ECO SOLUTIONS & MANAGEMENT

Ref: 25002 Ltr01a

22 August 2025

Ken Drew
Ken Drew Town Planning
PO Box 860
Hamilton QLD 4007

Dear Ken,

RE: 290 Freeman Road, Inala – Ecological Assessment

Introduction

Planning approval is being sought for the lot reconfiguration (1 into 10) of the site located at 290 Freeman Road, Inala (described as Lot 45 on RP52227).

The site is not within a Koala Priority Area and is not mapped as Koala habitat. There are no areas of the site mapped under the Brisbane City Council Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code. A mapped Local Waterway Corridor traverses most of the central and southern portions of the site. There are no other overlays associated with this property.

Council has issued an Information request (IR) requiring a tree retention plan, the proposed development layout be altered to retain the mapped waterway corridor with a minimum width of 40 m, assessment against the Waterway Code and a concept rehabilitation plan for the waterway corridor.

Eco Solutions & Management was engaged to access the ecological implication of the proposed development in response to councils IR, particularly in relation to the mapped waterway corridor that intersects the site.

Site Description

The site is rectangular in shape with a total area of 9,926 m^2 with an existing dwelling located within the northern-central portions of the site. A small waterway flows from west to east across the southern portion of the site. Similar larger properties border the site to the east and west (beyond Eugenia Street) that have been approved for development. The topography of the site slopes gently to the southeast toward the waterway. Beyond Freeman Road to the north is C.F.Greenfield Sports Complex and beyond Brampton Street to the south, the site is bordered by standard residential properties.

Most of the woody vegetation present within the site is confined to the northern portions surrounding the dwelling and associated structures. This vegetation is comprised of planted native (but not necessarily endemic) and exotic trees and shrubs that include Weeping Paperbark (*Melaleuca leucadendra*), Gympie Messmate (*Eucalyptus cloeziana*), Brush Cherry (*Syzygium australe*), Black Tea-tree (*Melaleuca bracteata*), Alexander Palm (*Archontophoenix alexandrae*), Bangalow Palm (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*), Prickly-leaved Paperbark (*Melaleuca styphelioides*), Golden Cane Palm (**Dypsis lutescens*), Weeping Fig (**Ficus benjamina*) and Snow-in-Summer

(*Melaleuca linariifolia*). The groundcover within the northern portion of the study area is represented by a maintained lawn supporting common lawn species such as Common Couch (**Cynodon dactylon*), Blue Billy Goat Weed (**Ageratum houstonianum*) and Broad-leaf Carpet Grass (**Axonopus compressus*).

The southern portion supports only isolated trees and shrubs, primarily associated with the mapped waterway, and include species such as Black Wattle (*Acacia leiocalyx*), Broad-leaved Paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), Straw Tree Fern (*Cyathea cooperi*) and Grey Ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*). The groundcover outside of the waterway corridor is similar in composition to the lawned areas surrounding the dwelling but is less maintained and actively grazed by goats and a horse.

The waterway supports a more diverse mix of exotic groundcover and shrub species including Singapore Daisy (**Sphagneticola trilobata*), Guinea Grass (**Megathyrsus maximus*), African Pigeon Grass (**Setaria sphacelate*), Wild Tobacco (**Solanum mauritianum*), Devils Fig (**Solanum torvum*), and Umbrella Sedge (**Cyperus involucratus*).

The characteristics of the site are illustrated in Plates 1 – 5 (Attachment A).

Tree Retention

A tree retention plan has been prepared for the proposed development (Figure 1) that shows the proposed development including the development footprint in relation to the trees and their associated tree protection zones (TPZ). The Australian Standard 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites defines a TPZ as being 12 times the DBH of the tree. The TPZ is a combination of root and crown area requiring protection from construction disturbance so that the tree remains viable.

A total of 82 trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 80 mm or greater were mapped on the site. The average DBH of the trees mapped on the site is 352 mm with the largest DBH being 1050 mm for Tree 32. Of the 82 trees located on the site 70 were native species and 12 were exotic species.

It is proposed to remove 73 of the 82 trees that have been mapped on the site. The 73 trees proposed for removal comprise 62 native trees and 11 exotic. Of the 72 trees proposed to be removed, 19 of these are located within the council mapped waterway corridor. There are 5 retained trees within the mapped waterway corridor (trees 58, 76-79) (Figure 1). The details of all the trees mapped on site are presented in Attachment C.

Waterway Code

A mapped Local Waterway Corridor traverses the southern-central portions of the site flowing in an west to east direction. The proposed development layout has been amended to provide a waterway corridor that varies in width from approximately 36.8 m to 47.5 m with an average width of approximately 42.2 m. This is marginally smaller than the 40 m minimum width requested by Council. However the average width is greater than 40 m (Figure 1). This width is consistent with the adjacent approved development. It is proposed to remove all trees on the site outside of the corridor (Figure 1).

