collecting run off from the production nursery.
- Of the 21.06 hectares investigated, no significant vegetation values or areas of significant ecological value were observed on-site, reflective of the non-remnant and heavily modified state of the site. The small polygon of Category C (high-value regrowth) along the western boundary of the site was observed to only contain a thin strip of vegetation which did not reflect the mapped regional ecosystems in the area.
- The LCC Vegetation Management Areas and LCC Biodiversity Area mapping on-site is not ecologically different to the remainder of the site, containing largely open paddock with introduced grass species and limited native tree species. Habitat values and connectivity across the site and its surrounds are highly limited due to historical clearing and continued modification and urbanisation within the local area.

Table 5: Native flora species recorded on-site

Scientific name	Common name	Native / Invasive
Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	Native
Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	Native
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	Native
Alphitonia excelsa	Soap Tree	Native
Angophora leiocarpa	Smooth-barked Apple	Native
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	Bangalow Palm	Native
Aristida vagans	Threeawn Speargrass	Native
Azolla pinnata	Red Azolla	Native
Brachychiton acerifolius	Flame Tree	Native
Callitris columellaris	Coastal Cypress Pine	Native
Calochlaena dubia	Soft Bracken	Native
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Yellow Buttons	Native
Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	Native

Scientific name	Common name	Native / Invasive
Corymbia torelliana	Cadaghi	Native
Cyathea cooperi	Tree Fern	Native
Cyperus difformis	Dirty Dora	Native
Cymbopogon refractus	Barbed Wire Grass	Native
Dianella caerulea	Blue Flax Lily	Native
Drosera spatulata	Spoon-leaved Sundew	Native
Einadia trigonos	Fishweed	Native
Entolasia stricta	Wiry Panic	Native
Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	Native
Eucalyptus racemosa	Scribbly Gum	Native
Eucalyptus seeana	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	Native
Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey Ironbark	Native
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	Native
Ficus rubignosa	Port Jackson Fig	Native
Goodenia rotundifolia	Star Goodenia	Native
Grevillea banksii	Red Silky Oak	Native
Grevillea banksii cultivar	Honey Gem	Native
Hibbertia vestita	Hairy Guinea Flower	Native
Imperata cylindrica	Blady Grass	Native
Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	Native
Leptospermum polygalifolium	Wild May	Native
Livistona australis	Cabbage-tree Palm	Native
Lobelia purpurascens	White Root	Native
Lomandra multiflora	Many Flowered Matrush	Native
Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box	Native
Lophostemon suavelons	Swamp Box	Native
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut	Native
Melaleuca bracteata	Black Tea-Tree	Native
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad-leaved Paperbark	Native
Melaleuca viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	Native
Nephrolepis cordifolia	Fishbone Fern	Native
Ottochloa gracillima	Graceful Grass	Native
Ozothamnus diosmifolius	Sago Flower	Native

Scientific name	Common name	Native / Invasive
Parsonsia straminea	Monkey Rope	Native
Patersonia fragilis	Short Purple-Flag Iris	Native
Persicaria attenuata	Hairy Knotweed	Native
Petalostigma pubescens	Quinine Bush	Native
Philydrum lanuginosum	Woolly Frogmouth	Native
Pimelea linifolia	Rice Flower	Native
Pteridium esculentum	Bracken Fern	Native
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	Native
Typha orientalis	Cumbungi	Native
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Small Bluebell	Native

4.2.1 Introduced species

A total of seventy-seven (77) flora species detected onsite are introduced to Australia or the local region (**Table 7**). Of these species five (5) are classified as Restricted Invasive under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and will require some form of targeted management on-site.

Table 6: Exotic/weed flora species detected on-site

Scientific name	Common name	Restricted matters under the *Biodiversity Act 2014*
Asparagus africanus	Climbing Asparagus	Invasive (Restricted)
Lantana camara	Lantana	Invasive (Restricted)
Schinus terebinthifolius	Broadleaf Pepper Tree	Invasive (Restricted)
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed	Invasive (Restricted)
Sporobolus natalensis	Giant Rat's Tail Grass	Invasive (Restricted)
Ageratum houstonianum	Blue Billy Goat Weed	Invasive
Alternanthera brasiliana	Purple Joyweed	Invasive
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel	Invasive
Andropogon virginicus	Whiskey Grass	Invasive
Annona squamosa	Custard Apple	Invasive
Asclepias curassavica	Red-headed Cotton Bush	Invasive
Asparagus retrofractus	Ming Asparagus	Invasive
Bidens pilosa	Cobbler's Pegs	Invasive
Bougainvillea glabra	Bougainvillea	Invasive
Colocasia esculenta	Elephant Ears	Invasive

Scientific name	Common name	Restricted matters under the *Biodiversity Act 2014*
Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy Bittercress	Invasive
Carica papaya	Paw Paw	Invasive
Chloris gayana	Rhodes Grass	Invasive
Chloris virgata	Feathertop Rhodes Grass	Invasive
Citrus limon	Lemon	Invasive
Conyza sumatrensis	Tall Fleabane	Invasive
Crotalaria lanceolata	Lance-leaved Rattlepod	Invasive
Cucurbita sp.	Pumpkin	Invasive
Cynodon dactylon	Green Couch	Invasive
Cyperus involucratus	Umbrella Sedge	Invasive
Cyperus polystachyos	Bunchy Sedge	Invasive
Delonix regia	Poinciana	Invasive
Desmodium intortum	Greenleaf Desmodium	Invasive
Duranta erecta	Duranta	Invasive
Dypsis lutescens	Golden Cane Palm	Invasive
Eleusine indica	Crows Foot Grass	Invasive
Emilia sonchifolia	Emilia	Invasive
Gomphocarpus physocarpus	Balloon Cotton Bush	Invasive
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hawaiian Hibiscus	Invasive
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	Invasive
Koelreuteria elegans	Golden Rain Tree	Invasive
Lagunaria patersonii	Itchy Bomb Tree	Invasive
Libidibia ferrea	Leopard Tree	Invasive
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	Invasive
Litchi chinensis	Lychee	Invasive
Macroptilium lathyroides	Phasey Bean	Invasive
Mangifera indica	Mango	Invasive
Megathyrsus maximus	Guinea Grass	Invasive
Melinis repens	Red Natal Grass	Invasive
Morus alba	Mulberry	Invasive
Murraya paniculata	Mock Orange	Invasive
Nerium oleander	Pink Oleander	Invasive
Ochna serrulata	Ochna	Invasive

Scientific name	Common name	Restricted matters under the *Biodiversity Act 2014*
Oxalis triangularis	False Shamrock	Invasive
Passiflora suberosa	Corky Passion Vine	Invasive
Passiflora subpeltata	White Passionflower	Invasive
Pennisetum villosum	Elephant Grass	Invasive
Persicaria lapathifolia	Pale Knotweed	Invasive
Philodendron 'Xanadu'	Xanadu	Invasive
Phytolacca octandra	Inkweed	Invasive
Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	Invasive
Pinus radiata	Radiata Pine	Invasive
Plumbago auriculata	Blue Plumbago	Invasive
Pyrostegia venusta	Orange Trumpet Vine	Invasive
Rhaphiolepis indica	Indian Hawthorn	Invasive
Roystonea regia	Cuban Royal	Invasive
Salvinia molesta	Salvinia	Invasive
Schefflera actinophylla	Umbrella Tree	Invasive
Senna pendula	Easter Cassia	Invasive
Setaria sphacelata	South African Pigeon Grass	Invasive
Sida cordifolia	Flannel Weed	Invasive
Sida rhombifolia	Common Sida	Invasive
Solanum lycopersicum	Tomato	Invasive
Solanum mauritianum	Wild Tobacco	Invasive
Solanum nigrum	Blackberry Nightshade	Invasive
Solanum seaforthianum	Brazilian Nightshade	Invasive
Solanum torvum	Devil's Fig	Invasive
Syagrus romanzoffiana	Cocos Palm	Invasive
Taraxacum officinale	Common Dandelion	Invasive
Thunbergia alata	Black-eyed Susan Vine	Invasive
Tipuana tipu	Tipuana	Invasive
Urochloa decumbens	Signal Grass	Invasive

4.3. Fauna survey results

Fauna assessments were undertaken during the site visit on the 3rd June 2022, with the entire site traversed and areas with the highest potential to provide fauna habitat closely investigated, including the dam features and retained vegetation.

Subsequently, a total of thirty (30) fauna species were recorded consisting of twenty-two (22) birds, two (2) amphibians, three (3) reptiles and three (3) mammal species, two (2) of which are introduced or domesticated (**Table 7**). The majority of species recorded are common avi-fauna adapted to highly urban environments, which reflects the low ecological significance throughout the site and limited habitat features to support specialised fauna.

Table 7: Fauna recorded on-site

Scientific name	Common name	Conservation	Taxa	Native/Introduced
Crinia signifera	Common Eastern Froglet	*Least Concern*	Amphibian	Native
Litoria fallax	Eastern Sedgefrog	*Least Concern*	Amphibian	Native
Anas superciliosa	Pacific Black Duck	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Cacatua galerita	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Cacatua sanguinea	Little Corella	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush	*Least Concern (Pop. Decreasing)*	Bird	Native
Corvus orru	Torresian Crow	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Coturnix ypsilophora	Brown Quail	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Cracticus torquatus	Grey Butcherbird	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Gallinula tenebrosa	Dusky Moorhen	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Hirundo neoxena	Welcome Swallow	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Malurus lamberti	Variegated Fairywren	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy Wren	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Manorina melanocephala	Noisy Miner	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Phalacrocorax varius	Pied Cormorant	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Porphyrio melanotus	Australasian Swamp Hen	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Strepera graculina	Pied Currawong	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	Australasian Grebe	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native

Scientific name	Common name	Conservation	Taxa	Native/Introduced
Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus	Rainbow Lorikeet	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing	*Least Concern*	Bird	Native
Canis lupus familiaris	Domestic Dog	*N/A*	Mammal	Introduced
Macropus giganteus	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	*Least Concern*	Mammal	Native
Sus scrofa	Feral Pig (Track)	*N/A*	Mammal	Introduced
Cryptoblepharus virgatus	Wall Skink	*Least Concern*	Reptile	Native
Lampropholis delicata	Grass Skink	*Least Concern*	Reptile	Native
Physignathus lesueurii	Eastern Water Dragon	*Least Concern*	Reptile	Native

4.4. Threatened species

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

- Scheduled as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or conservation dependent under the Commonwealth EPBC Act; and/or
- Scheduled as endangered, vulnerable, or near threatened under the Queensland NC Act; and/or
- Identified by LCC as a locally significant species in the LCC planning scheme.

4.4.1 Threatened flora

The PMST PMR lists seventeen (17) threatened flora species (**Section 3.1.**) and the NC Act Wildlife Online database list two (2) threatened flora species as potentially occurring within the area, being *Macadamia integrifolia* (Macadamia Nut) and *Melaleuca irbyana* (Swamp Tea-tree) (**Section 3.2.**). None of these species meeting the *in the wild* definition were recorded on or adjacent to the site.

It is noted that along the northern fence-line is a line of twenty-five (25) planted *Macadamia integrifolia* (Macadamia Nut) which is listed as *Vulnerable* under the NCA. Considering these individuals location and positioning in a line along a boundary and the surrounding vegetation containing planted ornamental and fruit trees it is evident these species have been planted for propagation and landscaping purposes. Consequently, the specimens are not considered to meet the in *the wild definition* as detailed in **Section 3.2**, and therefore do not meet the threatened status.

The EPBC Act PMST listed six (6) Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) that may occur in, or relate to, the subject site (see **Section 3.1**). These are described as the following:

- The Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland Ecological community occurs in coastal catchments, mostly at elevations of less than 20 m above sea level that are typically found within 30 km of the coast however distance can vary by catchment. The canopy layer is dominated by *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak) and in Queensland is represented by RE12.1.1 or RE12.3.20. **None of these RE communities occur**

on site or within the immediate vicinity of the site, and no specimens of *Casuarina glauca* were observed on site.

- 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. The ecological community typically occurs in low-lying coastal alluvial areas with minimal relief, such as swamps, floodplain pockets, depressions, alluvial flats, back-barrier flats, fans, terraces, and behind fore-dunes Several regional ecosystem communities coincide with this TEC, including Least Concern RE 12.2.7, Of Concern RE 12.3.4/12.3.4a, Least Concern RE2.3.5, Least Concern RE 12.3.6 and Endangered RE 12.3.20. **None of these RE communities occur on site or within the immediate vicinity of the site.**

- The Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia TEC typically has high species richness. In Queensland, this TEC is part of a number of RE communities including 12.3.1, 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.8.13, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1 and 12.12.16. **None of these RE communities occur on site or within the immediate vicinity of the site.**

- Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains is typically a grassy woodland with a canopy dominated by Eucalyptus populnea and understorey mostly of grasses and other herbs. This 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 is part of a number of RE communities including 11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7. 11.4.12 and 12.3.10. **None of these RE communities occur on site or within the immediate vicinity of the site.**

- The Swamp Tea-tree (*Melaleuca irbyana*) Forest of South-east Queensland TEC usually comprises low open to closed forest, closed scrub or thickets dominated by *Melaleuca irbyana* (Swamp Tea-tree) with or without an emergent tree layer of scattered eucalypts, and occasionally as Eucalyptus woodland in which *M. irbyana* forms a distinct understorey stratum. In Queensland this TEC is represented by Regional Ecosystem 12.9-10.11 (Land Zone 9-10), 12.3.3c (Land Zone 3), and 12.3.18 (Land Zone 3), which are listed as endangered under the VMA. **None of these RE communities occur on site or within the immediate vicinity of the site.**

- White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland is characterised by a species-rich understorey of native tussock grasses, herbs and scattered shrubs (where shrub cover comprises less than 30% cover), and a dominance or prior dominance of White Box (Eucalyptus albens) and/or Yellow Box (E. melliodora) and/or Blakely's Red Gum (E. blakelyi) trees. This community is usually associated with Regional Ecosystem 11.8.2a, 11.8.8, 11.9.9a, 13.3.1, 13.11.8, and 13.12.9. It can also be a small component of Regional Ecosystem 11.3.23, 12.8.16, 13.3.4, 13.11.3 and 13.11.4. **None of the RE communities associated with this TEC occur on site or within the immediate vicinity of the site.**

No listed threatened Flora species or TECs, nor any conditions to support them, were observed on-site. On-ground assessment determined that it was unlikely that any of these species would inhabit the site naturally due to historical clearing and overall modified nature of the site.

4.4.2 Threatened fauna species

No fauna species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act or the NC Act were recorded on-site. The EPBC Act PMST listed twenty-eight (28) fauna species listed as Threatened under the EPBC Act with the potential to occur within 5 km of the site (**Appendix B**). Field surveys did not detect presence of these species within the site nor does the highly modified environment on-site provide potential habitat for threatened fauna. As discussed above, connectivity on-site is highly limited due to a lack of canopy cover and being surrounded by a highly urbanised and fragmented environment. Therefore, it is unlikely threatened species would reside within the site bounds.

4.5. LCC Minor Waterway

As mentioned previously a waterway under the *Logan City Planning Scheme* is mapped as entering the south-western boundary of the site and traversing north-west before ending at about the central point of Lot 2 on RP104726 (**Figure 8**). Observations of this waterway found it to reflect a constructed channel between two on-site dams. The channel collects water from the surrounding cleared areas via several small drainage ditches and then flows in the dam at the south of the site (**Photo Set 5**). Observations of the channel found it to largely lack aquatic habitat values, with the native *Typha orientalis* (Cumbungi) choking the drainage line in areas. Due to the smothering of vegetation, bed and bank features were largely indefinite (**Photo Set 6**). The channel and flow area within the northern portion of the drainage line becomes less defined, reflecting an overland flow path rather than a natural waterway.

Riparian vegetation surrounding the drainage *feature* is highly limited to a few *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) surrounding the dams, indicating a lack of permanent flow and the highly disturbed nature of the area. The vegetation surrounding the drainage line was largely dominated by a mix of invasive grass, *Andropogon virginicus* (Whiskey Grass), and native ground shrub, *Pteridium esculentum* (Bracken Fern). One large *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) is present along the channel with a few scattered *Acacia concurrens* (Black Wattle), *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She-oak) and a single *Cyathea cooperi* (Tree Fern) in proximity to the dam. Overall, the mapped waterway lacks significant habitat values and represents a constructed and highly modified channel.

Photo Set 4: Limited ecological and aquatic characteristics of mapped LCC minor waterway

Photo Set 5: Undefined waterway features such as bed and banks with drainage line choked with vegetation

4.6. Vegetation Management Areas

A portion of the site is mapped as containing LCC Primary Vegetation Management Area, this is in association with the mapped LCC Minor Waterway within the south of the site. As discussed in the previous sections, this area is highly disturbed, indistinct from surrounding vegetation and lacking in significant habitat or ecological values. The waterway corridor is suffocated with vegetation including *Typha orientalis* (Cumbungi) and exists largely within open space dominated by *Andropogon virginicus* (Whiskey Grass) and *Chloris gayana* (Rhodes Grass). Canopy vegetation within the area is highly limited and largely consists of *Acacia concurrens* (Black Wattle) surrounding the man-made dam feature, one large (750 mm DBH) *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) and a single *Cyathea cooperi* (Tree Fern) (**Photo Set 6**). The only area of riparian vegetation is a small patch of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) on the eastern bank of the dam feature. The dam itself contains constructed aquatic habitat values however lacks natural macrophytes and overhanging bank features beneficial to fish habitat, likely due to the use of herbicides in the area to allow the dam to provide water to the nursery. Overall, the vegetation within this area was not observed to contain significant ecological value and could be recreated, and ultimately improved, in a detention basin environment.

Photo Set 6: Vegetation characteristics of Primary VMA in association with the LCC minor waterway

The balance of the site is mapped as a Secondary Vegetation Management Area. As discussed throughout the report, most of the native vegetation on-site is restricted to surrounding the dam features, with the northern vegetation largely planted ornamental species (**Plan 1**). A tree plot survey undertaken within the of the secondary VMA (with exception to within 3 m of the boundary due to exempt clearing) found that the majority of the species present on-site retain a DBH of ≤ 300 mm, reflective of a highly modified and immature nature. Regardless, it is understood that environmental offsets are sought to be provided for the proposed loss of LCC native and habitat trees within the Secondary Vegetation Management Area. Likewise, the loss of the primary vegetation area proposed is to be compensated through financial offset based on the area intended to be impacted (**Section 5.2** for intended offset).

4.7. Koala habitat area

As mentioned previously, the western boundary within the southern portion of the site contains a small polygon of core Koala Habitat Area, overlapping from a larger vegetation patch in the neighbouring western property. Observations found that the mapping was inaccurate in areas, with most of the vegetation representative of koala habitat contained within the adjacent western property. The vegetation in the neighbouring lot was confirmed to contain vegetation suitable for Koala, largely dominated by *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) and *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She-oak) with scattered *Eucalyptus seeana* (Narrow-leaved Red Gum) and *Corymbia intermedia* (Pink Bloodwood) (**Photo Set 7**). Although some species observed from the boundary of the KHA are present in the Endangered composite RE 12.9-10.4/12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7/12.5.3 mapped across the area, there was an overall lack of key indicator species including *Eucalyptus racemosa* (Scribbly Gum), *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum) and *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark).

Photo Set 7: Koala Habitat Area within neighbouring western property dominated by *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark)

The area of KHA that is mapped within the sites bounds was recorded to be heavily disturbed due to historical clearing removing vegetation across the site to the fence line. Subsequently, the thin strip of vegetation present within this area is dominated by *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She-oak) and *Acacia* regrowth with scattered *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) the only non-juvenile koala habitat trees (NJKHTs) remaining. This vegetation becomes sparser within the south-western portion of the KHA, largely containing Black She-oak die-back and *Lantana camara* (Lantana) (**Photo Set 8**). Ultimately, the area of vegetation within the sites bounds mapped as KHA is very thin and heavily disturbed. Furthermore, the large areas of open paddock and limited vegetation across the site itself would suggest it is unlikely Koala would venture into the site for foraging or breeding purposes.

Photo Set 8: Koala Habitat Area mapped within the site boundary – limited NJKHTs, largely dominated by Black She-oak

5. Development assessment

5.1. Proposed development

The proposed development is for the creation of Creastmead Logistics Estate South and will involve the Reconfiguration of Lot (ROL) 1 – 6 RP104726 into five (5) allotments with associated roads and detention basin to be utilised for industrial and mixed-use purposes. This development will involve the creation of a local government trunk road through the centre as well as two smaller roads for the industrial estate. Notably the expansion of Park Ridge Road will encroach into the north of the site and the Park Ridge Connector Road, a state development infrastructure project, is intended for the eastern boundary of the site. Refer **Appendix A** for the development layout.

The proposed development will result in the removal native vegetation across the site as well as areas identified as an LCC minor waterway (**Plan 2**), of which are mapped within the LCC Primary Vegetation Management Area. The vegetation clearing necessitated for the development the proposal will permanently remove mapped LCC Primary Vegetation Management Area on-site. In this case, offsets for the permanent loss of Primary Vegetation Management Area will likely be required (**Plan 3**) and will be offset based on area under *LCC planning scheme*. As the Primary Vegetation Management Area is mapped in association with a LCC waterway corridor it will require rehabilitation as outlined in the *LCC planning scheme*. Further, as the site is entirely located within an LCC Secondary Management Area Mapping any vegetation identified as LCC habitat of native vegetation will require offsetting based on individual trees. Any native or habitat trees present within the local government proposed Trunk Road or within 3 metres of the boundary are exempt from offset requirements (**Plan 3**).

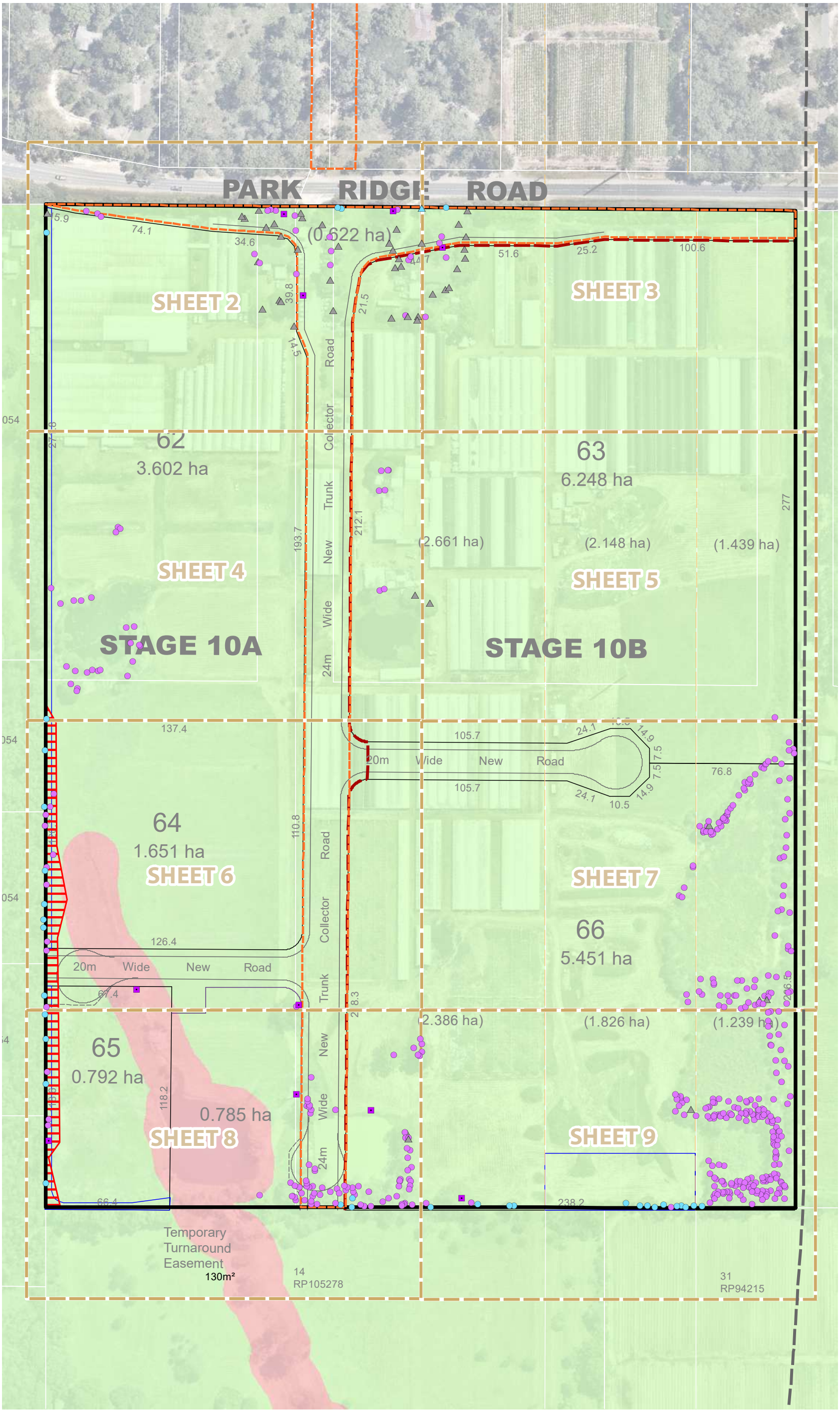
No remnant vegetation is mapped on-site and therefore will not be impacted as a part of the proposed development. Additionally, the Category C (high-value regrowth) vegetation is exempt clearing work under *Schedule 21* of the *Planning Act* as it is to urban purpose in an urban area.

A small portion of Koala Habitat Area is mapped along the south-western boundary of the site which is intended to be removed. As discussed in **Section 3.5**, there is a Preliminary Approval (MCUI/15/2011) site as a part of a Development Application in 2011. As this approval exists over the area of KHA on-site and predates the 2020 Koala Framework the clearing of the thin strip of koala habitat area on-site is exempt under Schedule 10 Section 16B (2)(d). Therefore, referral to SARA and a response to *State Code 25: Development in South East Queensland koala habitat areas* is not required.

5.2. Offsets

Clearing of vegetation will likely require an offset under the Planning Scheme. Offsets for clearing Primary Vegetation are calculated using area whilst the clearing of native trees within the Secondary Vegetation area are calculated using individual trees (**Plan 3**). If approved, the project will be required to offset three-hundred and forty-three (343) native trees and five (5) habitat trees within the secondary VMA at $44,212.70 and $1,282.85 respectively. Additionally, the removal of 0.813 ha of land within the Primary Vegetation Management Areas will require a total of $100,583.39

2.1 Development Assessment



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Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Project boundary
- Proposed trunk collector road boundary
- Future Park Ridge connector road
- Primary vegetation management area
- Secondary vegetation management area
- Impacted Koala habitat areas
- Proposed lots
- Powerline easement
- Basin/drainage lot
- temporary turnaround

GPS tree plot

- LCC native habitat tree to remove
- LCC native tree to remove
- LCC native retention TBC
- Non-native retention TBC
- Non-native tree to remove

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	5/08/2022	Updated boundary	TC	AR

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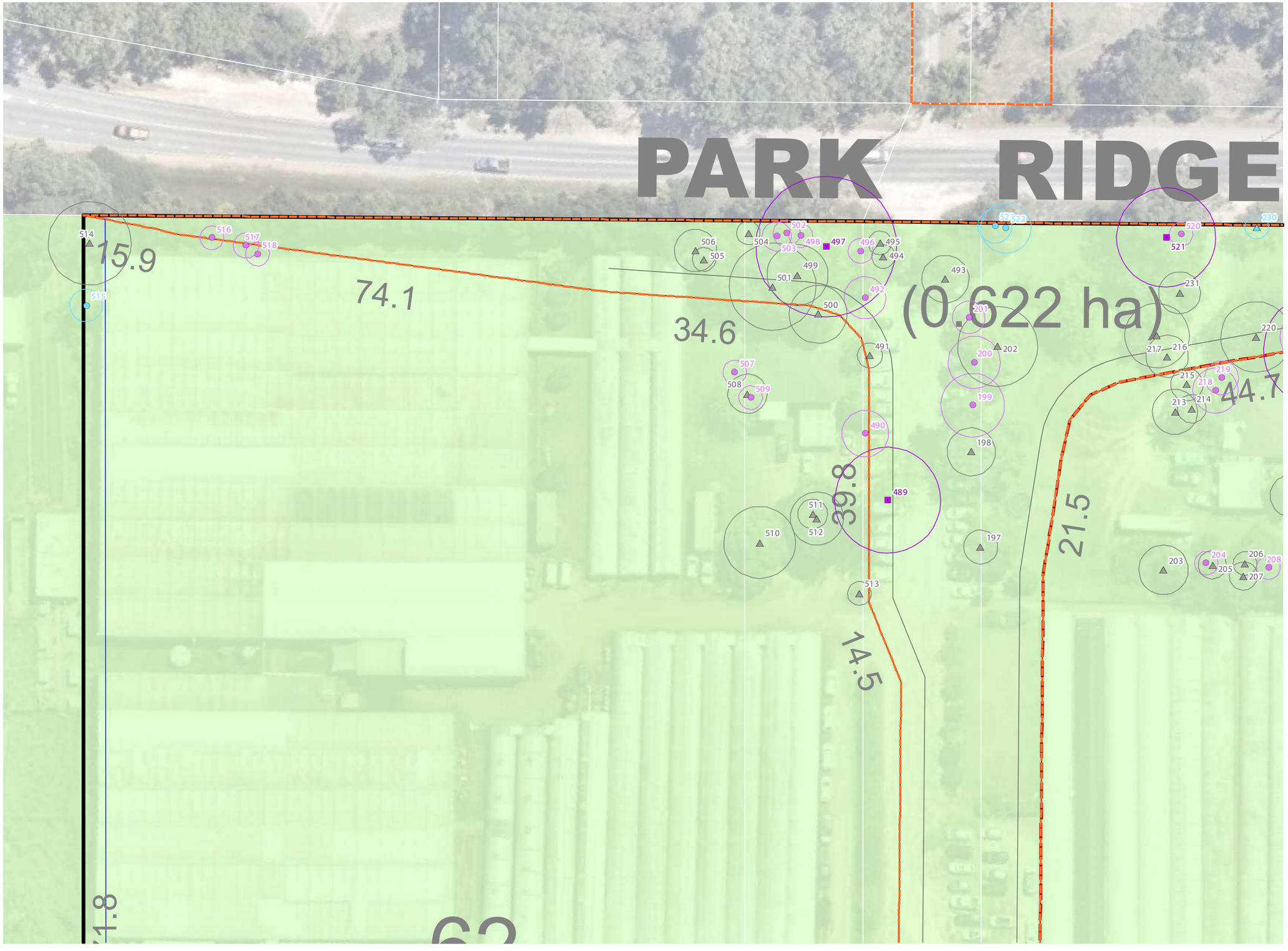

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Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	5/08/2022	detail sheets added	TC	AR

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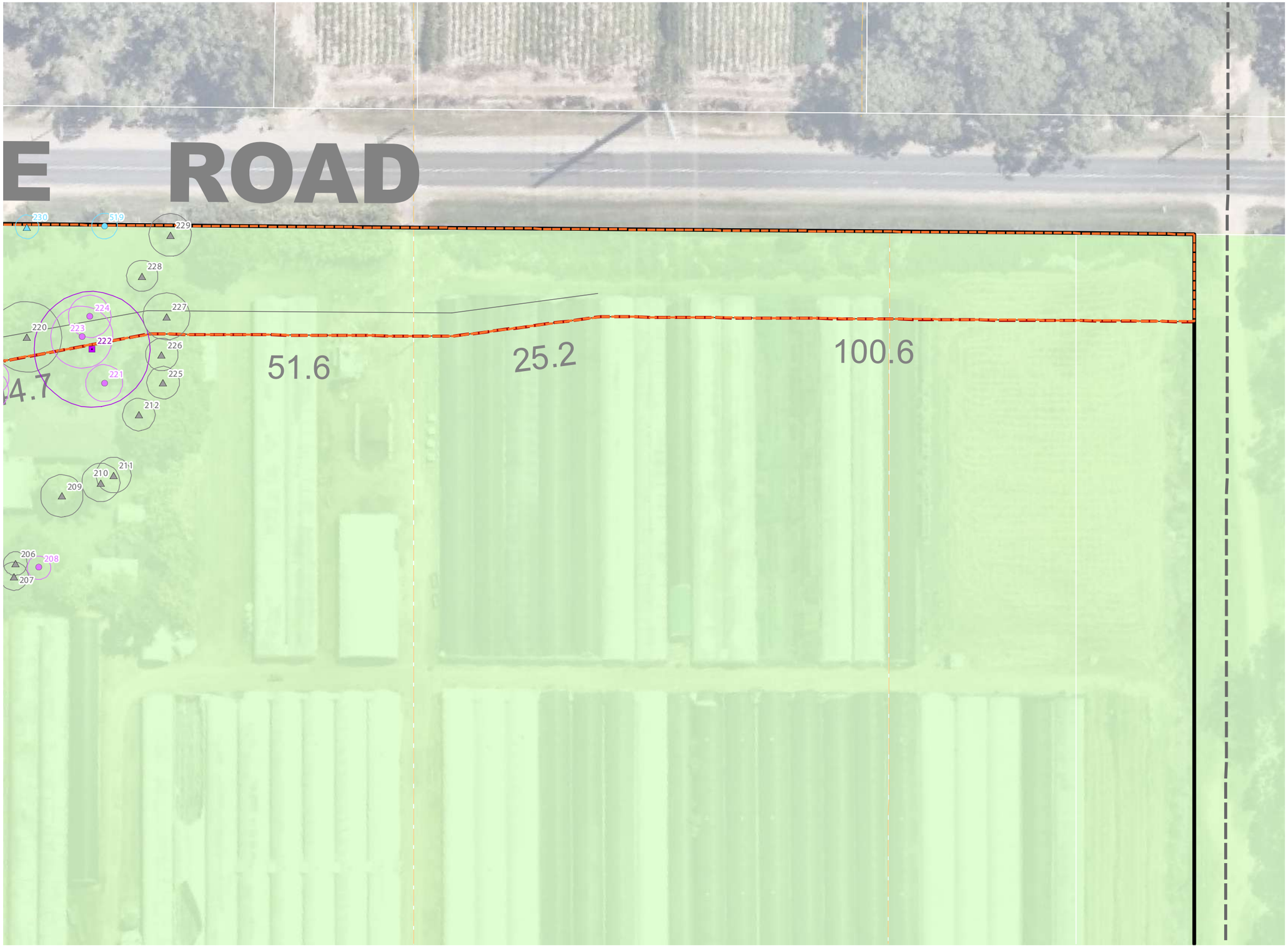

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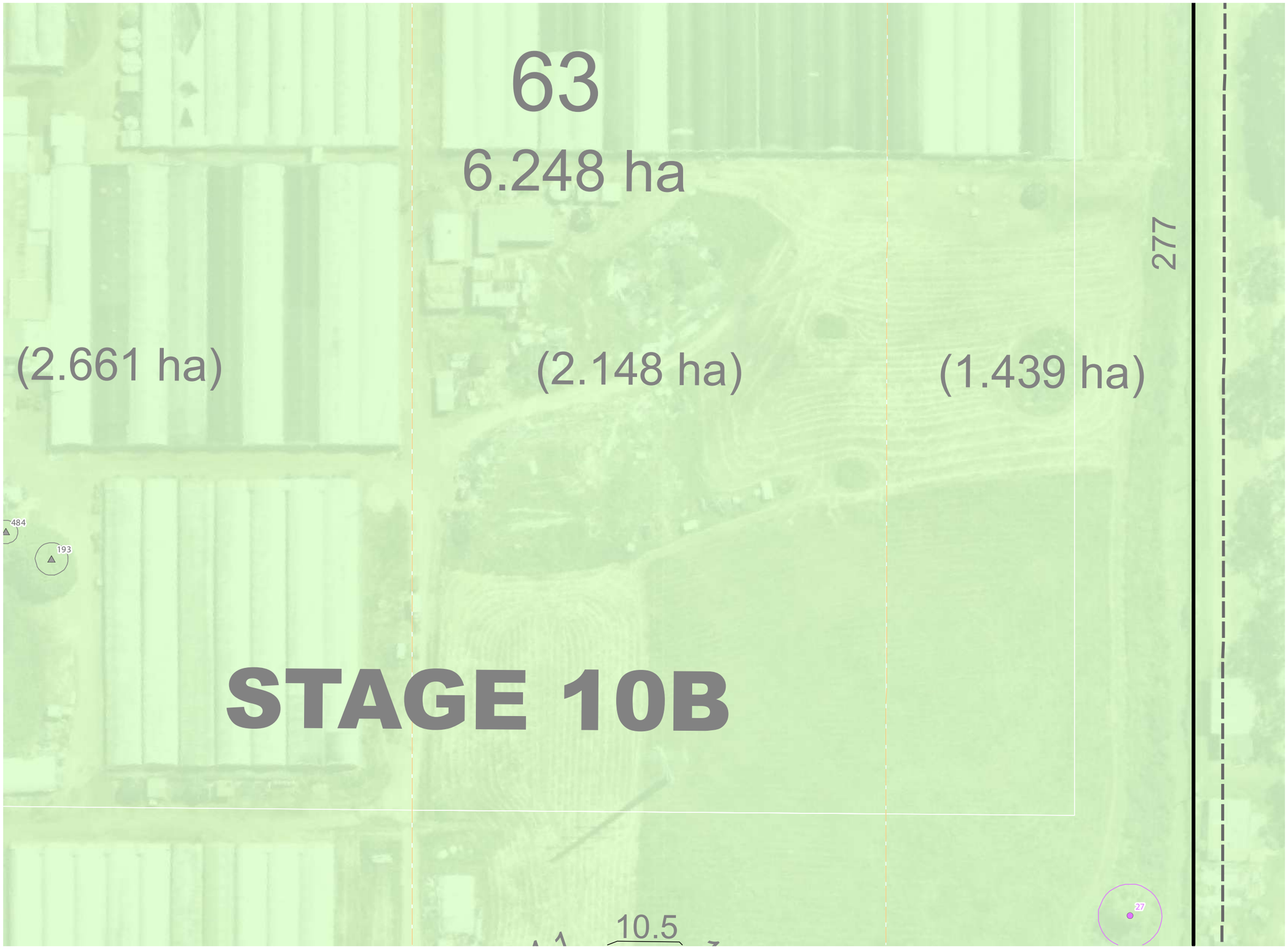

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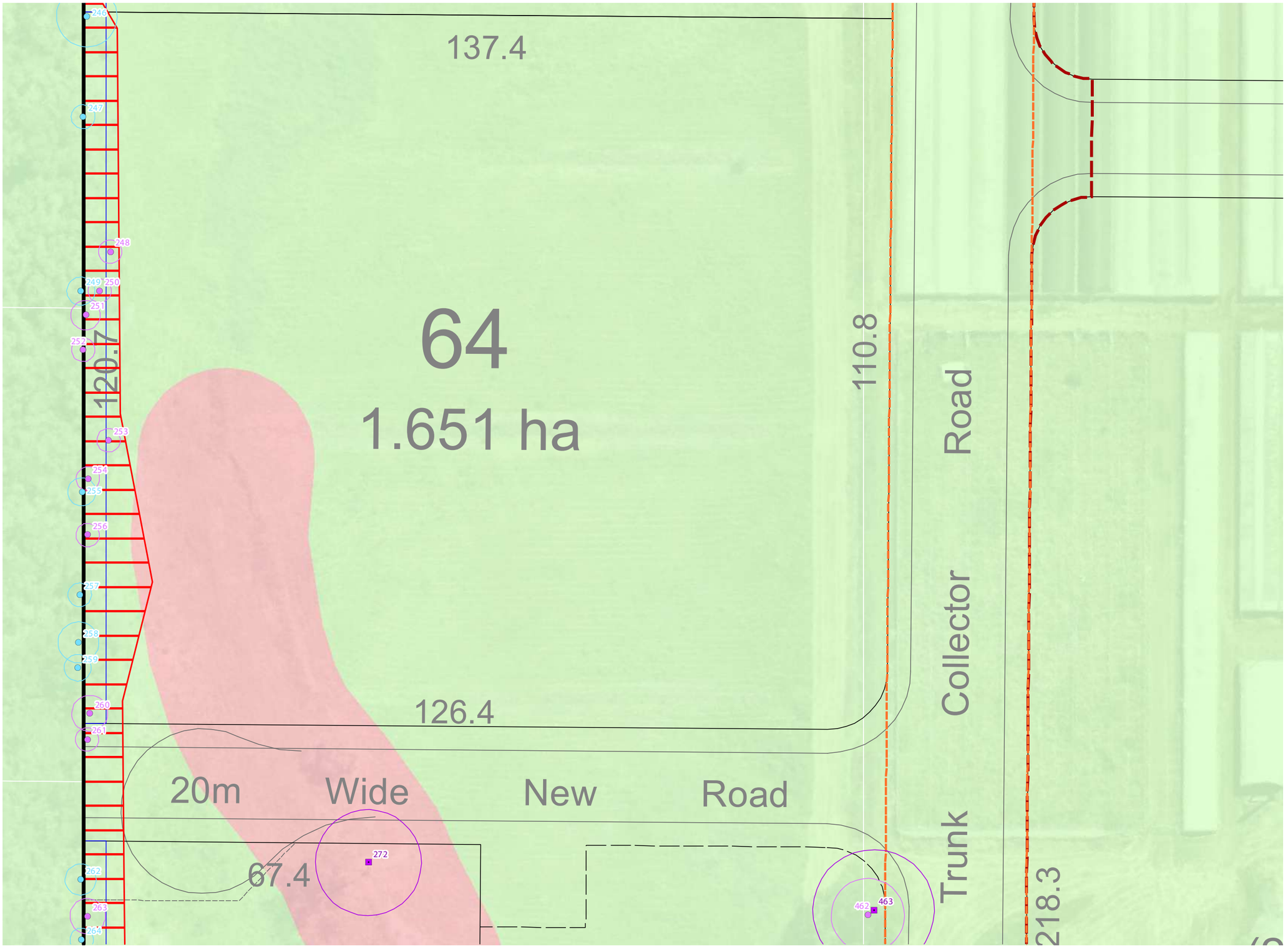

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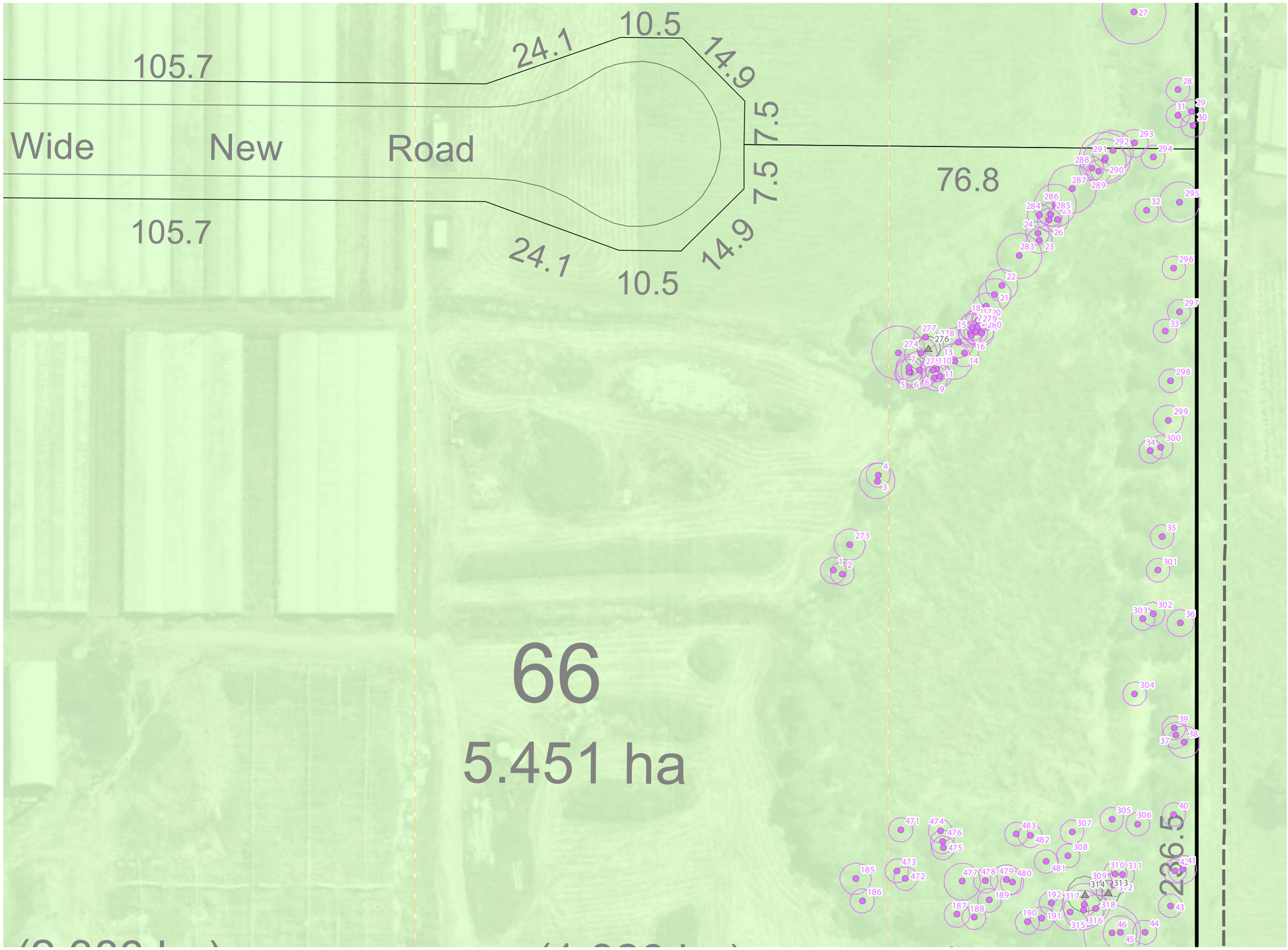