An assessment against this code is provided in Attachment B.

Concept Rehabilitation Plan

The proposed rehabilitation area extends from the southwestern corner to the eastern perimeter of the site within the proposed drainage lot as shown on Figure 1. The

proposed rehabilitation area is approximately 3,043 m^2 in size. The rehabilitation of this area is considered proportionate to compensate for the removal of 73 native trees.

The rehabilitation area is mapped as non-remnant but likely supported vegetation representative of RE 12.3.6 prior to clearing. A description of this regional ecosystem is described below:

12.3.6: Broad-leaved Paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) +/- Queensland Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), Swamp Mahogany (*Lophostemon suaveolens*), Pink Bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*) open forest on coastal alluvial plains.

Site Preparation

Woody vegetation within the waterway corridor is restricted to isolated individuals or small clusters of trees and shrubs, some of which are exotic species. Tree and shrub species include Broad-leaved Paperbark, Black Wattle, *Wild Tobacco, *Devil's Fig, and Straw Tree Fern. There is no continuous canopy layer currently present within this area and the groundcover is heavily degraded and dominated by exotic species typical of similar disturbed areas within the broader region including species such as *Singapore Daisy, *African Pigeon Grass, *Guinea Grass and *Umbrella Sedge.

The key objective for the rehabilitation area is to use weed control works and active revegetation to enhance the ecological values of the existing vegetation community through the establishment of canopy and sub-canopy layers and enhancement of the groundcover through removal of exotic species replaced by endemic species.

Initial works would involve the control of weed species in this area. As far as practical, manual removal should be used in the first instance to reduce impacts on the environment associated with herbicide use. Exotic grasses and herbaceous weeds should be controlled using careful foliar application of herbicide or the herbicide wiped on in areas where native species are present to minimize the inadvertent poisoning of native species. Spraying should not be undertaken during windy conditions or if rain is expected within 12 hours. Woody weeds should be controlled using the cut stump method.

Weed control works in the rehabilitation area shall involve:

- an initial weed treatment of all weeds in the rehabilitation area
- placement of clean mulch to a depth of 100 mm or in bare areas created through weed control or in lower-lying areas of the waterway corridor where seasonal flooding or overland flow occurs, the use of jute mat squares, such as Jutemaster – Fine Mat® or Treemax "Max Mat®" shall be used in place of mulch to protect the ground surface.
- a period of between 2 to 4 months will be provided to allow regrowth of treated weeds
- follow-up weed treatment
- on-going control works in accordance with a maintenance schedule

Weed control will be undertaken by an appropriately licensed contractor and in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

Following weed control works any exposed soil surface areas should be stabilized with a layer of well composted mulch applied to a depth of 100 mm.

Planting

Planting of native tube stock will follow weed control in areas of bare ground created through weed control.

The planting schedule has also been developed with reference to the regional ecosystem description as well as species observed on the site and immediate surrounds.

Table 1: Planting Schedule and Density for Rehabilitation Area

Strata	Botanical Name	Common Name	Spacing (m) from other plants of same strata	Equivalent Plant Density
Canopy	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Queensland Blue Gum	5	4 plants per 25m^2
	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad-leaved Paperbark	5	
	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	5	
	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	5	
Mid Storey	*Glochidion sumatranum*	Umbrella Cheese Tree	3	4 plants per 9m^2
	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	3	
	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	3	
	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	3	
	Acacia leiocalyx	Black Wattle	3	
Under Storey	*Imperata cylindrica*	Blady Grass	1	1 plant per 1 m^2
	Entolasia stricta	Wiry Panic	1	
	Digitaria parviflora	Small-flowered Finger Grass	1	
	Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	1	
	Lepidosperma laterale	Variable Sword Sedge	1	
	Lomandra longifolia	Mat Rush	1	
	Capillipedium spicigerum	Scented-top Grass	1	
	Cyperus haspan	No common name	1	

It is proposed to use tube stock for planting on the site. All planting stock should be produced from locally obtained seed if possible and have a minimum height of 200 mm. Plants should be healthy with active growth evident at time of planting. Any plants that appear to be unhealthy in any way (such as yellow foliage) should not be planted.

Plants should be planted in a hole at least twice the size of the root ball with the root ball just below the surface of backfilled material. It is recommended that a wetting agent and slow-release native fertiliser is mixed through the excavated soil at the manufacturers recommended application rate prior to backfilling. Mulch should then be applied to a depth of 100 mm around the plant but not touching the stem. Plants should then be well watered at time of planting and then on a regular basis.