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Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Project boundary

GPS tree plot w/ TPZ

- LCC native habitat tree to remove
- LCC native tree to remove
- LCC native retention TBC
- Non-native retention TBC
- Non-native tree to remove
- Proposed lots
- Powerline easement
- Basin/drainage lot
- temporary turnaround
- Proposed trunk collector road boundary
- Future Park Ridge connector road
- Impacted Koala habitat areas

OM_201 Vegetation Management Areas

- Primary vegetation management area
- Secondary vegetation management area

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	5/08/2022	detail sheets added	TC	AR

0 10 20 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56 | 1:650 @ A3

Address / RPD: 1RP104726

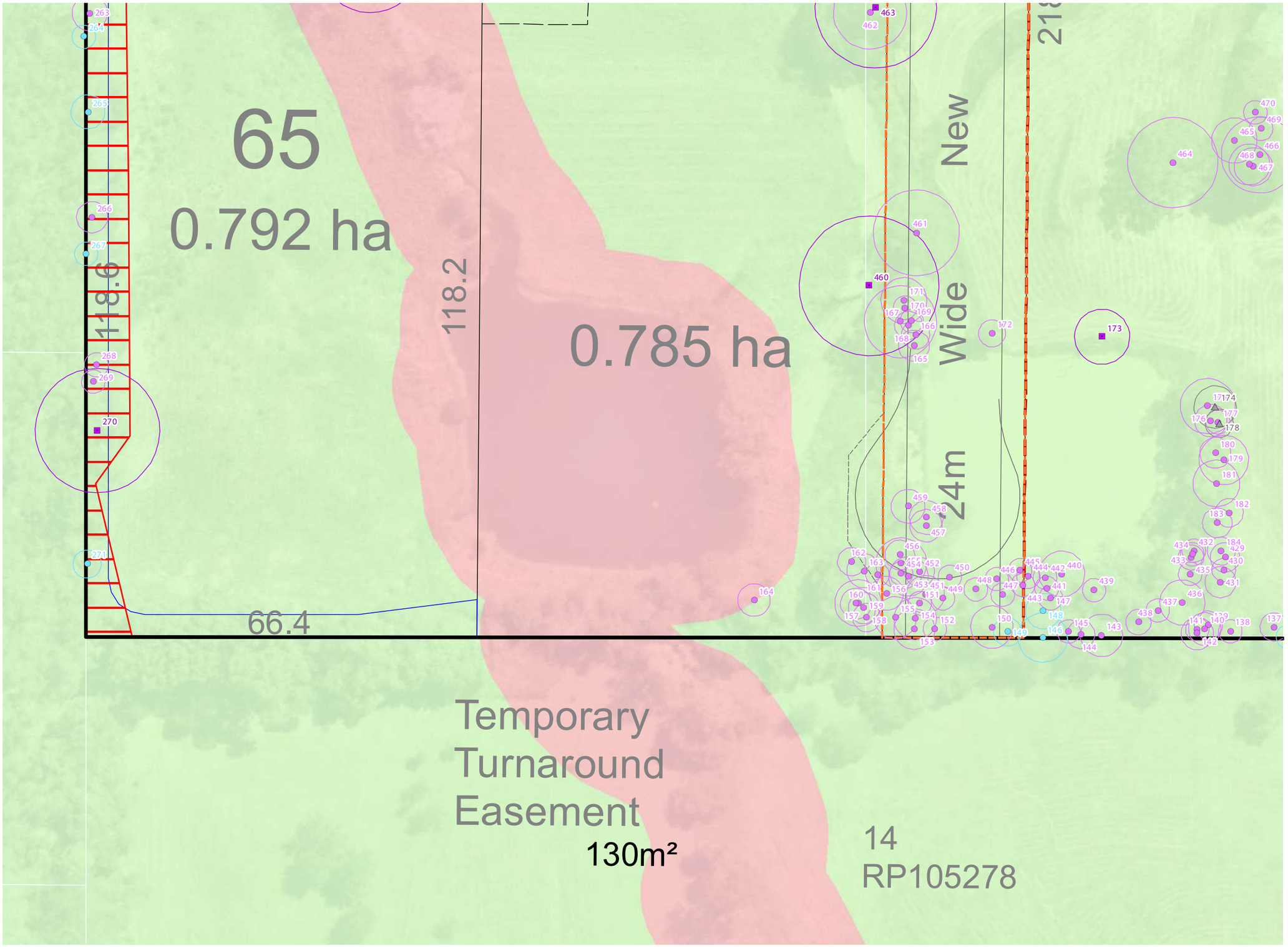
5/08/2022 | 11189 E 02 2 ROL 5 Dev Assessment C

saunders havill group

Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd

Creastmead Logistics Estate

2.8. Development Assessment



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Legend

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- Project boundary

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OM_201 Vegetation Management Areas

- Primary vegetation management area
- Secondary vegetation management area

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	5/08/2022	detail sheets added	TC	AR

0 10 20 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56 | 1:650 @ A3

saunders havill group

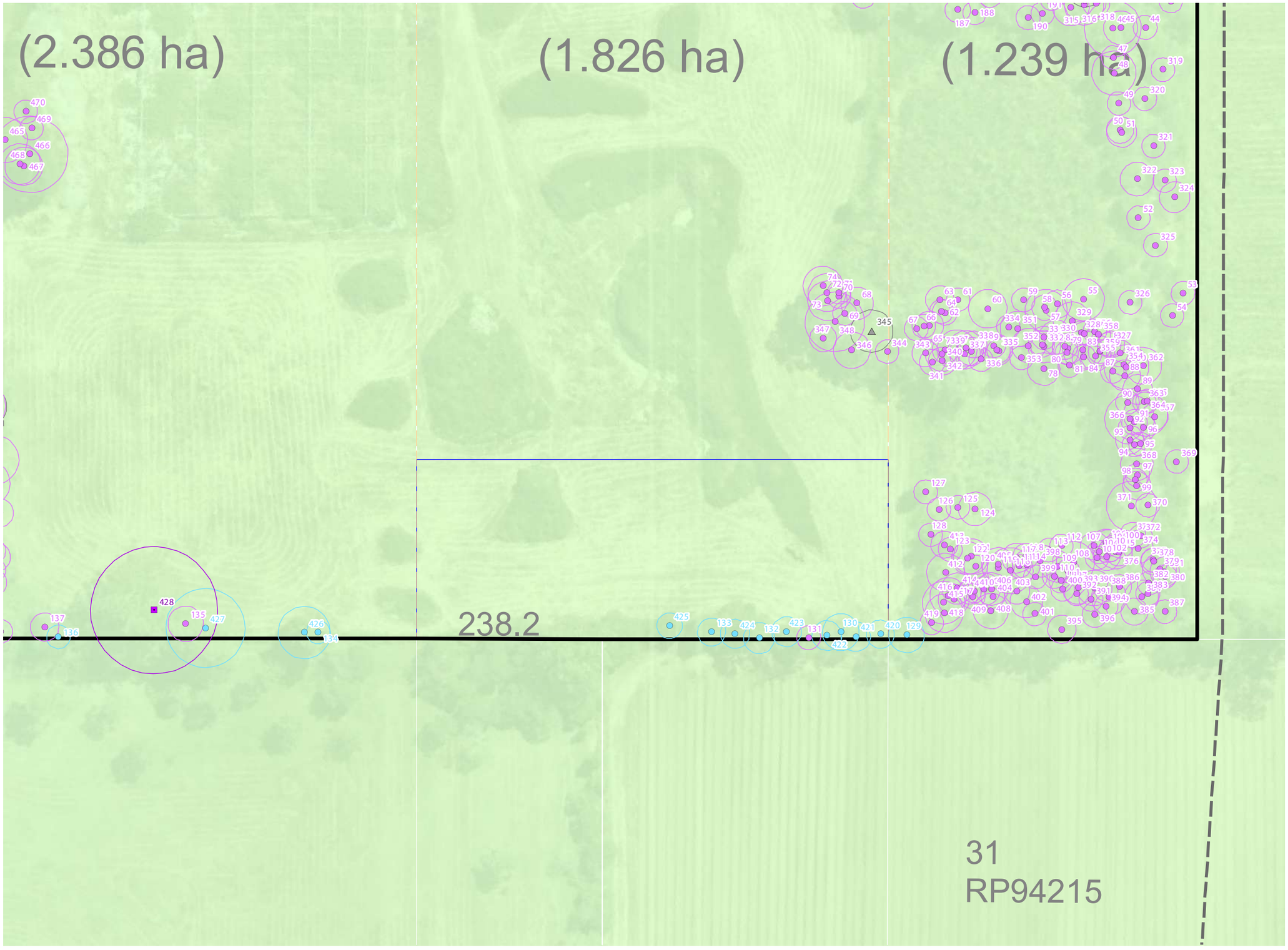
Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd

Creastmead Logistics Estate

Address / RPD: 1RP104726

5/08/2022 | 11189 E 02 2 ROL 5 Dev Assessment C

2.9. Development Assessment



Notes:
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- Project boundary

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OM_201 Vegetation Management Areas

- Primary vegetation management area
- Secondary vegetation management area

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	5/08/2022	detail sheets added	TC	AR

0 10 20 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56 | 1:650 @ A3

saunders havill group

Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd

Creastmead Logistics Estate

Address / RPD: 1RP104726

5/08/2022 | 11189 E 02 2 ROL5 Dev Assessment C

Tree Schedule - Job 11189
214-222 Park Ridge Road, Park Ridge (Crestmead Land Pty Ltd)
09/08/2022

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130	130	184	58	5.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150		150	47	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	250		250	79	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130	110	170	53	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	220		220	69	6.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130	130	184	58	6.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	140	120	184	58	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	190	180	262	82	6.0	3.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180		180	57	5.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
11	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
12	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180		180	57	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
13	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200	150	250	79	6.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
14	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	6.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
15	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
17	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	130		130	41	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
18	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
19	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
20	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150	120	192	60	6.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
21	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200	110	228	72	6.0	2.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
22	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	160	160	226	71	6.0	2.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
23	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180		180	57	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
24	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
25	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
26	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150		150	47	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
27	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	450		450	141	5.0	4.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
28	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	160		160	50	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
29	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	170		170	53	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
30	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	160		160	50	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
31	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	150		150	47	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
32	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120		120	38	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
33	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	110	110	156	49	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
34	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	140		140	44	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
35	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120		120	38	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
36	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	190		190	60	4.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
37	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	140	120	184	58	7.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
38	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	180	140	228	72	5.0	3.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
39	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	150		150	47	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
40	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
41	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	200		200	63	5.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
42	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
43	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
44	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	170		170	53	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
45	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	240		240	75	7.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
46	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200	220, 200, 180	401	126	7.0	3.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
47	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	110	100	149	47	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
48	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	240	200	312	98	8.0	4.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
49	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
50	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150	120	192	60	7.0	3.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
51	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130	130, 110	214	67	7.0	3.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
52	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	160		160	50	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
53	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	140		140	44	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
54	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	150		150	47	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
55	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	220	200	297	93	8.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
56	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
57	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	10.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
58	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180		180	57	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
59	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
60	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	220	160	272	85	8.0	3.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
61	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	160		160	50	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
62	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180		180	57	7.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
63	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	6.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
64	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
65	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	7.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
66	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	130		130	41	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
67	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
68	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230		230	72	7.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
69	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
70	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	130		130	41	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
71	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	120		120	38	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
72	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200	180	269	85	8.0	3.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
73	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	280		280	88	8.0	5.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
74	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	280		280	88	7.0	3.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
75	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200	200	283	89	8.0	4.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
76	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	8.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
77	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	250		250	79	8.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
78	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230		230	72	8.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
79	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	220		220	69	8.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
80	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
81	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
82	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	180		180	57	7.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
83	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200	200	283	89	8.0	4.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
84	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
85	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	160		160	50	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
86	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
87	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
88	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	220		220	69	7.0	2.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
89	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	210		210	66	8.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
90	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
91	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180		180	57	7.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
92	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	120		120	38	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
93	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
94	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
95	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	120		120	38	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
96	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
97	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	170		170	53	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
98	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
99	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	200		200	63	10.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
100	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	8.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
101	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
102	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	190		190	60	8.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
103	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
104	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
105	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	230		230	72	10.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
106	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	6.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
107	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	7.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
108	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	220	200	297	93	8.0	3.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
109	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	220		220	69	8.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
110	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	170		170	53	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
111	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
112	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	160		160	50	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
113	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
114	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
115	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
116	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230	230	325	102	7.0	3.0	3.9	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
117	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	210		210	66	7.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
118	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	180		180	57	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
119	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	220		220	69	7.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
120	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
121	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	250		250	79	8.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
122	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230		230	72	7.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
123	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	170		170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
124	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150	140, 120	238	75	6.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
125	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
126	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
127	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
128	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	110		110	35	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
129	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	250		250	79	8.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
130	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	260		260	82	7.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
131	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	170		170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
132	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	220		220	69	8.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
133	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	150	130	198	62	4.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
134	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	130		130	41	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
135	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	250		250	79	10.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
136	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
137	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	6.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
138	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
139	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	200		200	63	7.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
140	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	230		230	72	6.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
141	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
142	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	230		230	72	7.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
143	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	300		300	94	8.0	3.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
144	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	200		200	63	7.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
145	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
146	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	350		350	110	10.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
147	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	170		170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
148	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	250		250	79	6.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
149	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	200		200	63	8.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
150	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	300		300	94	8.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
151	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
152	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
153	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	290		290	91	8.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
154	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	300		300	94	12.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
155	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	300		300	94	12.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
156	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	240		240	75	8.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
157	*Eucalyptus racemosa*	Scribbly Gum	330		330	104	14.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
158	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	200		200	63	7.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
159	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	220		220	69	7.0	2.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
160	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	220		220	69	6.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
161	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
162	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	200		200	63	6.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
163	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	240		240	75	6.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
164	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	230		230	72	5.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
165	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	220		220	69	6.0	2.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
166	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	5.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
167	*Eucalyptus racemosa*	Scribbly Gum	510		510	160	14.0	6.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-		
168	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	7.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
169	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
170	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
171	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230	230	325	102	12.0	7.0	3.9	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
172	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	6.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
173	**DEAD/STAG**		390		390	123	8.0	3.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-		
174	*Pinus radiata*	Radiata Pine	300		300	94	18.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
175	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	390		390	123	9.0	6.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
176	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230		230	72	8.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
177	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
178	*Pinus radiata*	Radiata Pine	200		200	63	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
179	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	350		350	110	14.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
180	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	220		220	69	5.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
181	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	330		330	104	10.0	6.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
182	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	200		200	63	12.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
183	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	210		210	66	5.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
184	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140	140	198	62	5.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
185	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	220		220	69	7.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
186	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
187	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180		180	57	5.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
188	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
189	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
190	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	120	120	170	53	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
191	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	140		140	44	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
192	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
193	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	230		230	72	4.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
194	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	440		440	138	14.0	6.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Small	-	-		
195	**DEAD/STAG**		670		670	210	10.0	4.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		no habitat
196	*Syzygium australe*	Brush Cherry	240		240	75	7.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
197	*Litchi chinensis*	Lychee	240		240	75	6.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
198	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipuana	340		340	107	10.0	6.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
199	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	450		450	141	16.0	8.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
200	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	Illawara Flame Tree	370		370	116	12.0	6.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
201	*Melaleuca bracteata*	Black Tea-tree	230		230	72	6.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
202	*Mangifera indica*	Mango	340	340, 300	567	178	7.0	6.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
203	*Mangifera indica*	Mango	350		350	110	7.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
204	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	Illawara Flame Tree	160		160	50	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
205	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Cocos Palm	200		200	63	6.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
206	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Cocos Palm	160		160	50	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
207	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Cocos Palm	200		200	63	6.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
208	*Grevillea banksii*	Red Silky Oak	140		140	44	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
209	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Cocos Palm	300		300	94	6.0	3.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
210	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Cocos Palm	270		270	85	10.0	4.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
211	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Cocos Palm	250		250	79	10.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
212	*Koelreuteria elegans*	Golden Rain Tree	230		230	72	8.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
213	*Roystonea regia*	Cuban Royal	320		320	101	6.0	3.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
214	*Roystonea regia*	Cuban Royal	200		200	63	12.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
215	*Roystonea regia*	Cuban Royal	230		230	72	8.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
216	*Roystonea regia*	Cuban Royal	300		300	94	7.0	2.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
217	*Mangifera indica*	Mango	400	220	457	143	5.0	6.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
218	*Livistona australis*	Cabbage-tree Palm	320		320	101	4.0	3.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
219	*Livistona australis*	Cabbage-tree Palm	240		240	75	4.0	2.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
220	*Koelreuteria elegans*	Golden Rain Tree	400	300	500	157	12.0	12.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
221	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	260		260	82	14.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
222	*Eucalyptus racemosa*	Scribbly Gum	820		820	258	20.0	12.0	9.8	3.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
223	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	440		440	138	14.0	7.0	5.3	2.3	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
224	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	300		300	94	8.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
225	*Koelreuteria elegans*	Golden Rain Tree	230		230	72	8.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
226	*Koelreuteria elegans*	Golden Rain Tree	230		230	72	8.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
227	*Koelreuteria elegans*	Golden Rain Tree	240	230	332	104	8.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
228	*Annona squamosa*	Custard Apple	220		220	69	7.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
229	*Koelreuteria elegans*	Golden Rain Tree	300		300	94	12.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
230	*Koelreuteria elegans*	Golden Rain Tree	130		130	41	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
231	*Koelreuteria elegans*	Golden Rain Tree	220	200	297	93	8.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
232	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	170		170	53	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
233	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180	140	228	72	6.0	3.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
234	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
235	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	160		160	50	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
236	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	140		140	44	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
237	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	200	130, 130	272	85	6.0	3.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
238	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	240		240	75	6.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
239	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230		230	72	7.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
240	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	140		140	44	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
241	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230		230	72	7.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
242	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230	300	378	119	6.0	4.0	4.5	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
243	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120	120	170	53	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
244	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	550		550	173	8.0	6.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
245	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	400		400	126	7.0	5.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
246	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	430		430	135	10.0	6.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
247	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	170		170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
248	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	110		110	35	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
249	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	200		200	63	6.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
250	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150		150	47	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
251	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	160	130	206	65	6.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
252	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	120		120	38	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
253	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	140		140	44	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
254	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
255	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	6.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
256	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	130		130	41	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
257	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	160		160	50	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
258	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	210	200	290	91	8.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Major	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
259	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	190		190	60	8.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
260	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	180	180	255	80	8.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Major	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
261	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
262	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	220		220	69	8.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
263	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	250		250	79	8.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
264	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
265	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	240		240	75	7.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
266	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	220		220	69	6.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
267	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
268	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	170		170	53	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
269	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	160		160	50	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
270	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	880		880	276	12.0	6.0	10.6	3.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	Native	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
271	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	5.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
272	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	750		750	236	26.0	14.0	9.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
273	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	6.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
274	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	220		220	69	10.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
275	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
276	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	120	120	170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
277	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180		180	57	2.0		2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
278	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	200		200	63	5.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
279	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	100		100	31	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
280	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	8.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
281	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	160	150	219	69	6.0	3.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
282	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	380		380	119	6.0	5.0	4.6	2.2	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
283	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	190	130	230	72	8.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
284	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	110		110	35	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
285	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	110		110	35	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
286	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	140	130, 100	216	68	6.0	3.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
287	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180	170	248	78	8.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
288	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
289	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
290	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	190		190	60	8.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
291	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230	220	318	100	7.0	3.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
292	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
293	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
294	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200	180, 130	299	94	6.0	3.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
295	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	340		340	107	7.0	4.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
296	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	170		170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
297	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	100	100	141	44	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
298	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230	200	305	96	7.0	3.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
299	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	260	190, 170	364	114	8.0	3.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
300	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	290		290	91	7.0	3.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
301	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	170	100	197	62	5.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
302	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	140		140	44	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
303	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	180	180, 130	286	90	6.0	3.0	3.4	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
304	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	130		130	41	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
305	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	160		160	50	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
306	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	130		130	41	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
307	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	210		210	66	5.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
308	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120	110	163	51	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
309	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	100		100	31	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
310	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120	100	156	49	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
311	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
312	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	110		110	35	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
313	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120	100	156	49	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
314	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	100		100	31	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
315	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120		120	38	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
316	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	160		160	50	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
317	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
318	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
319	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
320	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
321	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	120		120	38	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
322	*Corymbia torelliana*	Cadaghi	250		250	79	9.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
323	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	260		260	82	8.0	3.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
324	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	280		280	88	6.0	3.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
325	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	280	120	305	96	7.0	3.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
326	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	190		190	60	6.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
327	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	150		150	47	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
328	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
329	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	140		140	44	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
330	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	220	90	238	75	5.0	2.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
331	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
332	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	150	120, 100	217	68	5.0	2.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
333	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	150		150	47	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
334	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	130		130	41	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
335	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	6.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
336	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
337	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	230	140	269	85	8.0	4.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
338	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	240		240	75	10.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
339	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150		150	47	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
340	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	230		230	72	7.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
341	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	160		160	50	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
342	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
343	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
344	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	170		170	53	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
345	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	220		220	69	6.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
346	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	190		190	60	6.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
347	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	190		190	60	7.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
348	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	200		200	63	6.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
349	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	180		180	57	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
350	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	240		240	75	8.0	2.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
351	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	190		190	60	7.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
352	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	110	100	149	47	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
353	*Pinus elliotii*	Slash Pine	300		300	94	7.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
354	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	260		260	82	7.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
355	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	190		190	60	5.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
356	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	420		420	132	9.0	5.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
357	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	170		170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
358	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	220		220	69	6.0	2.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
359	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	250		250	79	7.0	2.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
360	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	240		240	75	7.0	2.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
361	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	160		160	50	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
362	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	160		160	50	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
363	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	210		210	66	8.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
364	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
365	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
366	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
367	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	210		210	66	9.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
368	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	260	180	316	99	9.0	5.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
369	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	190		190	60	6.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
370	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	260		260	82	8.0	2.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
371	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
372	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	310		310	97	10.0	5.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
373	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush Box	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
374	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	350		350	110	8.0	4.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
375	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	190		190	60	6.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
376	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	230		230	72	9.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
377	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
378	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150		150	47	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
379	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	260	240	354	111	8.0	3.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
380	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
381	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	180		180	57	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
382	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	210		210	66	5.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
383	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	240		240	75	6.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
384	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	190		190	60	8.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
385	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
386	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	190		190	60	7.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
387	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	240		240	75	6.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
388	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
389	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	210		210	66	7.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
390	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
391	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	170		170	53	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
392	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	240		240	75	10.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
393	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	190		190	60	7.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
394	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
395	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
396	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
397	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	250		250	79	8.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
398	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	250		250	79	8.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
399	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	120		120	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
400	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
401	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	230		230	72	8.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
402	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	160		160	50	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
403	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	7.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
404	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	180		180	57	7.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
405	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
406	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	230		230	72	8.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
407	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
408	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	160		160	50	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
409	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
410	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230		230	72	8.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
411	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
412	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	160		160	50	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
413	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	240		240	75	8.0	2.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
414	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	230		230	72	6.0	2.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
415	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230		230	72	8.0	2.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
416	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	250		250	79	8.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
417	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180		180	57	7.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
418	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	160		160	50	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
419	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
420	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	270		270	85	7.0	2.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
421	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	6.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
422	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	170	140	220	69	6.0	2.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
423	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	300		300	94	8.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
424	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	260		260	82	8.0	3.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
425	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220		220	69	8.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
426	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	270		270	85	5.0	2.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
427	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
428	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	200		200	63	5.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
429	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	210		210	66	5.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
430	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	8.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
431	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	210		210	66	7.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
432	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140	150	205	64	4.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
433	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	180		180	57	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
434	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	370		370	116	9.0	5.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
435	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	560		560	176	10.0	5.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
436	*Eucalyptus racemosa*	Scribbly Gum	900		900	283	22.0	13.0	10.8	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-		
437	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	210		210	66	7.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
438	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	160		160	50	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

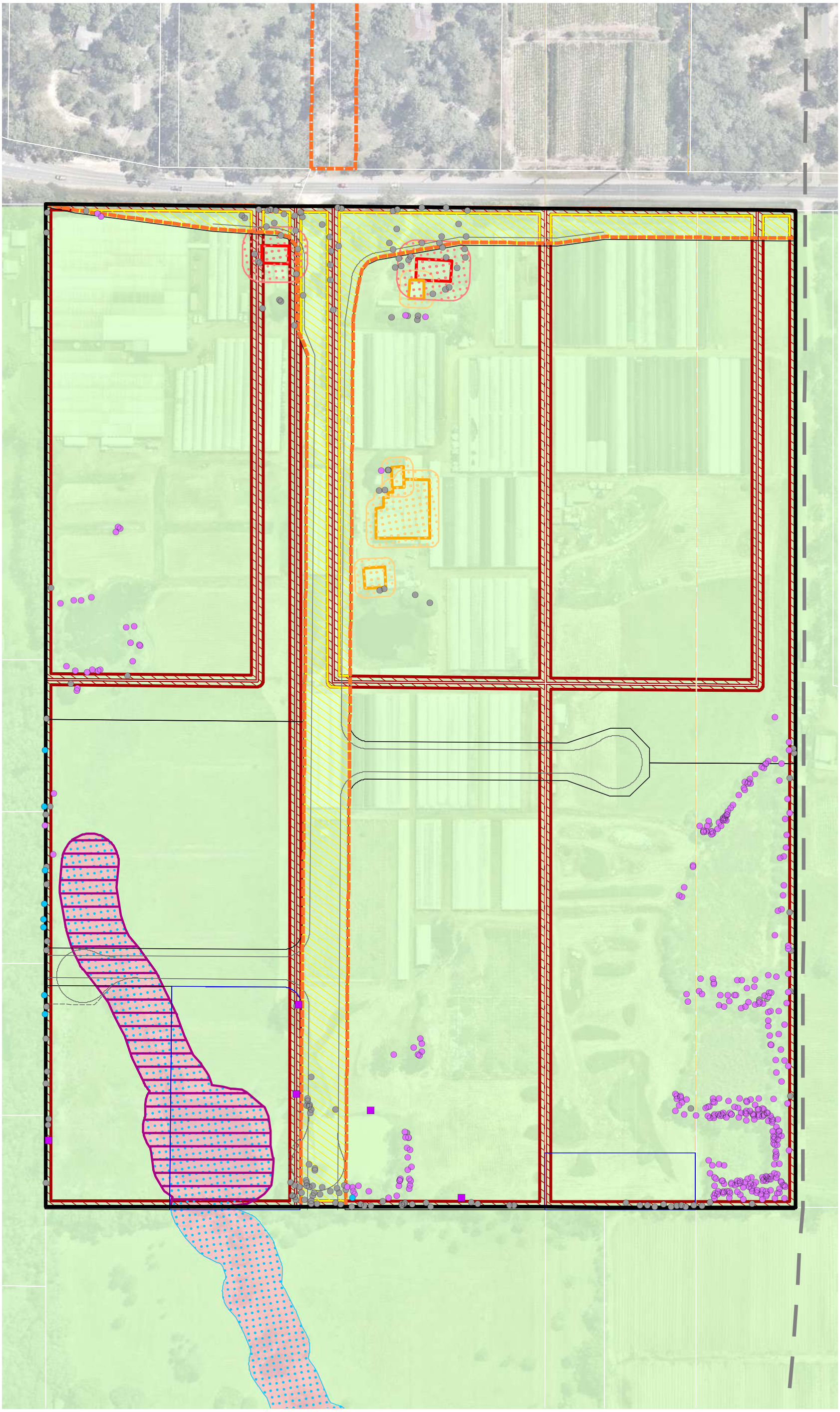
Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
439	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	220		220	69	6.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
440	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
441	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	180		180	57	7.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
442	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
443	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
444	*Eucalyptus racemosa*	Scribbly Gum	320		320	101	15.0	6.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
445	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
446	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	180		180	57	5.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
447	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
448	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	250	160, 130	324	102	7.0	4.0	3.9	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
449	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
450	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
451	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	110		110	35	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
452	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
453	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
454	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	160		160	50	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
455	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
456	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	120		120	38	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Major	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
457	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
458	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
459	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	270		270	85	12.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
460	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	210		210	66	7.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
461	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	280		280	88	8.0	3.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
462	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
463	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	360		360	113	10.0	4.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
464	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	210		210	66	7.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
465	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	230		230	72	7.0	2.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
466	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	240		240	75	5.0	2.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
467	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	240		240	75	5.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	Irregular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
468	**DEAD/STAG**		990		990	311	21.0	7.0	11.9	3.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Large	-	-	-		
469	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	610		610	192	11.0	6.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
470	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	520		520	163	16.0	9.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
471	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	860		860	270	23.0	14.0	10.3	3.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
472	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	640		640	201	17.0	11.0	7.7	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
473	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	320		320	101	15.0	6.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
474	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	16.0	8.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
475	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	270		270	85	6.0	2.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
476	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	240	160	288	91	6.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
477	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
478	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	Major	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
479	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	140	100	172	54	5.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
480	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	110	90	142	45	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
481	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
482	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
483	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	150		150	47	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
484	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
485	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	260		260	82	6.0	3.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
486	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	170		170	53	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
487	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	160	150	219	69	5.0	3.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
488	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
489	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	140		140	44	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
490	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
491	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
492	*Murraya paniculata*	Mock Orange	100	100	141	44	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
493	*Archontophoenix alexandrae*	Alexander Palm	140		140	44	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
494	*Archontophoenix alexandrae*	Alexander Palm	250		250	79	7.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
495	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	Illawara Flame Tree	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
496	*Melaleuca viminalis*	Weeping Bottlebrush	310	260, 250, 200	516	162	6.0	5.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
497	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	750		750	236	24.0	8.0	9.0	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
498	*Callitris columellaris*	Coastal Cypress Pine	300	140	331	104	4.0	2.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
499	*Koelreuteria elegans*	Golden Rain Tree	130	120	177	56	3.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
500	*Callitris columellaris*	Coastal Cypress Pine	250	160	297	93	6.0	2.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
501	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	250	180, 130	334	105	6.0	3.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
502	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipuana	160		160	50	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
503	*Koelreuteria elegans*	Golden Rain Tree	130		130	41	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
504	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine Bush	130	120	177	56	2.0	1.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
505	*Eucalyptus racemosa*	Scribbly Gum	995		995	313	20.0	11.0	11.9	3.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
506	*Grevillea banksii cultivar*	Honey Gem	150		150	47	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
507	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	Liquidambar	320	290	432	136	9.0	4.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
508	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	Liquidambar	300	280	410	129	9.0	4.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
509	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	440	430	615	193	9.0	8.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
510	*Ficus rubiginosa*	Rock Fig	140	130	191	60	4.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
511	*Ficus rubiginosa*	Rock Fig	180	100	206	65	4.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
512	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
513	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	150		150	47	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
514	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	300		300	94	6.0	3.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
515	*Callitris columellaris*	Coastal Cypress Pine	130		130	41	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
516	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipuana	180	150, 150	278	87	6.0	3.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
517	*Callitris columellaris*	Coastal Cypress Pine	120	100	156	49	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
518	*Mangifera indica*	Mango	410	300	508	160	7.0	6.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
519	*Tipuana tipu*	Tipuana	210		210	66	6.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
520	*Libidibia ferrea*	Leopard Tree	290	180, 160	377	118	8.0	5.0	4.5	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
521	*Carica papaya*	Paw Paw	150		150	47	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
522	*Delonix regia*	Poinciana	590		590	185	7.0	10.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
523	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	230		230	72	8.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
524	*Banksia attenuata*	Candlestick Banksia	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
525	*Banksia attenuata*	Candlestick Banksia	180		180	57	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
526	*Banksia attenuata*	Candlestick Banksia	150		150	47	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
527	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap Tree	180		180	57	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
528	*Leptospermum petersonii*	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	100		100	31	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
529	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	540	450	703	221	17.0	10.0	8.4	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
530	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	240	200, 170	356	112	9.0	4.0	4.3	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
531	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	240		240	75	6.0	2.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
532	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	230		230	72	4.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
533	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200	180	269	85	4.0	3.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
534	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	190		190	60	4.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
535	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	290		290	91	7.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
536	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	310		310	97	8.0	4.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
537	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	290		290	91	8.0	3.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
538	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	310		310	97	11.0	4.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
539	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	180	120	216	68	5.0	3.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
540	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	150		150	47	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
541	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	130		130	41	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
542	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	970		970	305	18.0	12.0	11.6	3.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
543	*Acacia concurrens*	Black Wattle	180		180	57	5.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

3. Logan City Offset Assessment



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

Layer Sources
© State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2022.
Updated data available at
http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/
© Nearmap, 2022

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

Legend

- Qld DCDB
- Project boundary
- Proposed trunk collector road boundary
- Future Park Ridge connector road
- LCC Waterways & wetlands
- Primary vegetation management area
- Secondary vegetation management area
- Proposed lots
- Powerline easement
- Basin/drainage lot
- temporary turnaround
- 3m boundary exemption
- Class 1 building
- Class 1 building 10m exemption
- Class 10 building
- Class 10 building 5m exemption
- Exempt trunk road

GPS Tree plot

- LCC Habitat tree to remove [5]
- LCC native tree to remove [343]
- Tree retention TBC
- Tree Exempt from offset
- Primary Vegetation Management Area to remove (1.69 ha)

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	25/07/2022	Updated boundary	TC	AR

0 20 40 60 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56 | 1:2,000 @ A3

saunders havill group

Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd

Creastmead Logistics Estate

Address / RPD: 1RP104726

25/07/2022 | 11189E 03 ROL5 Offset Assessment B

5.3. Potential impacts

The key potential ecological impacts associated with the development proposal are:

5.3.1 Weeds

Increased vehicle movement during the construction phase has the potential to increase the spread of weeds in the area, particularly during the vegetation clearing phase. As the site is already heavily dominated by invasive species it is considered unlikely the project will result in an increase in weed presence. However, with the implementation of standard mitigation measures, the project is likely to result in a negligible impact to ecological values due to the potential introduction/spread of weeds.

5.3.2 Vehicle movements

During construction, an increase in machinery and vehicle presence will be required on the subject site. Direct impacts from vehicle movements on threatened species and vegetation communities include:

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

Indirect impacts from vehicle movements include:

- interference of fauna through visual and noise impacts. This in turn can affect feeding, roosting, breeding or nesting behaviour;
- introducing and/or spreading weeds or feral animals carried on or in vehicles, resulting in deterioration or loss of vegetation and important fauna habitat; and
- damage or destruction of vegetation and fauna habitat through smothering by dust generated by vehicles traversing the project area.

With the implementation of standard mitigation measures, the project is likely to result in a temporary and minor impact to ecological values due to vehicular movements. This is further supported by the site currently existing within a highly urbanised area with highly trafficked Park Ridge Road within the north of the site. Further, ecological field survey confirmed the site is inhabited by common species, dominated by generalist avifauna.

5.3.3 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:

- wheel-generated dust from the haul roads created for the construction phase;
- 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 the 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. Excessive deposition of dust on open

water bodies may also degrade water quality and overall habitat quality for fauna. 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.

5.3.4 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 the use of light pollution during construction.

5.3.5 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 from 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 lack of habitat available in the study area, this is likely to be a temporary and negligible to minor impact.

5.3.6 Waste disposal

Inappropriate disposal of non-hazardous wastes can attract invasive species such as feral cats, wild dogs and introduced rats (amongst other fauna) to site. This may exacerbate potential impacts (e.g. invasive species introduction, road mortality). Litter may also enter surrounding environments. Notably, the use of the site as a wholesale nursery for over 30 years has resulted in areas of disposed waste throughout and therefore, 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.

5.3.7 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 (resulting in degradation or loss of vegetation and habitats), direct toxic impacts on fauna (from contact, inhalation or ingestion) or indirect impacts on threatened and migratory species 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.

5.3.8 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. Impacts essentially represent a reduction in core habitat due to edge effects, however as the site lacks intact vegetation, providing limited habitat value it is not considered likely to suffer from edge effects. Furthermore, the use of the area for a wholesale nursery and the surrounding areas used for farming means human presence is already relatively high within the site. Nonetheless, the project is likely to result in a temporary and minor impact to ecological values due to increased human presence on site during the construction period.

5.4. Ongoing disturbances

After completion of development, significant increases in direct and indirect anthropogenic impacts on the surrounding ecological values are not anticipated. This is due to the proposed development being mostly situated in historically cleared and highly modified areas, with limited ecological value. Potential increase to traffic along the new roads and industrial use of the site indicate continuing risks to ecological values from:

- vehicle movements; and
- noise and light pollution.

Each potential impact associated with the increased traffic is described in detail in the following sections.

5.4.1 Vehicle strike

Upon completion of the development, vehicle traffic may increase (compared to baseline conditions), increasing the likelihood of fauna strike. However, field surveys observed the site to be lacking in significant habitat value due to the highly disturbed nature of the area resulting in a lack of canopy cover and species diversity. Therefore, the risk of vehicle strike is considered to be negligible considering the highly modified nature of the site in its current state and presence of highly trafficked roads in the area.

5.4.2 Noise and light

Noise levels are likely to increase once the logistics estate is operational as there will be new businesses in the area as well as increased vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Vehicle and industry related noise will be the primary source of noise impact, however with the presence of the highly traversed Park Ridge Road in the north of the site and current industry use of the assessment area, increased noise as a result of the development is considered to be negligible.

Artificial light from residences may affect nocturnal and diurnal animals by disrupting patterns, with quality of light (e.g. wave length and colour), intensity and duration potentially evoking different responses. The presence and intensity of artificial light usually has the most impact at the edge of adjacent vegetation

communities. As the site is located within a highly urbanised area earmarked for road upgrades, future State infrastructure projects and further residential development it is considered unlikely the slight increase in light from the proposed logistics estate will disrupt fauna further. With suitable lighting installations, the project is likely to result in a negligible impact to wildlife due to light spillage.

5.5. Management and compensatory measures

A number of management and compensatory measures are proposed to minimise and offset impacts associated with the development. These measures are discussed within the following subsections.

5.6. Vegetation Management Plan

A Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) should form part of the broader management document submitted as part of the operational works drawings for the project site.

The VMP should cover clearing of all vegetation listed in this report in addition to all trees mapped as significant individual trees. It should include details on:

- 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 and site access locations;
- a clearing sequence plan showing the commencement of clearing and direction of removal (this should be in conjunction with the Fauna Management Plan (FMP) to allow for the appropriate flushing of fauna towards safe havens and/or the application of an appropriate relocation program);
- links to weed management and revegetation proposals; and
- stock piling and reuse of cleared vegetation.

5.7. Fauna Management Plan

A Fauna Management Plan (FMP) should be prepared for potential impacts of the construction phase covering the loss of vegetated areas, isolated trees and likely barriers and impediments to local dispersal.

The FMP should link closely with the VMP and include details on:

- species confirmed and likely to use the site, focusing on those most likely impacted by development works;
- a list of relevant State and Commonwealth legislation constraints and controls for fauna potentially affected by development works;
- a plan showing existing habitat opportunities and locations;
- details of the threats to existing fauna species;
- the clearing sequence plan from the VMP;
- 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.

5.7.1 Rehabilitation Management Plan

An RMP is recommended to be developed and implemented to compensate for the removal of the LCC Waterway Corridor and associated Primary VMA area in the south-west of the site. The RMP is to be prepared in accordance with the Logan Planning Scheme 2015 – Planning Scheme Policy 3 – Environmental management. At a minimum the plan should include:

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

6. Conclusion

This EAR was prepared on behalf of by Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd who propose the Reconfiguration of Lots (ROL) 1 – 6 RP104726 into five (5) allotments in order to create Creastmead Logistics Estate South with associated roads (including a council trunk road), detention basin and a sewer pump station. This EAR provides a review of the ecological values across the site in accordance with Commonwealth, State and Local Government legislation.

Overall, the following conclusions can be made:

- Vegetation within the lot and surrounding properties is mapped almost entirely as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation, with exception to an area of Category C (high-value regrowth) vegetation along the south-western border of the site (Endangered composite RE 12.9-10.4/12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7/12.5.3). This area of regrowth vegetation is in association with neighbouring property vegetation, with field surveys revealing the area to only contain a thin strip of vegetation largely lacking characteristics of the mapped regional ecosystem.
- A detailed survey and walk over of the site confirmed the site to contain no remnant values, with the area largely consisting of cleared open space dominated by invasive grasses. The site contains seven (7) dams in total. The bulk of the native vegetation on site surrounds these dams and is dominated by a mix of *Acacia concurrens* (Black Wattle), *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She-oak) and *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) with occasional *Corymbia intermedia* (Pink Bloodwood), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) and *Eucalyptus seeana* (Narrow-leaved Red Gum). A GPS tree plot conducted across the site indicated that 84% of vegetation across the site holds a DBH of ≤ 300 mm, indicative of the immature nature of the vegetation on-site.
- A LCC minor watercourse is mapped within the south-west of the site within Category X vegetation. The area in which this watercourse is mapped was not notably different from the surrounding vegetation, existing largely within open paddock dominated by invasive grasses and exhibiting a lack in ecological habitat values. The mapped watercourse reflects a constructed channel and acts as a drainage line to the adjacent nursery. Natural waterway features including bed and banks are largely absent and riparian vegetation was only observed as a small patch of *Melaleuca integrifolia* (Broad-leaved Paperbark) on the eastern bank of the dam on the southern boundary.
- No threatened species nor TECs listed under the EPBC Act nor NC Act were recorded on site during field assessments, with exception to a line of planted *Macadamia integrifolia* (Macadamia Nut). Considering these individuals location and positioning in a line along a boundary and the surrounding vegetation containing planted ornamental and fruit trees it is evident these species have been planted for propagation and landscaping purposes. Consequently, the specimens are not considered to meet the *in the wild* definition. Given the highly modified nature of the site, lack of habitat value and overall fragmentation of the area from surrounding intact bushland the assessment area is highly unlikely to provide breeding or foraging habitat for threatened or specialised species.
- A total of one-hundred and thirty-three (133) species of flora were detected on-site during surveys, inclusive of fifty-six (56) native species and seventy-seven (77) exotic/weed species. Of these invasive

species, five (5) are listed as restricted invasive plants under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and will require specific levels of management.

- As the site contains LCC Primary Vegetation Management and Secondary Vegetation Management Areas and the proposal will remove vegetation within these areas, if approved the loss of this vegetation will require offsets. Within the secondary VMA only 348 LCC native trees (inclusive of five habitat trees) will require offsetting whereas within the primary VMA removal of 0.813 ha require offsetting.