On-maintenance period

The following maintenance plan (Table 2) applies to the rehabilitation area until such time as the site is off maintenance. As per Council's requirements the maintenance plan incorporates a 12-month establishment phase and 12-month on-maintenance phase (i.e. a 2-year on maintenance period).

Table 2: Maintenance schedule

Timing	Actions
Establishment phase (0-3 months)	**Control weeds** – Check for regrowth of weeds monthly and control by hand removal or spot spraying.

Timing	Actions
	Watering – Each plant should be well watered (refer Section 4.5) twice a week for 4 weeks following planting and then one a week depending on seasonal conditions for 2 months. **Replacement Planting** – Inspect plants monthly and replace dead plants with a plant of the same species. If consistent failures of specific species occurs consult with Council ecologist to determine a suitable substitute. **Monitoring** – Undertake regular monitoring at key milestones and on a monthly basis. **General** - General inspection and remove any litter or other waste from the site on a monthly basis.
Establishment phase (4 – 12 months)	**Control weeds** – Months 4–6, continue to monitor and remove weeds monthly. Months 7–12, monitor weeds and remove bi-monthly. **Watering** – Months 4–6, continue to water each plant monthly. Months 7–12, monitor plants bi-monthly for signs of stress and water as required. **Replacement Planting** – Inspect plants bi-monthly and replace dead plants with a plant of the same species until 90% survival rate achieved. If consistent failures of specific species occurs consult with Council ecologist to determine a suitable substitute. **Monitoring** – Undertake regular site monitoring tasks and photos bi-monthly intervals. Proposed locations of photo monitoring points are shown on Figure 1. Photos in should be taken in a north, east, west, south direction at each photo monitoring point. **Mulch** – Inspect mulch bi-monthly and maintain a depth of 100 mm cover. **General** – General inspection and remove any litter or other waste from the site on a monthly basis.
On-maintenance period (13–24 months)	**Control weeds** – Continue to monitor and remove for weeds every 6 months. **Watering** – Monitor plants for signs of stress and water as required every 6 months. Each plant should be watered with 2 - 5 L of water at each watering. **Replacement Planting** – Inspect plants every 6 months and replace dead plants with a plant of the same species until 90% survival rate achieved. If consistent failures of specific species occurs consult with Council ecologist to determine a suitable substitute. **Monitoring** – Undertake regular site monitoring tasks and photos at 6 monthly intervals. **Mulch** – Inspect mulch every 6 months and maintain a depth of 100 mm cover. **General** - General inspection and remove any litter or other waste from the site on a monthly basis.

A more detailed Rehabilitation Plan would be prepared for the proposed development at the Operational Works stage.

If you have any queries or questions in relation to any aspect of the information presented in this letter, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned on 0448 899 649.

Kind regards,

Steve Marston
Director | Principal Consultant
Eco Solutions & Management

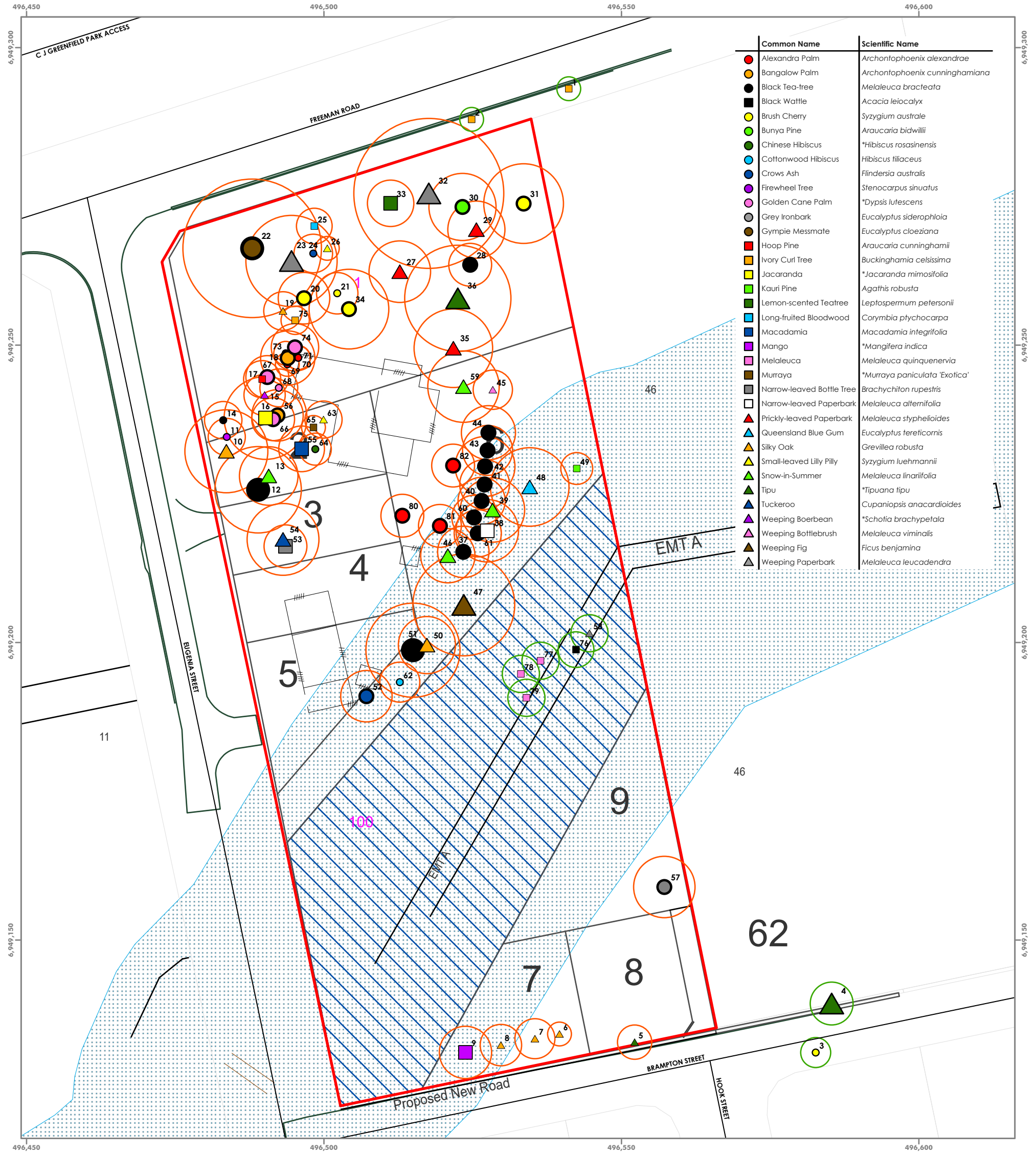
Encl.