7. Appendices

Appendix A

Development proposal

Appendix B

Environmental searches

Appendix C

EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool results

Nature Conservation Act 1992

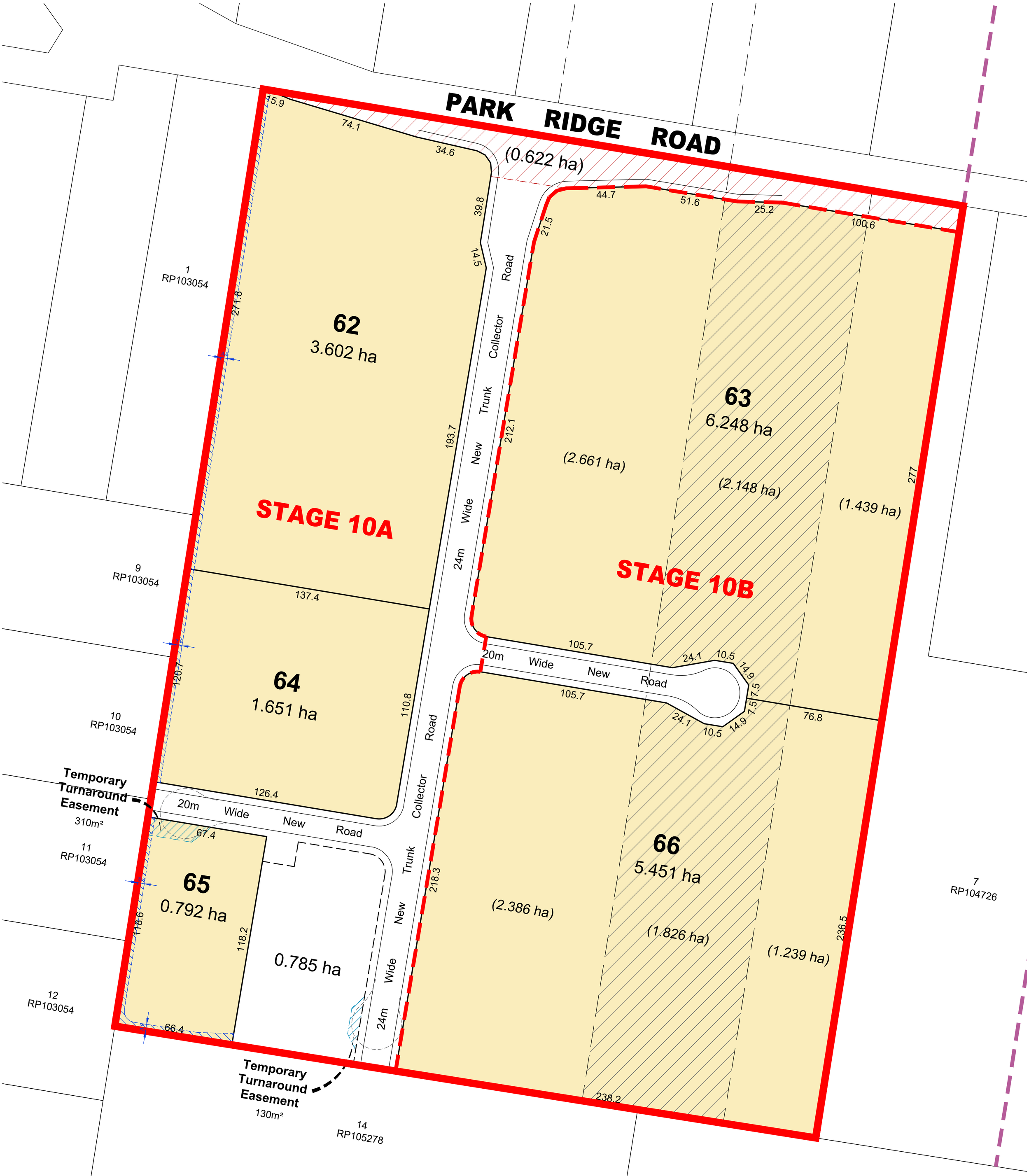
Wildlife online search results

Appendix D

LCC code responses

Appendix A

Development proposal



Yield Breakdown

Allotments	Stage 10A	Stage 10B	Overall Stage 10	
	Yield	Yield	Yield	%
Allotments	3	2	**5**	**100.0%**
Total Allotments	**3**	**2**	**5**	**100.0%**

Land Budget

Land Use	Stage 10A	Stage 10B	Overall Stage 10	
	Area	Area	Area	%
Stage Area	**9.022 ha**	**12.038 ha**	**21.060 ha**	**100.0%**
Allotments				
Allotments	6.045 ha	11.699 ha	17.744 ha	**84.3%**
Total Area of Allotments	**6.045 ha**	**11.699 ha**	**17.744 ha**	**84.3%**
Road				
Park Ridge Road Resumption	0.622 ha	—	0.622 ha	**3.0%**
Trunk Collector Road	1.243 ha	—	1.243 ha	**5.9%**
Local Road	0.327 ha	0.339 ha	0.666 ha	**3.2%**
Total Area of New Road	**2.192 ha**	**0.339 ha**	**2.531 ha**	**12.0%**
Drainage / Open Space				
Drainage	0.785 ha	—	0.785 ha	**3.7%**
Total Area of Drainage / Open Space	**0.785 ha**	**—**	**0.785 ha**	**3.7%**

Legend

- Crestmead Logistics Estate
- Application Boundary
- Proposed Park Ridge Connector
- Powerline Easement
- Temporary Turnaround Easement
- Stormwater Drainage Easement
- 1% AEP Flood Event

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

Dimensions have been rounded to the nearest 0.1 metres.

Areas have been rounded down to the nearest 5m².

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

Source Information:
Site boundaries: DTS.
Adjoining information: DCDB.
1% AEP Flood Event: Arcadis.

PLAN REF: 131924 – 167
Rev No: D
DATE: 01 AUGUST 2022
CLIENT: POINTCORP
DRAWN BY: JC
CHECKED BY: MD

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

CRESTMEAD LOGISTICS ESTATE
RECONFIGURATION OF LOT - STAGE 10
CANCELLING LOTS 1-6 ON RP104726

URBAN DESIGN
Level 4 HQ South
520 Wickham Street
PO Box 1559
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006
T +61 7 3539 9500
W rpsgroup.com

Appendix B

Environmental searches

saunders havill group

Environmental searches

Park Ridge Road, Park Ridge
Queensland, 4125
Pointcorp
9 August 2022

11189

Property attributes				**9 August 2022**
Address	Park Ridge Road, Park Ridge, Queensland, 4125			
Lot/plan(s)	Lot 1 on RP104726	Lot 2 on RP104726	Lot 3 on RP104726	Lot 4 on RP104726
	Lot 5 on RP104726	Lot 6 on RP104726		
Area (ha)	21.06 ha			
Local government area	Logan City Council			

1. Federal Matters of National Environmental Significance

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:	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	6
Listed Threatened Species:	45
Listed Migratory Species:	17

2. State Matters

2.1 Nature Conservation Act 1992 and subordinate legislation

Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map	Wholly outside high risk area

2.2 Vegetation Management Act 1999 and subordinate legislation

Regulated Vegetation Management Map and Vegetation Management Supporting Map

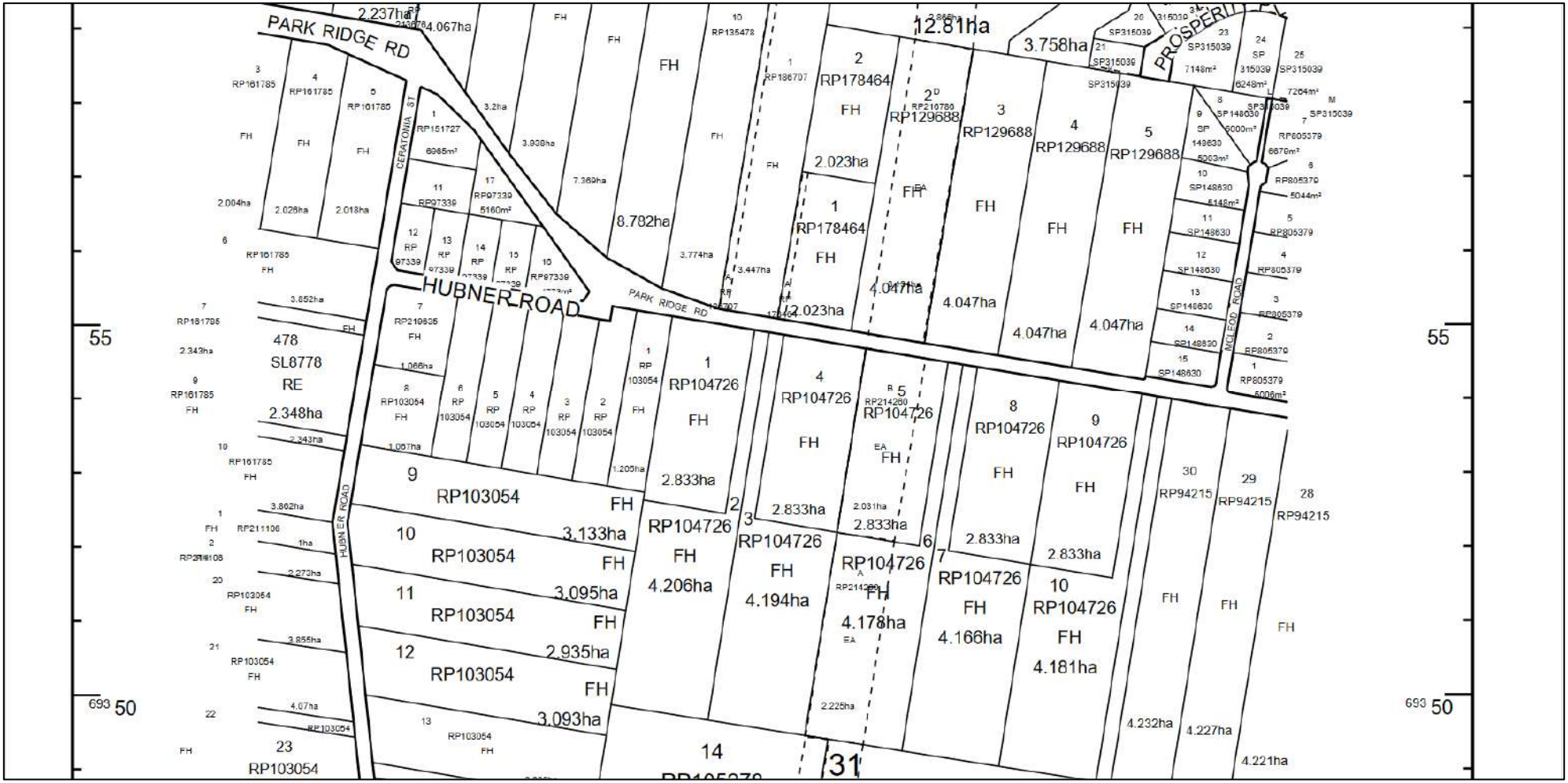
Regional Ecosystem	VMA status	Category	Area (ha)

12.5.3	Endangered	C	0.01
12.9-10.12	Endangered	C	0.04
12.9-10.17	Least Concern	C	0.02
12.9-10.4	Least Concern	C	0.11
Non-remnant	None	X	20.88
Essential Habitat		*Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) *Dasyurus maculatus maculatus* (Spotted-tailed Quoll)	
Wetland/s		Not present	
Bioregion		Coastal bioregions and sub-regions	
2.3 Koala priority area and koala habitat areas			
Koala Priority Area (KPA)		Not within KPA	
Koala Habitat Area		Koala Habitat Area (core)	
2.4 State Planning Policy Interactive Mapping System (selected environmental matters)			
SPP — Biodiversity		MSES – Wildlife habitat (endangered or vulnerable) MSES – Wildlife habitat (special least concern animal) MSES – Wildlife habitat (koala habitat areas – core) MSES – Regulated vegetation (category C – endangered or of concern) MSES – Regulated vegetation (essential habitat)	
SPP — Coastal Environment		Not within coastal management district	
SPP — Water Quality		Does not apply	
SPP — Natural Hazards Risk and Resilience		Flood hazard area - Local Government flood mapping area Bushfire prone area Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity Potential Impact Buffer	
2.5 Development Assessment Mapping System			
DAMS — Coastal Protection		Does not apply	
DAMS — Fish Habitat Areas		Does not apply	

3. Local matters — Logan City Council	
Zoning	Emerging Community
Overlay — Acid sulfate soils	Does not apply
Overlay — Biodiversity Areas Trigger	Biodiversity Area

Overlay — Vegetation Management Areas	Primary Vegetation Management Area Secondary Vegetation Management Area
Overlay — Biodiversity Corridors	Does not apply
Overlay — Locally Significant Vegetation	Does not apply
Overlay — Matters of State and Local Significance	Both Matters of State and Local Environmental Significance Matters of Local environmental significance
Overlay — Bushfire Hazard	Bushfire hazard area Bushfire hazard area – medium potential Bushfire hazard area – potential impact buffer
Overlay — Landslide Hazard	Steep slope area
Overlay — Flood Hazard	Flooding and inundation area
Overlay — Heritage	Does not apply
Overlay — Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Trigger	Waterway corridor trigger Minor waterway

Map 1 — Lot/plan(s)



Source: SmartMap QLD Globe, Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 2 — Aerial image (current)

Source: Qld Globe (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 3 — Aerial image (historical)

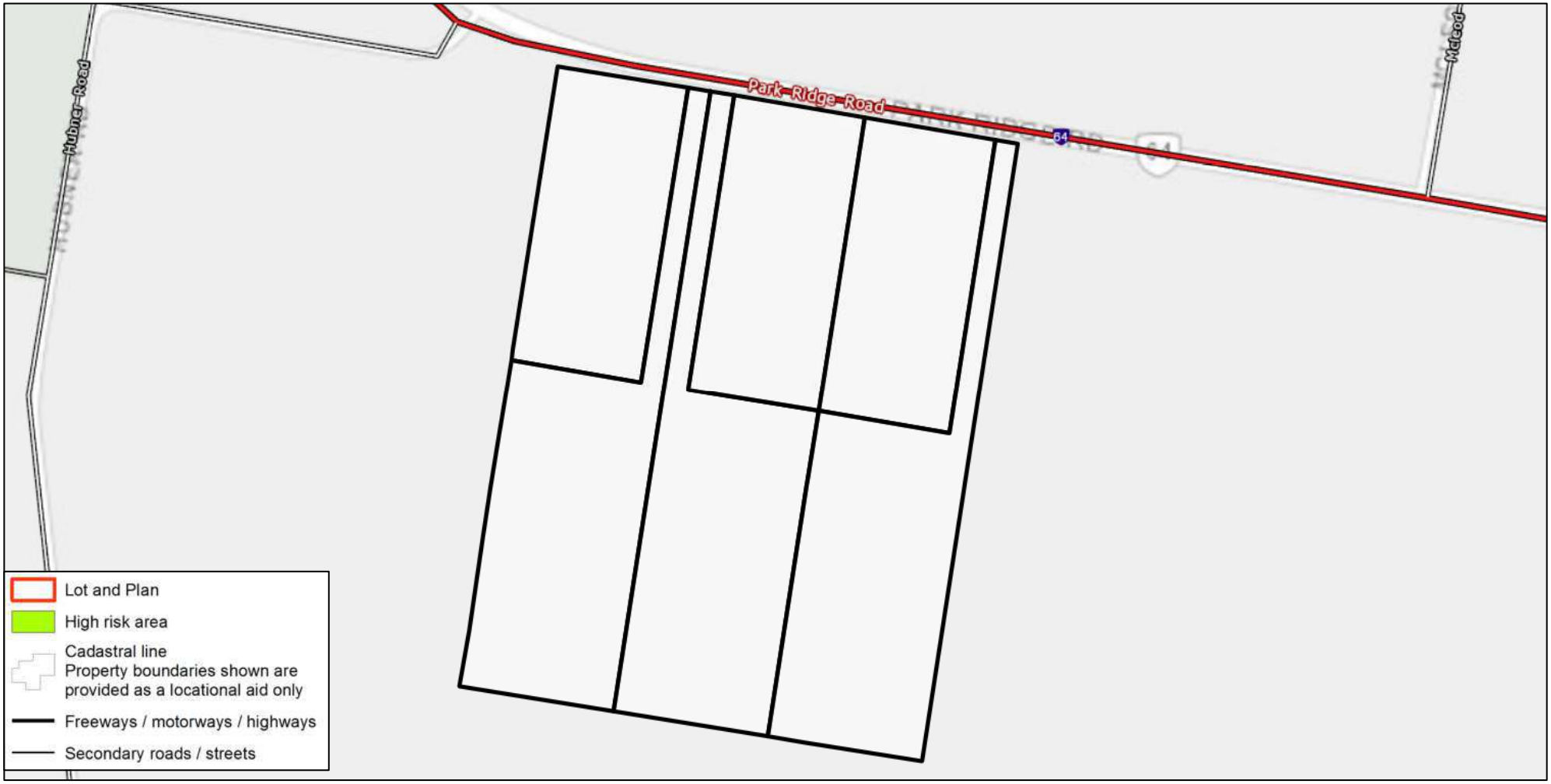
Source: Qld Globe (captured: 01/01/1976)

Map 4 — Locality

Source: Qld Globe (captured: 09/08/2022)

State matters

Map 5 — Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

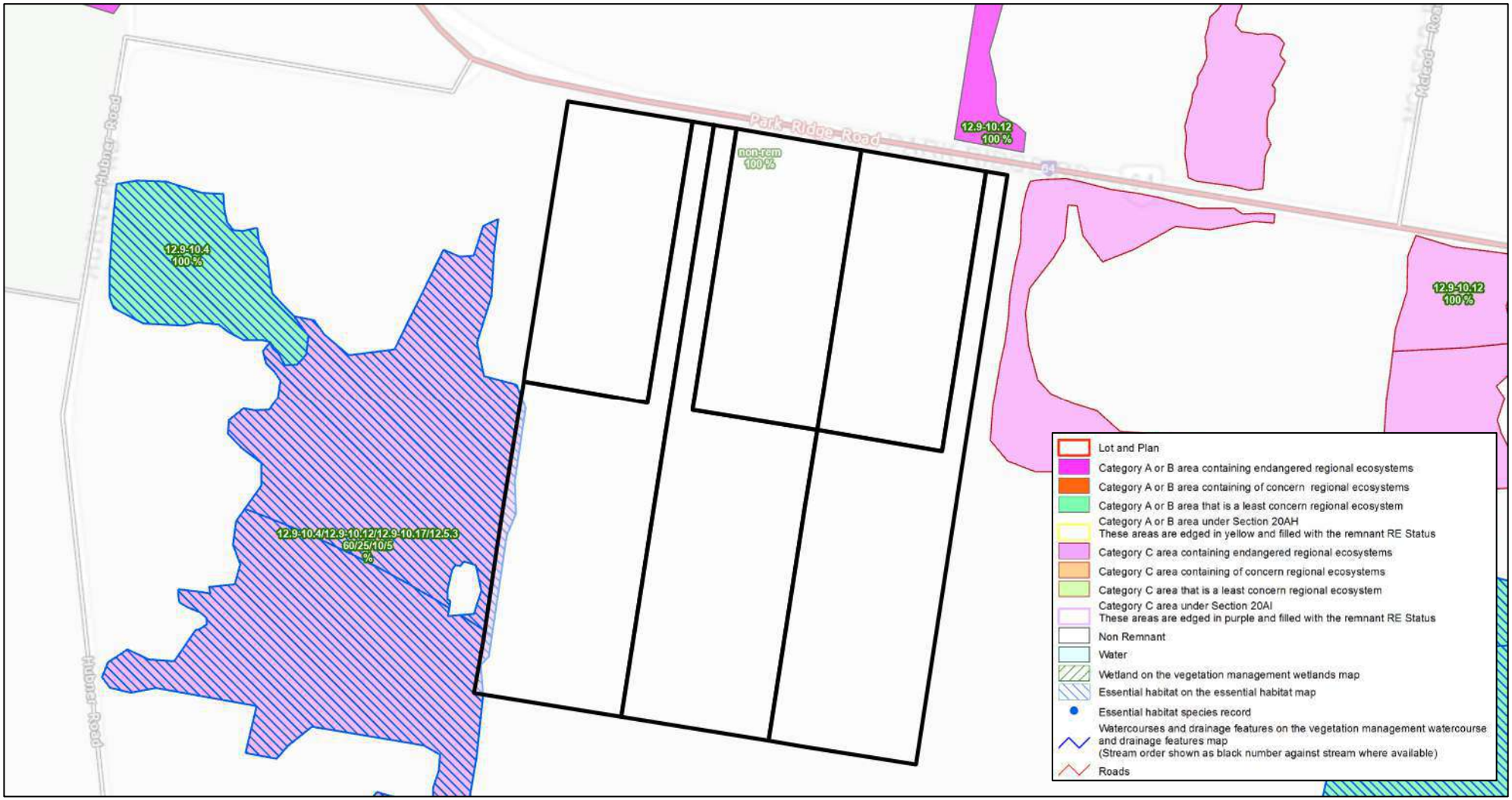


Source: Qld Globe (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 6 — Regulated Vegetation Management Map

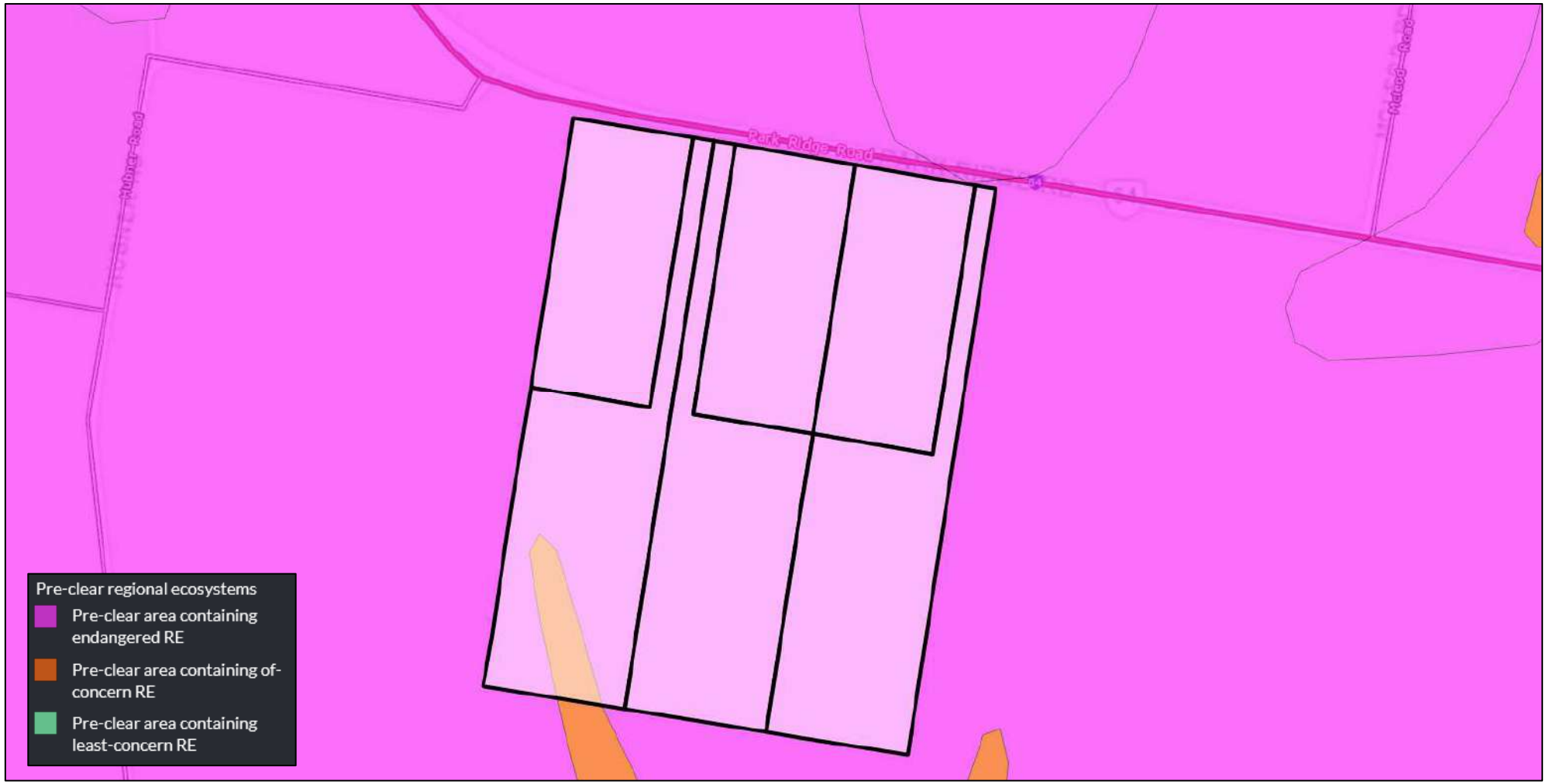
Source: Qld Globe (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 7 — Vegetation Management Supporting Map



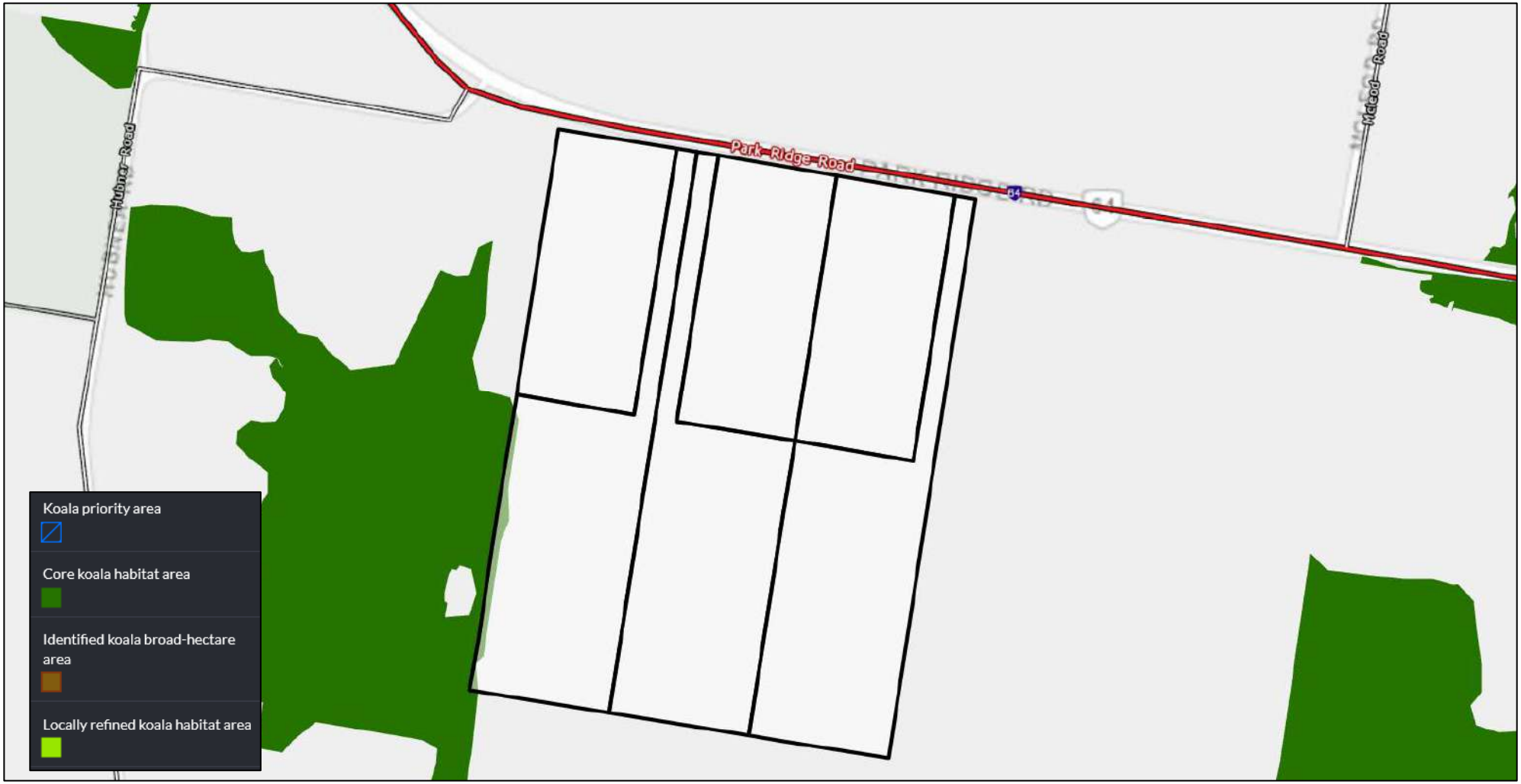
Source: Qld Globe (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 8 — Preclear Regional Ecosystem Mapping



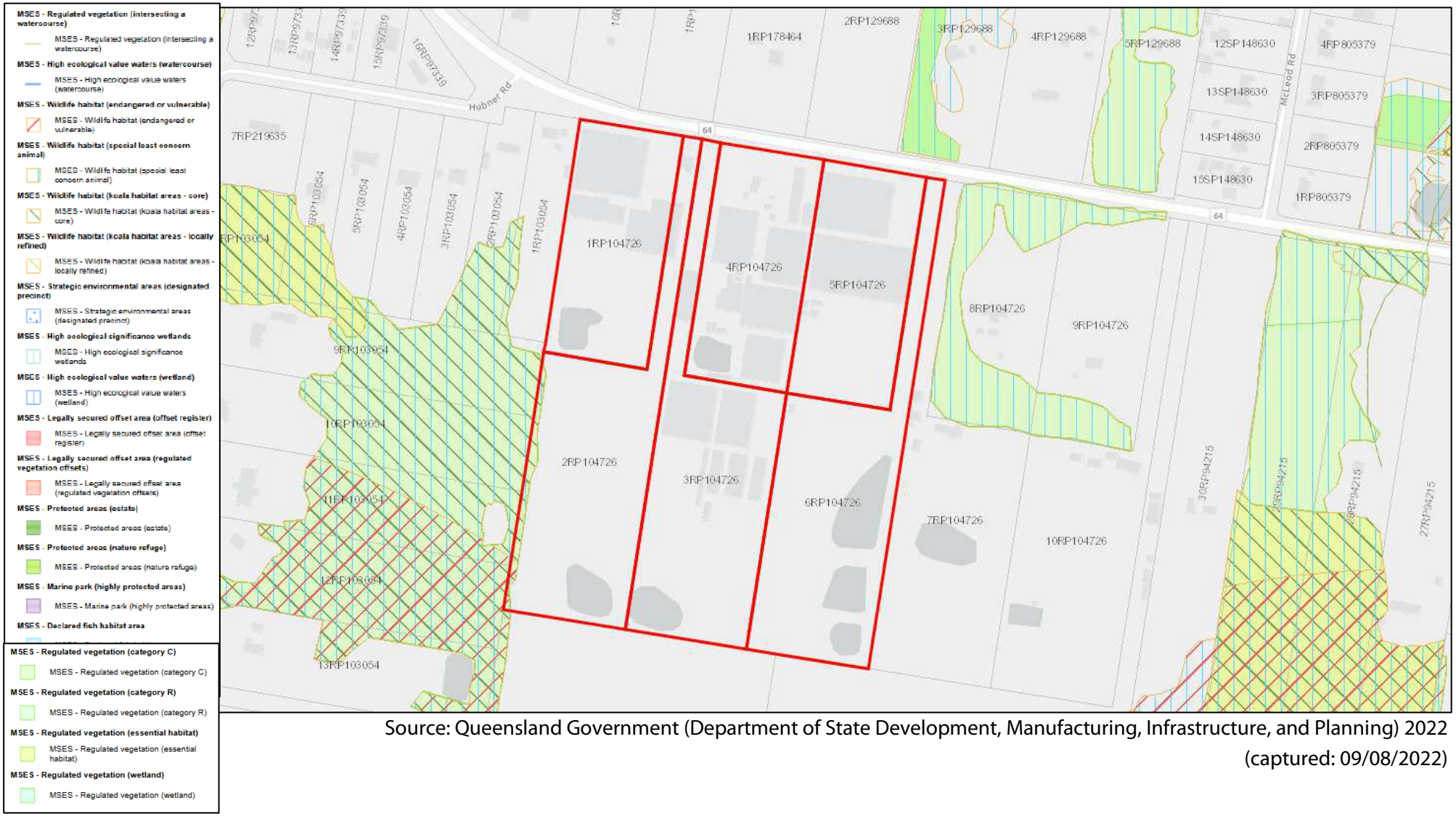
Source: Qld Globe (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 9 — Koala priority area and koala habitat areas



Source: Source: Qld Globe (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 10 — SPP — Biodiversity

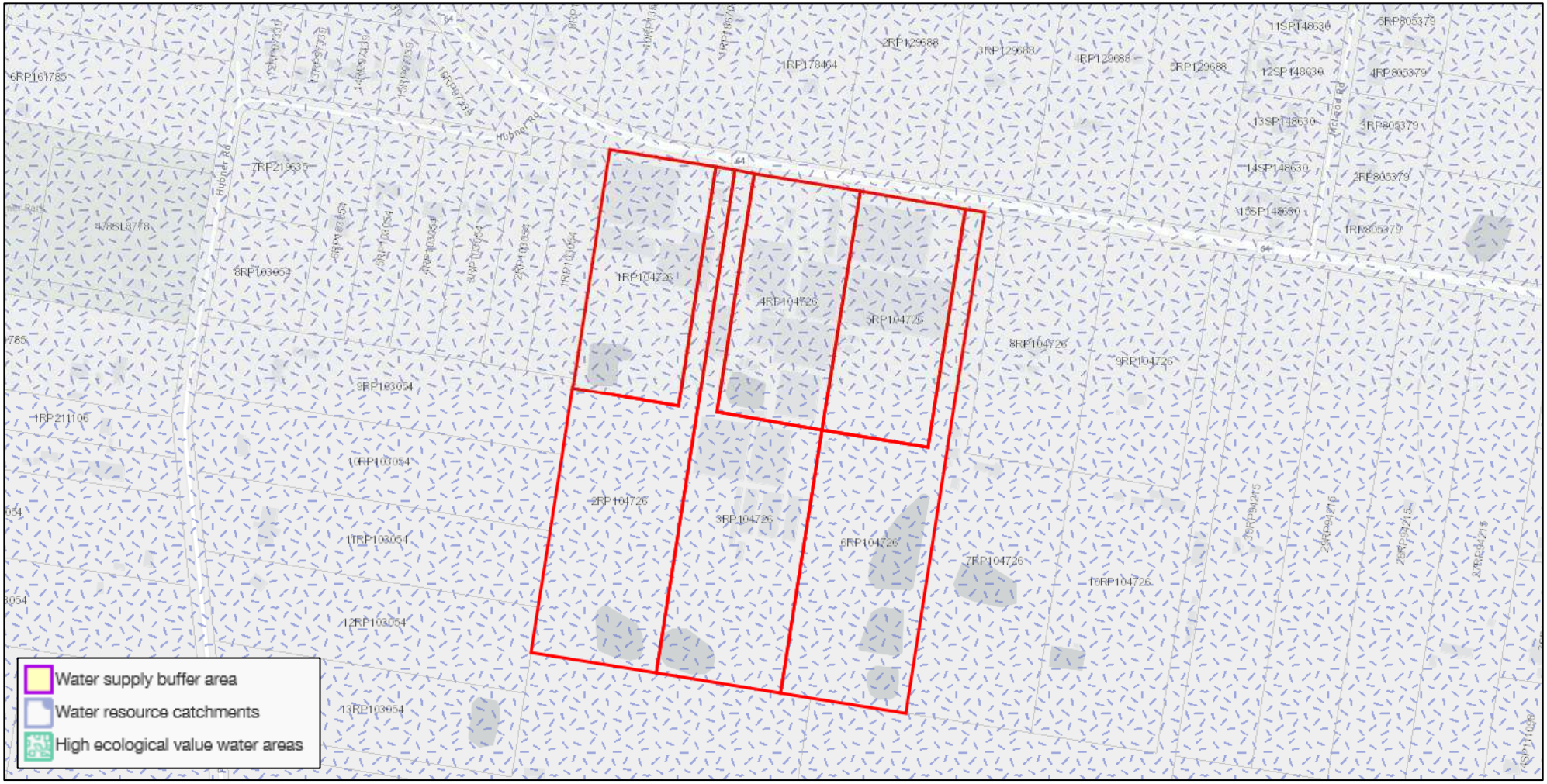


Source: Queensland Government (Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure, and Planning) 2022 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 11 — SPP — Coastal Environment

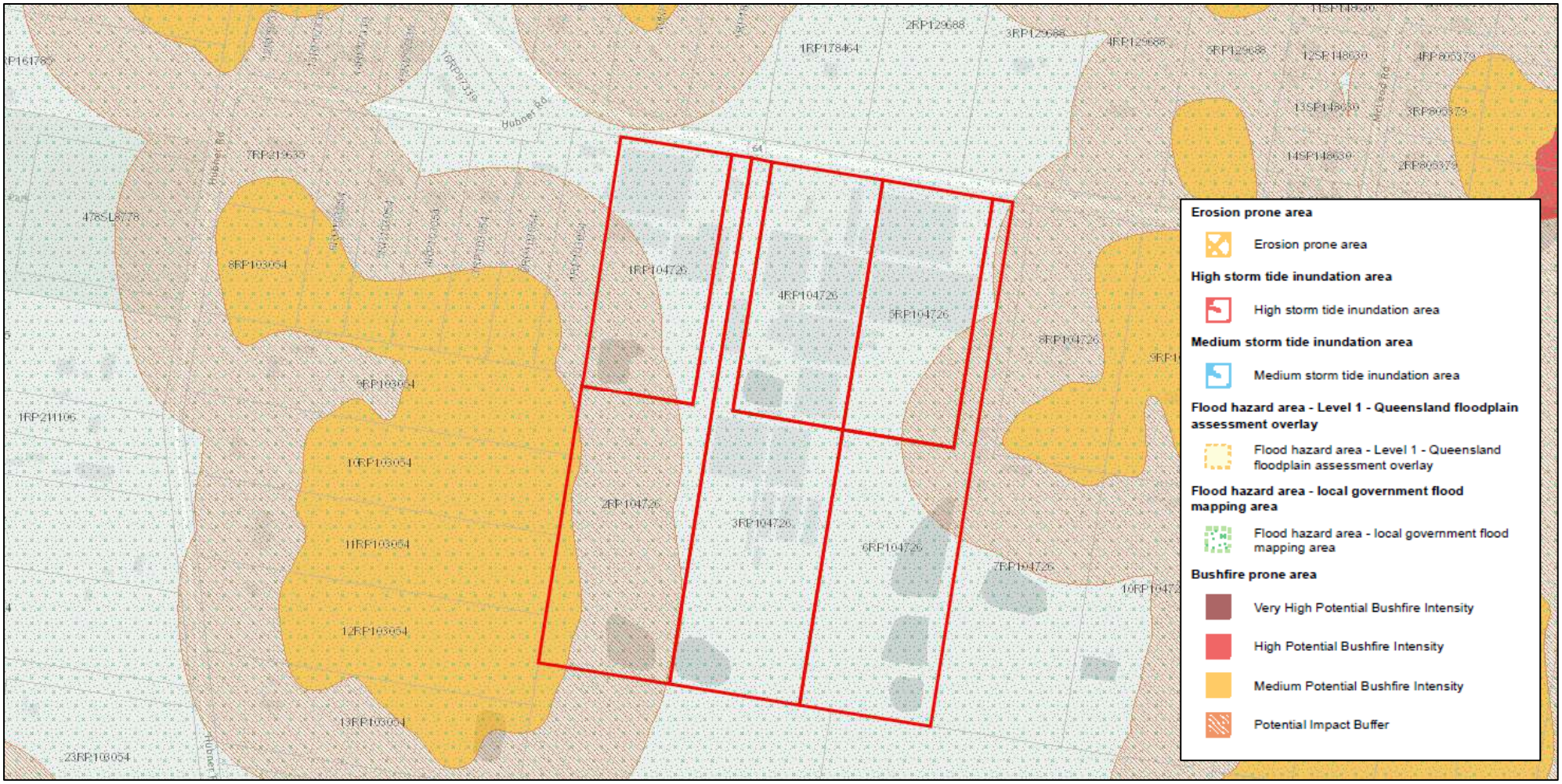
Source: Queensland Government (Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure, and Planning) 2022 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 12 — SPP — Water Quality



Source: Queensland Government (Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure, and Planning) 2022 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 13 — SPP — Natural Hazards Risk and Resilience



Source: Queensland Government (Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure, and Planning) 2022 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 14 — DAMS — Coastal Protection

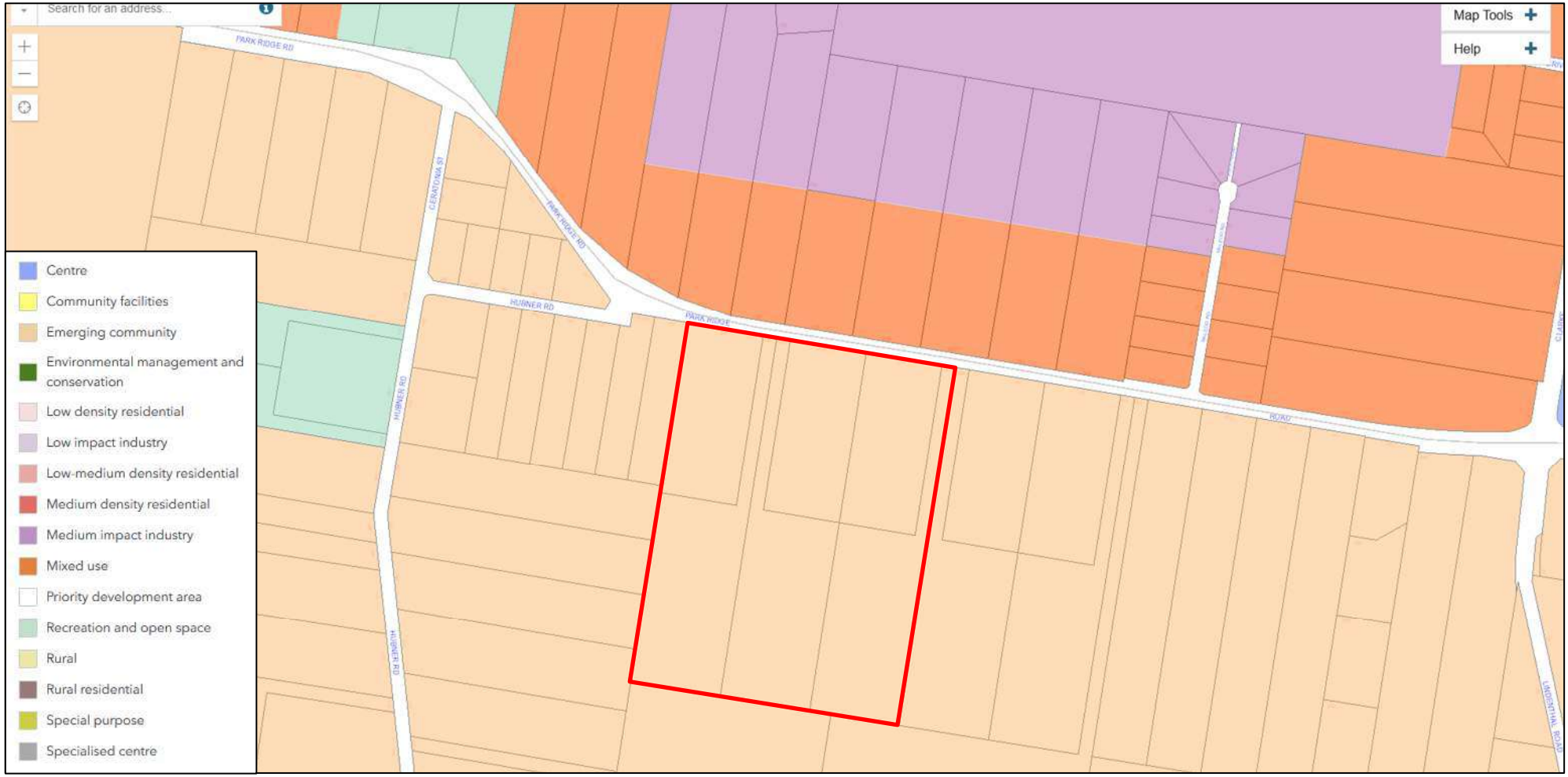
Source: Queensland Government (Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure, and Planning) 2022 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 15 — DAMS — Fish Habitat Areas

Source: Queensland Government (Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure, and Planning) 2022 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Local matters — Logan City Council

Map 16 — Zoning



Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

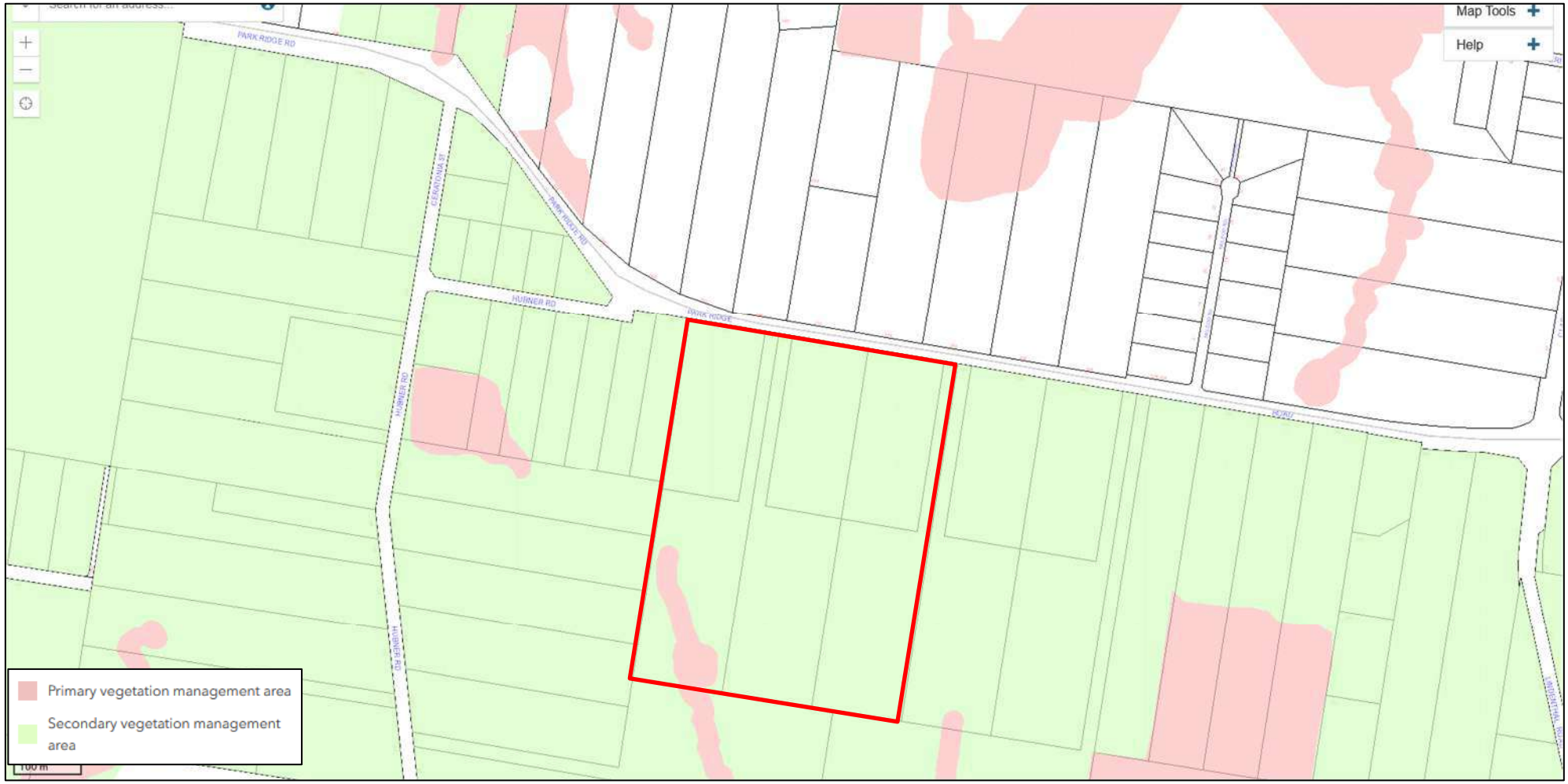
Map 17 - Overlay — Acid sulfate soils

Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 18 - Overlay — Biodiversity Areas Trigger

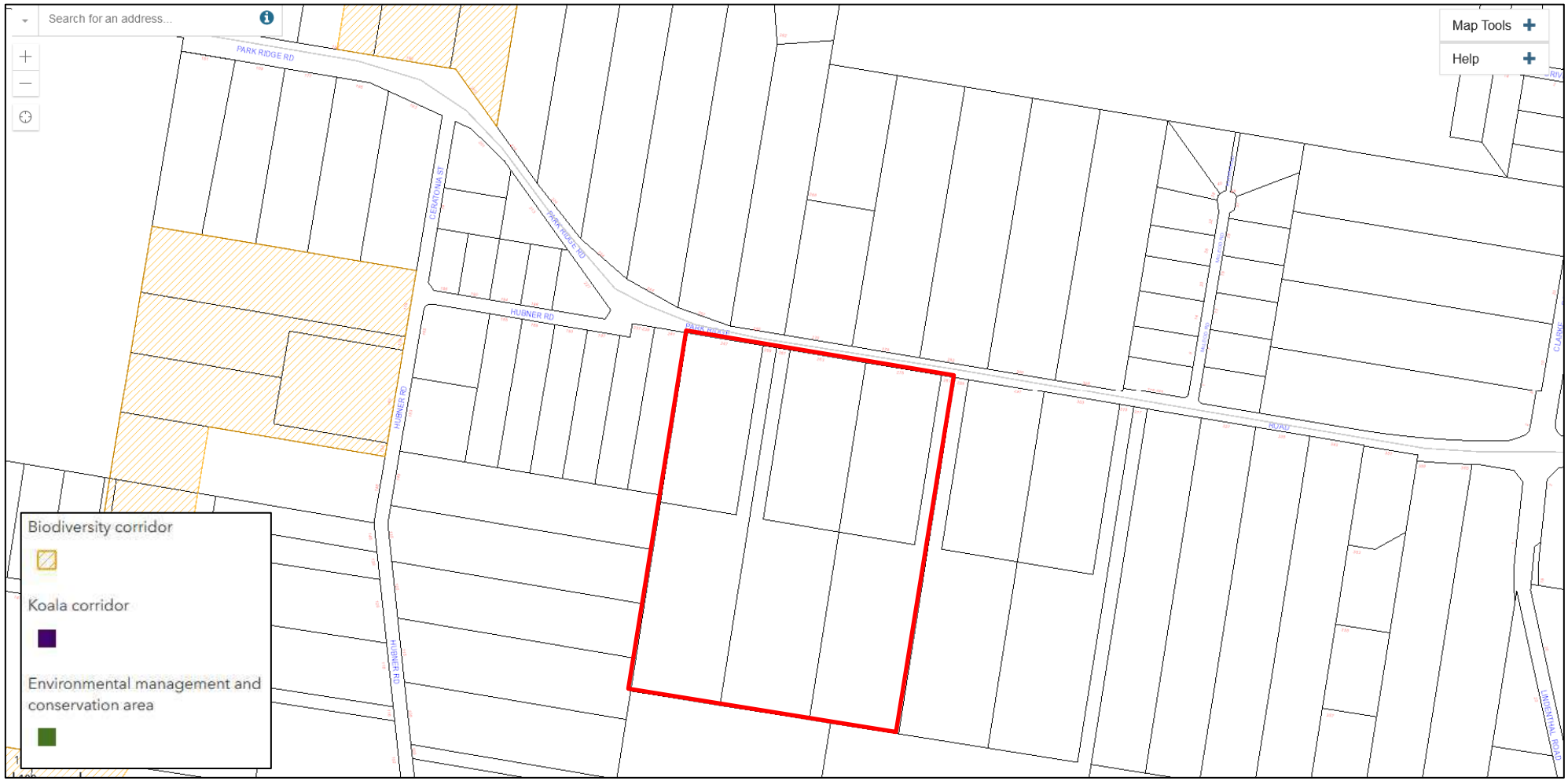
Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 19 - Overlay — Vegetation Management Areas



Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 20 - Overlay — Biodiversity Corridors

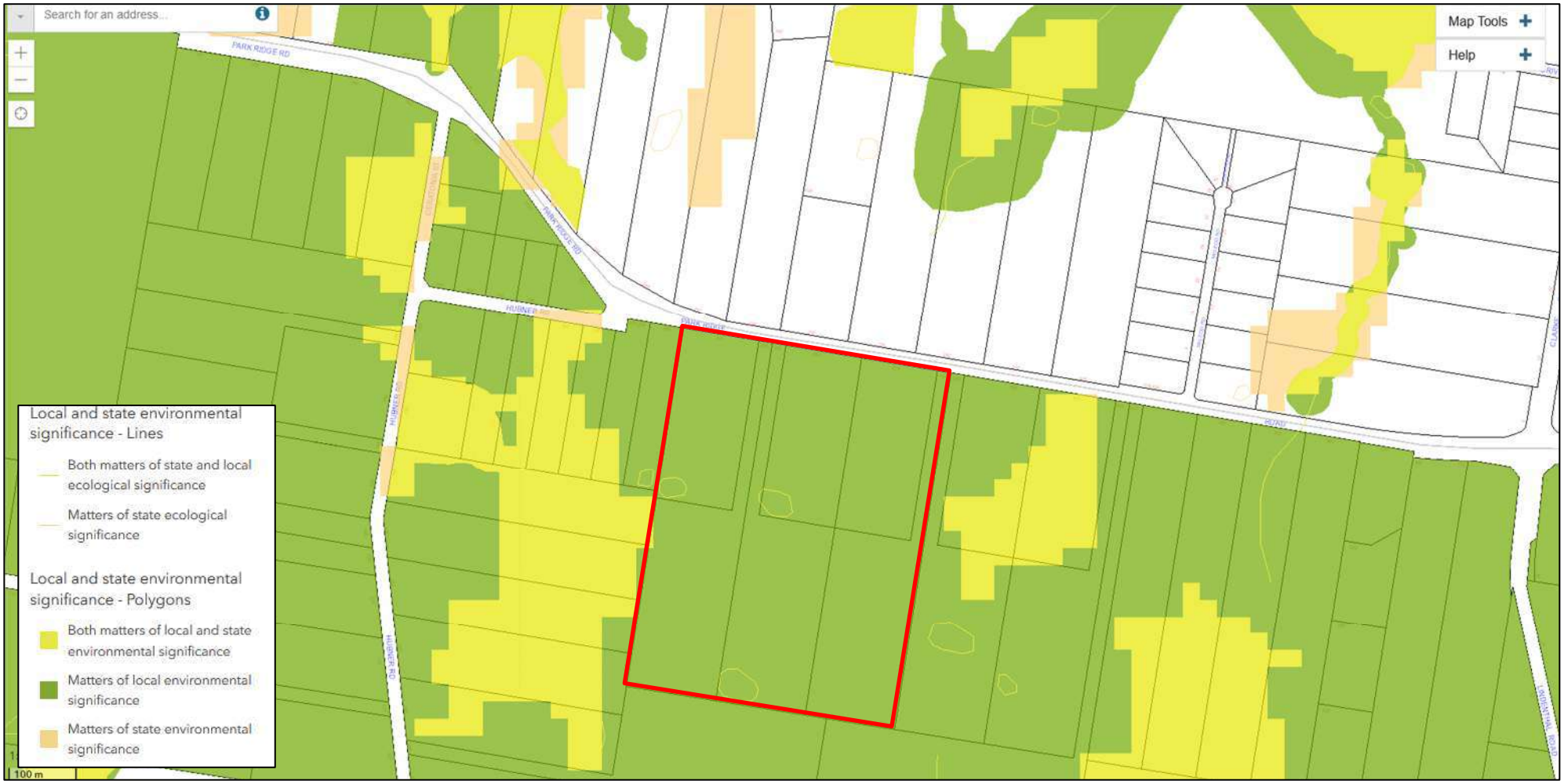


Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 21 - Overlay — Locally Significant Vegetation

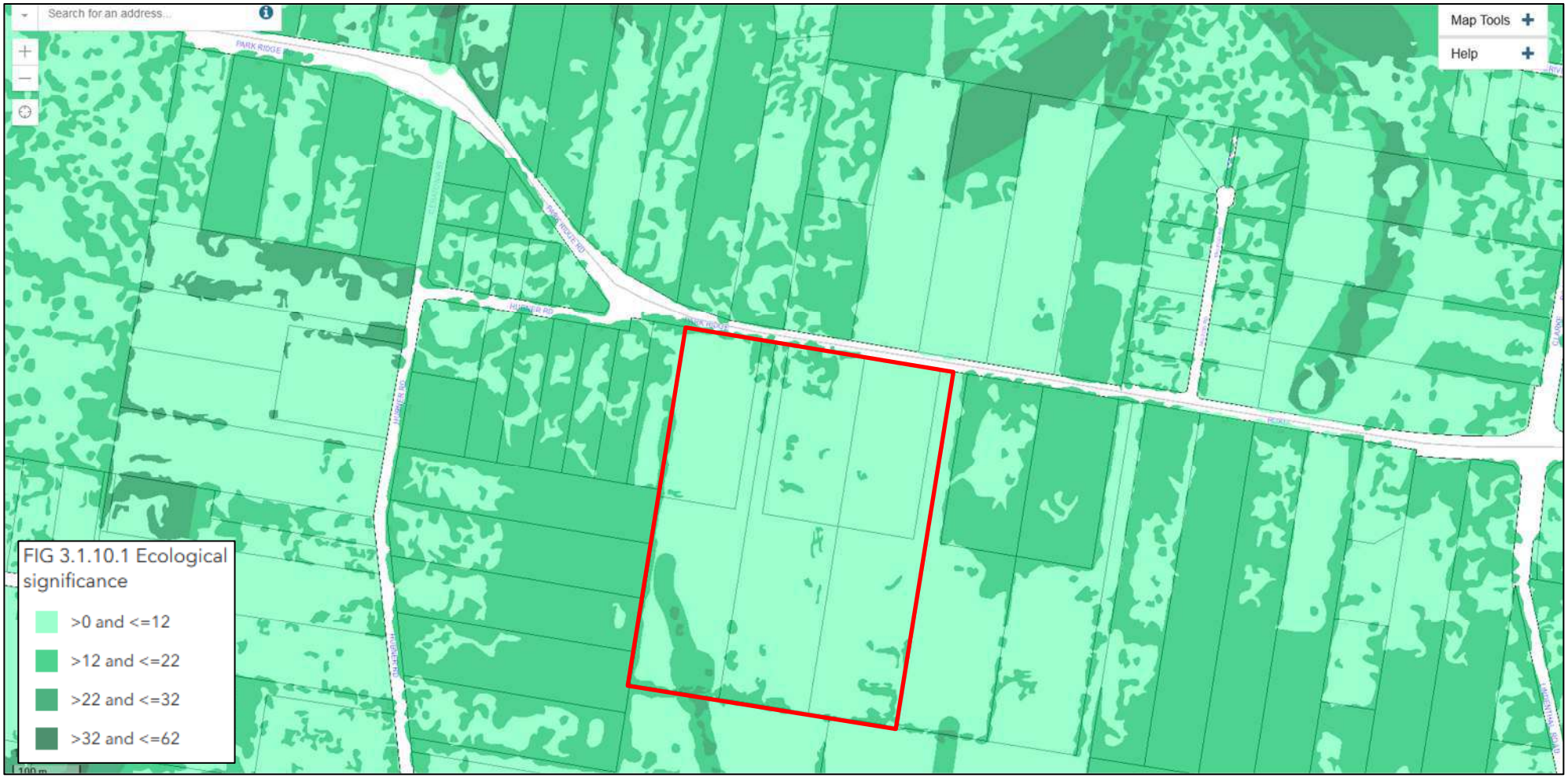
Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 22 - Overlay — Matters of State and Local Significance



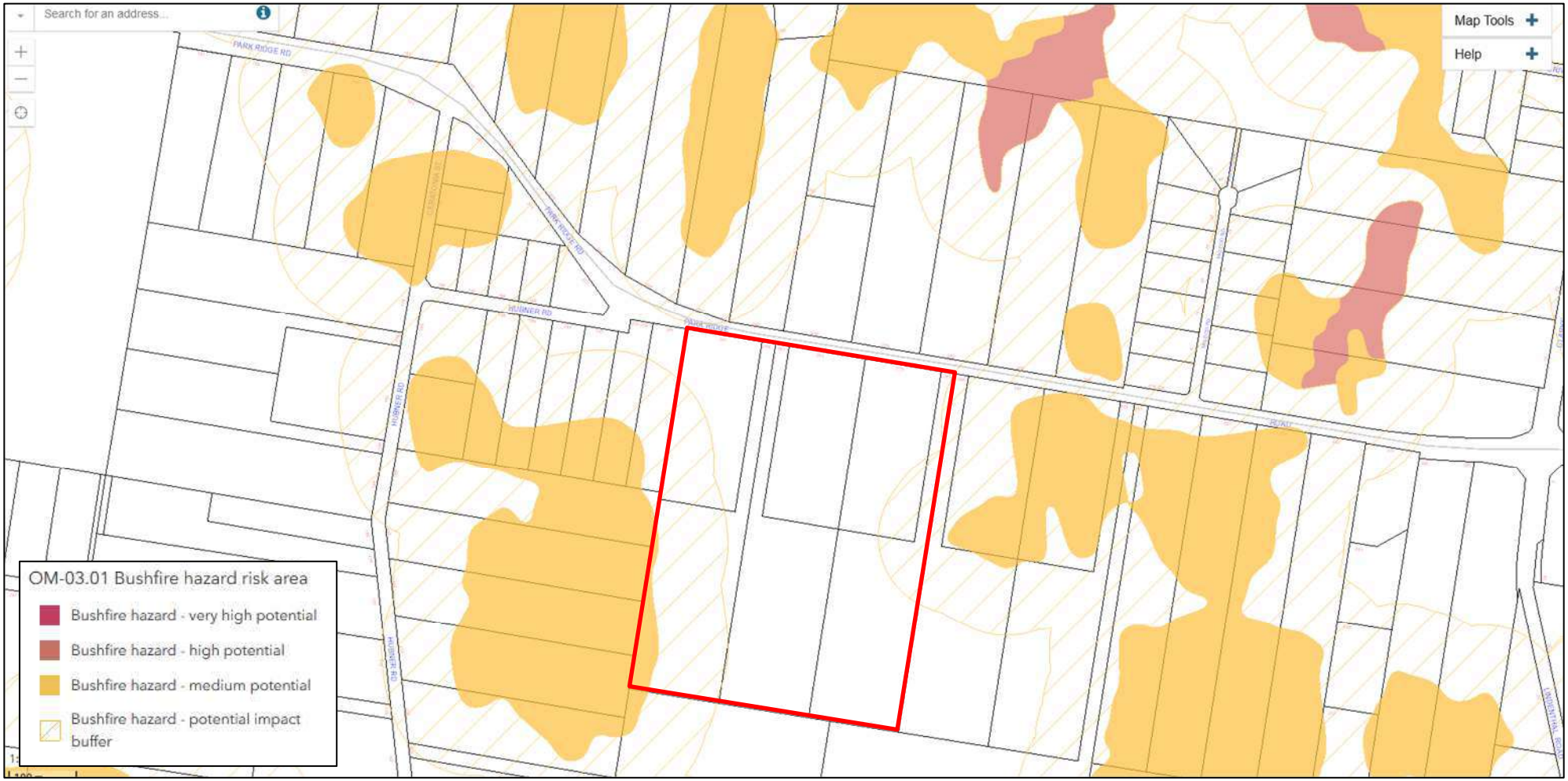
Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 23 – Overlay — Ecological Significance



Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 24 – Overlay — Bushfire Hazard



Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 25 - Overlay — Landslide Hazard

Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

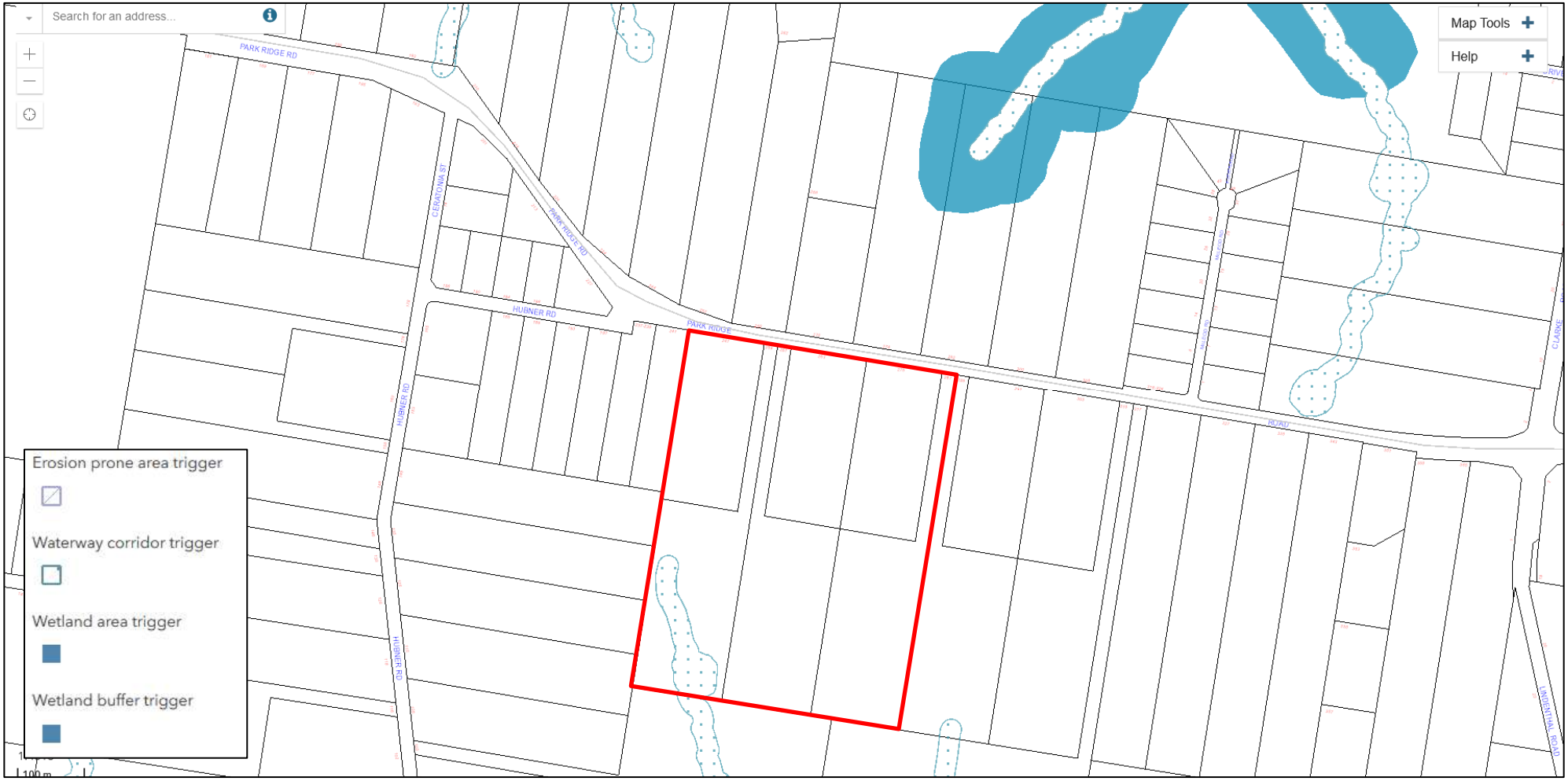
Map 26 - Overlay — Flood Hazard

Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 27 - Overlay — Heritage

Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 28 - Overlay — Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Trigger



Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Map 29 - Overlay — Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Trigger cont.

Source: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (captured: 09/08/2022)

Appendix C

EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool results

Nature Conservation Act 1992

Wildlife online search results

Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

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: 17-Jun-2022

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:	6
Listed Threatened Species:	45
Listed Migratory Species:	17

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

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

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

Commonwealth 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:	17
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	10 - 20km 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 known 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
Swamp Tea-tree (Melaleuca irbyana) Forest of South-east Queensland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may 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			
Anthochaera phrygia			
Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Botaurus poiciloptilus](#) Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Charadrius leschenaultii](#) Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni](#) Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Erythrotriorchis radiatus](#) Red Goshawk [942]	Vulnerable	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
[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
[Numenius madagascariensis](#) Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Rostratula australis](#) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	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
FROG			
[Mixophyes fleayi](#) Fleay's Frog [25960]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
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]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)](#) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Macroderma gigas](#) Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Petauroides volans](#) Greater Glider [254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Petaurus australis australis](#) Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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
Pteropus poliocephalus			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Arthraxon hispidus			
Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Bosistoa transversa			
Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Cryptocarya foetida			
Stinking Cryptocarya, Stinking Laurel [11976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cryptostylis hunteriana			
Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis shirleyana			
Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Dichanthium setosum			
bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Diploglottis campbellii			
Small-leaved Tamarind [21484]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Endiandra floydii			
Floyd's Walnut, Crystal Creek Walnut [52955]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gossia gonoclada Angle-stemmed Myrtle [78866]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
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 ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [81858]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Coeranoscincus reticulatus Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink [59628]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Furina dunmalli			
Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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			
Cuculus optatus			
Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus			
White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis			
Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava			
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca			
Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons			
Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus			
Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris acuminata			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos			
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii			
Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii			
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis			
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus			
Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		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 likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[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]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Charadrius leschenaultii](#) Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Gallinago hardwickii](#) Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Haliaeetus leucogaster](#) White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#) White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		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
Berrinba Wetlands	Nature Refuge	QLD	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Cedar Grove Connector Pipeline	2011/6013	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Park Ridge residential, mixed use and medium impact industry precinct, Park Ridge, Queensland	2017/8090	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Rosia Park Multisport Precinct	2021/9082	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Berrinba Industrial Development, Berrinba, QLD	2018/8253	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Clearing of vegetation for an Industrial Development - Pagewood Street, Berrinba	2013/6759	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
GCCC Northern Wastewater Strategy and associated Reclaimed Water Scheme - Stage	2001/282	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
Logan Enhancement Project, Qld	2016/7683	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Loganlea to Jimboomba 110kV network upgrade, SE Qld	2013/7035	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Marsden Parks Depot, Marsden, Qld	2018/8378	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Residential Development at 110 Bush Tucker Road, Berrinba	2013/6774	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Residential Development including Drainage Swale as Stormwater Infrastructure	2009/4910	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Residential subdivision Lots 15 & 16 and associated access roads	2011/5804	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Vegetation clearing for Berrinba industrial development	2012/6624	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 buffer area only
Referral decision				
Kagaru to Acacia Ridge and Bromelton Inland Rail Project	2021/8927	Referral Decision	Referral Publication	In buffer area only
Rosia Park Multisport Precinct	2021/9016	Referral Decision	Completed	In buffer area only

Bioregional Assessments

SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	BA website	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: Native
Queensland status: Rare and threatened species
Records: Confirmed
Date: Since 1980
Latitude: -27.7072
Longitude: 153.0648
Distance: 5
Email: nicoletomlinson@saundershavill.com
Date submitted: Monday 20 Jun 2022 07:12:17
Date extracted: Monday 20 Jun 2022 07:20:03

The number of records retrieved = 8

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	1
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		6
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*	spotted-tailed quoll (southern subspecies)		E	E	1
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus australis australis*	yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies)		V	V	1
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		E	E	98
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	*Petauroides armillatus*	central greater glider		E	V	5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca irbyana*			E		7/6
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Macadamia integrifolia*	macadamia nut		V	V	1

CODES

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

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992.*
The codes are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C).

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

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

Appendix D

LCC code responses

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
For accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessable development		
Biodiversity corridors		
PO1 Development in a Biodiversity corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM-02.02 is designed and located to: a) provide for habitat links; b) facilitate safe wildlife movement; c) facilitate wildlife refuge; d) enhance habitat values; e) rehabilitate degraded areas with native vegetation. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of planning scheme policy 3–Environmental management.	**AO1** Development is located outside a Biodiversity corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM-02.02.	**Not applicable.** No Biodiversity Corridor is located on the proposed development site.
Primary vegetation management area		
PO2 Development in the Primary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.01 is designed and located: a) to: i. protect the current extent of native vegetation; or ii. achieve a net gain of native vegetation;	**AO2.1** Development is located to avoid the need to clear any native vegetation in the Primary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.01, unless: a) if identified as a matter of local environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with section 3.1–Environmental offset standards in Planning scheme policy 3–Environmental management; or	**Development complies with PO2.** Development is proposed a Primary Vegetation Management Area mapped within the south-west of the site in association with a drainage feature mapped as an LCC minor waterway. Field surveys identified this area of Primary VMA to be highly disturbed and lacking in significant habitat or ecological values. The waterway corridor is suffocated with vegetation including *Typha*

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
a) to rehabilitate degraded areas with native vegetation. Note - The Primary vegetation management area includes the locally significant vegetation identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.03. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report [for section (a)(i)] and an environmental offset report [for section (a)(ii)] prepared in accordance with Part 2 of planning scheme policy 3–Environmental management.	b) if identified as a matter of State environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM-02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with the Queensland Environmental Offset Policy and the Environmental Offsets Act 2014. Note - Compliance with AO2.1(a) is to be demonstrated by an environmental offset report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of planning scheme policy 3–Environmental management. Note - Compliance with AO2.1(b) is achieved where an environmental offset is provided to the Queensland Government in accordance with conditions imposed by a referral agency under the State Development Assessment Provisions. Alternatively, compliance is also achieved where referral agency assessment was undertaken but no environmental offset condition imposed. **AO2.2** Development rehabilitates degraded areas in accordance with the Southeast Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.	*orientalis* (Cumbungi) and exists largely within open space dominated by invasive species such as *Andropogon virginicus* (Whiskey Grass) and *Chloris gayana* (Rhodes Grass). Canopy vegetation within the area is very limited with a single large (750 mm DBH) *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) being the only notable native vegetation in the area. The dam associated with the primary vegetation area contains constructed aquatic habitat values, however, lacks natural macrophytes and overhanging bank features beneficial to fish habitat. The lack of vegetation within the dam is likely due to the use of herbicides to allow the dam to provide water to the nursery. Overall, the vegetation within this mapped primary VMA was not observed to contain significant ecological value and could be recreated, and ultimately improved, in a detention basin environment. Regardless of the state of the vegetation, is anticipated that a net gain in Primary Vegetation Management Area will be delivered via an offset for the unavoidable loss of 0.813 ha of these areas. Rehabilitation of the detention basin proposed for the site is recommended to compensate for the impacts upon the Primary VMA also mapped as LCC minor waterway vegetation.
Secondary vegetation management area		
PO3	**AO3**	**Development complies with AO3.**

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
Development in the Secondary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM-02.01 is designed and located to either: a) protect the current extent of native trees and native habitat trees; or b) achieve a net gain of native trees and native habitat trees. Note - -Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a basic ecological assessment report [for paragraph (a)] and environmental offset report [for section (b)] prepared in accordance with Part 2 of planning scheme policy 3–Environmental management.	Development is located to avoid the need to clear any native trees and native habitat trees in the Secondary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.01, unless: a) if clearing less than 10 native trees, compensatory planting is provided of: i. two trees of the same species for every native tree cleared in a secondary vegetation management area; ii. four trees of the same species for every native habitat tree cleared in a secondary vegetation management area; b) if identified as a Matter of local environmental significance and not Both matters of local and state environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with section 3.1–Environmental offset standards in Planning scheme policy 3–Environmental management; or c) if identified as Both Matters of local and state environmental significance or Matters of State environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with the Queensland Environmental Offset Policy and the Environmental Offsets Act Note––Compliance with AO3(b) is to be demonstrated by an environmental offset report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of planning scheme policy 3–Environmental management.	Secondary Vegetation Management Area is mapped on the site. As discussed throughout the EAR the majority of the native vegetation on-site is restricted to surrounding the dam features and within the northern portion of the site which was identified to be largely planted ornamental species. Vegetation within the site is limited to *Acacia* regrowth, *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaf Paperbark) and *Allocasuarina litorallis* (Black She-oak) surrounding the dams and occasional scattered larger *Eucalyptus seeana* (Narrow-leaved Red Gum) and *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) throughout the open. The three (3) dams within the south-eastern corner of the site were observed to be heavily invested with native *Typha orientalis* (Cumbungi) and invasive *Salvinia molesta* (Salvinia) and surrounded by a mix of *Acacia* regrowth, *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Broad-leaf Paperbark) and *Allocasuarina litorallis* (Black She-oak. Comparatively, the remaining dams within the central, south-west and western border of the property are not smothered out by vegetation and contain limited vegetation, likely due to maintenance and weed control conducted around them as a result of these dams functionality in providing water to the nursery. A tree plot survey undertaken within the of the secondary VMA (with exception to within 3 m of the boundary due to exempt clearing) found that

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
	Note––For the purpose of AO3(c) the Queensland Government has separate regulatory requirements for matters of state environmental significance. This is regulated by the State Development Assessment Provisions. Note––Where the native vegetation is identified as a matter of state environmental significance and no offset is required by the Queensland Government for the native vegetation identified as a matter of state environmental significance, development is located to avoid the need to clear the native vegetation.	the majority of the species present on-site observe a DBH of ≤ 300 mm, therefore indicating the highly modified and immature nature of the vegetation on-site. Regardless, it is understood that environmental offsets are sought to be provided for the proposed loss of LCC native and habitat trees within the Secondary Vegetation Management Area. If approved, the project will be required to offset three-hundred and forty-three (343) native trees and five (5) habitat trees within the secondary VMA.
Koala corridor		
PO4 Development in a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.02 is designed and located to protect and enhance koala habitat. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of planning scheme policy 3–Environmental management.	**AO4** Development: a) is located to avoid the need to clear any native vegetation in a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.02; b) in a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.02 rehabilitates degraded koala habitat values within the Koala corridor, in accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.	**Not applicable.** The site is not located within a mapped Koala corridor.
Locally significant vegetation area		
PO5 Development in a Locally significant vegetation area identified on the Biodiversity areas overlay map—OM-02.03 protects Melaleuca irbyana, vine forest,	**AO5** Development is located outside of a Locally significant vegetation area as identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map—OM-02.03.	**Not applicable.** The site does not include a mapped locally significant vegetation area.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
Gossia gonoclada and significant remnant vegetation areas from: a. encroachment; b. edge effects. Note––Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of planning scheme policy 3–Environmental management.		
For assessable development		
Wildlife movement		
PO6 Development in a Biodiversity corridor or koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.02 provides for the safe movement of native fauna by: a) generating minimal additional night time traffic; b) minimising the risk of injury or death to wildlife by vehicular traffic; c) incorporating practices or measures to minimise disruption, injury or death during construction; d) providing that a road or accessway has a low design speed; e) providing fauna-friendly fencing. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of planning scheme policy 3–Environmental management.	**AO6** Development in a Biodiversity corridor or koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.02 provides for the safe movement of native fauna through the implementation of: a) the Queensland Government Fauna Sensitive Road Design Manual Volume 2: Preferred Practices; b) the Queensland Government Koala-sensitive Design Guideline.	**Not applicable.** Development is not proposed within a Biodiversity Corridor or Koala Corridor.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
Locally significant Melaleuca irbyana buffer area		
PO7 Development within the Locally significant Melaleuca irbyana buffer area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.03 protects the Locally significant Melaleuca irbyana area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.03 from: a) edge effects; b) adverse changes to the local hydrology. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of planning scheme policy 3–Environmental management.	**AO7** Development within the Locally significant Melaleuca irbyana buffer area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.03 provides for a vegetated buffer within 50 metres of the Locally significant Melaleuca irbyana area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.03.	**Not applicable.** The subject site is not located within a mapped locally significant *Melaleuca irbyana* buffer area.
Landscape values		
PO8 Development is designed and located to protect and enhance the landscape values of: a) a ridgeline; b) native vegetation.	**AO8** No acceptable outcome provided.	**Development complies with PO8.** The subject site does not contain any significant ridgeline values, however, it contains native vegetation. To facilitate the occurrence of development, planted native ornamental species as well as juvenile native vegetation is required to be unavoidably removed as part of the proposed development. Of the 21.06 hectares investigated, no significant vegetation values or areas of significant ecological value were observed on-site, reflective of the non-remnant and heavily modified state of the site. The small polygons of Category C (high-value regrowth) within the north-east and

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
		south-west boundaries of the site were observed to only contain a thin strip of vegetation which did not reflect the mapped regional ecosystems in the area. A tree plot conducted over the site revealed that the DBH's of the majority of vegetation (89%) were ≤ 300 mm, indicating immaturity. Additionally, this vegetation provides relatively limited habitat opportunity for native fauna as it is within a highly fragmented from larger areas of intact vegetation due to past and current developments in the area. With future developments proposed for the north, east and west of the site is its considered illogical to retain the juvenile vegetation on-site as it provides little to no habitat value to the local area.
Lighting		
PO9 Development in a Biodiversity corridor or Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.02 is designed to minimise adverse light impacts on native fauna.	**AO9.1** Lighting associated with development in a Biodiversity corridor or Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.02: a) complies with the dark surrounds lighting levels in AS4282-1997–Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting; b) is directed away from areas identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map–OM–02.00	**Development complies with AO9.1.** The development is not proposed within an identified Biodiversity corridor or Koala corridor. Regardless, lighting for the proposed development will be designed in compliance with the relevant policies, and is anticipated to be conditioned at the Operational Works Stage.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
For accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessable development		
Design and location		
PO1 Development is designed and located to protect the ecosystem processes, water quality, function, scenic amenity and landscape values of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map–OM– 13.00.	**AO1** Development is located outside the: a. waterway areas identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map–OM– 13.01; b. wetlands and wetland buffers identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map–OM– 13.02.	The mapped waterway on the site has been surveyed on ground and is described as a constructed drainage feature generally lacking in ecological values usually attributed to waterways. The waterway corridor is suffocated with vegetation including *Typha orientalis* (Cumbungi) and exists largely within open space dominated by invasive species such as *Andropogon virginicus* (Whiskey Grass) and *Chloris gayana* (Rhodes Grass). Canopy vegetation within the area is very limited with a single large (750 mm DBH) *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) being the only notable native vegetation in the area. The dam associated with the primary vegetation area contains constructed aquatic habitat values, however, lacks natural macrophytes and overhanging bank features beneficial to fish habitat. The lack of vegetation within the dam is likely due to the use of herbicides to allow the dam to provide water to the nursery. Overall, the vegetation within this mapped LCC waterway did not contain significant ecological value and could be recreated, and ultimately improved, in a detention basin environment.

		Rehabilitation of the detention basin proposed for the site is recommended to compensate for the impacts upon the mapped LCC minor waterway.
For assessable development only		
Location and ecosystem processes		
PO2 Development is: a. designed and located such that a waterway area or wetlands and wetland buffer is protected; b. designed, constructed and managed to protect and enhance: i. in-stream and riparian habitat values of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map–OM–13.00; ii. safe wildlife movement and fish passage. Note––Planning scheme policy 3– Environmental management provides guidance on how to achieve this outcome. Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by an ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with part 2 of planning scheme policy 3– Environmental management.	**AO2** Development: a. demonstrates that locating outside the waterway area of wetland and wetland buffer is not reasonably possible; b. prepares an ecological assessment report in accordance with part 2 of planning scheme policy 3– Environmental management that demonstrates how the development protects and enhances in-stream and riparian habitat values and results in no loss of connectivity which supports wildlife movement; c. protects and enhances the ecological function of a Waterway corridor and wetlands area in accordance with section 3.3.1 – Riparian corridor revegetation and weed control and section 3.3.2– Waterway terrestrial and aquatic fauna movement of planning scheme policy 3 – Environmental management.	The LCC mapped waterway effectively blocks access to developable land in the southwest corner of site. Locating development outside of the mapped waterway area would inhibit development within the southwest corner of the site. Development can not reasonable be located outside of the mapped waterway overlay. The mapped waterway has been surveyed on ground and the results are presented in the above EAR. The waterway is described as a constructed drainage feature generally lacking in ecological values usually attributed to waterways. Overall, the vegetation within this mapped LCC waterway did not contain significant ecological value and could be recreated, and ultimately improved, in a detention basin environment. A landscape concept plan has been produced to provide preliminary guidance as to the rehabilitation of the detention basin. Detailed design will be provided to council at the operational works stage.

Natural hydrological and geomorphological processes		
PO3 Development is designed, constructed and managed to ensure: a. the natural hydrological and geomorphological processes of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map–OM–13.00 are maintained; b. where the natural hydrological and geomorphological processes are modified, the near natural hydrology is re- instated.	**AO3** Development is designed, constructed and managed to protect the natural hydrological and geomorphological processes of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area by: a. stabilising banks using native vegetation in accordance with section 3.3.1–Riparian corridor revegetation and weed control and section 3.3.3–Near-natural hydrology reinstatement works of Planning Scheme Policy 3– Environmental Management; b. reinstating the near-natural hydrology in accordance with section 3.3.3–Near-natural hydrology reinstatement works of planning scheme policy 3– Environmental management.	The mapped waterway has been surveyed on ground and the results are presented in the above EAR. The waterway is described as a constructed drainage feature generally lacking in ecological values usually attributed to waterways. Bed and bank features contributing to natural hydrological and geomorphological processes are largely absent from the mapped waterway and could be recreated, and ultimately improved, in a detention basin environment. A landscape concept plan has been produced to provide preliminary guidance as to the rehabilitation of the detention basin. Detailed design will be provided to council at the operational works stage.
Erosion prone areas		
PO4 Development in an erosion prone area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map–OM–13.03 is for coastal dependent development, or temporary, readily relocatable or able-to-be-abandoned development.	**AO4** Development is not located in an erosion prone area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map–OM–13.03 unless the development: a. cannot be feasibly located elsewhere; b. is coastal dependent development, or temporary, readily relocatable or able-to-be abandoned development.	No Erosion prone areas are identified on site. Not applicable
Water quality		
PO5 Development is designed ,constructed and managed to protect water quality of a Waterway	**AO5** Development:	

corridors and wetlands area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map–OM–13.00 by: a. providing vegetated buffers; b. incorporating water sensitive urban design principles having regard to: i. protecting water quality of surface and ground waters; ii. minimising sewage discharges to the natural environment; c. limiting discharge of sediments and pollutants into a Waterway corridors and wetlands area.	a. provides a vegetated riparian buffer in accordance with section 3.3.1 – Riparian corridor revegetation and weed control of planning scheme policy 3 – Environmental management; b. provides effective erosion and sediment control in accordance with section 3.3–Filling and excavation standards of planning scheme policy 5–Infrastructure; c. implements water sensitive urban design principles in accordance with section 3.6 — Stormwater infrastructure standards and section 3.7 – Landscaping standards of planning scheme policy 5–Infrastructure; d. excludes stock from a Waterway corridors and wetlands area by providing a permanent fence and gate and utilises off-stream stock watering points.	Designed enhancements and water management design as per WUSD principles will be documented in the project Stormwater Management Plan, in accordance with the code.
Access		
PO6 Development provides for an integrated and publicly accessible network of waterways and wetlands to facilitate activation and maintenance of: a. a River waterway identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map–OM– 13.01, being the Albert River or Logan River where located within the urban footprint; b. a Major wetland identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map–OM– 13.02.	**AO6** Development provides: a. road access in the form of an access road or collector road to a River waterway, identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map–OM– 13.01, being the Albert River or Logan River, where the premise adjoins the River waterway and is located within the urban footprint; b. a pedestrian and cycle network along a Major wetland identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map–OM–13.02 where the premises adjoins the Major wetland.	Not Applicable. The site does not contain a major wetland or a river waterway being the Albert or Logan River.
Tenure		

PO7 Development provides for tenure or management arrangements that facilitate the protection and enhancement of a Waterway corridors and wetlands.	**AO7** No acceptable outcome provided.	The detention basin area, once constructed and off maintenance will be ultimately handed over to council.