Attachment A – Site photographs

Attachment B – Assessment against codes

Attachment C – Details of Trees Mapped on Site

Figures



Legend

- Study area
- Proposed layout
- Drainage Lot
- Road
- Cadastral boundary
- Local waterway corridor

Outcome

- Tree to be removed
- Tree to be retained

Tree DBH Legend

	DBH (mm)
● ■ ◆	100 - 290
● ■ ◆	300 - 590
● ■ ◆	600+

Figure 1 : Tree retention plan

290 Freeman Rd, Inala

Map Number: 25002_TRP_01_E
Date: 21 August 2025
Map Projection: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
Data: Roads, Railway, Watercourse, DCDB - (c)DNRM 2025

0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Metres

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Attachment A

Site photographs

Plate A1: Southwest corner looking southwest.

Plate A2: Southeast corner looking southeast.

Plate A3: Northwest corner looking northwest.

Plate A4: Northeast corner looking northeast.

Plate A5: Vegetation within mapped waterway.

Attachment B

Assessment against Overlay Codes

Table B1. Brisbane City Council Local Waterway Overlay Code

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
Section A—If accepted development subject to compliance with identified requirements (acceptable outcomes only) or assessable development		
PO1 Development avoids or minimises clearing of riparian, native and significant vegetation and limits any clearing and disturbance to only the extent and location reasonably necessary for the use, to promote: a. bank stabilisation; b. connectivity between habitat areas; c. natural cooling of the urban environment; d. the natural aesthetic values of the corridor. Note—Guidance regarding retaining and enhancing vegetation species can be found in the Vegetation planning scheme policy and the Planting species planning scheme policy.	**AO1.1** Development within the Local and Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories, or Brisbane River sub-category – sections 1 - 5 is located within an approved development footprint plan or complies with AO1.2, AO1.3 and AO1.4.	The proposed development layout has been amended to provide a waterway corridor that varies in width from approximately 36.8 m to 47.5 m with an average width of approximately 42.2 m. This is marginally smaller than the 40 m minimum width requested by Council. However the average width is greater than 40 m (Figure 1). This width is consistent with the adjacent approved development.
	AO1.2 Development within the Local and Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories, does not result in the removal of vegetation. Note—Removal of identified pest plant species within the waterway corridors may be supported. Vegetation on heritage sites will be assessed on a case by case basis. Editor's note—The Biosecurity Act 2014 lists the pest plant species that must be managed in Queensland. The Biosecurity Plan for the Brisbane Local Government Area outlines those pest plant species that pose a specific risk to Brisbane's biodiversity.	The proposed development layout has been amended to provide a waterway corridor that varies in width from approximately 36.8 m to 47.5 m with an average width of approximately 42.2 m. This is marginally smaller than the 40 m minimum width requested by Council. However the average width is greater than 40 m (Figure 1). This width is consistent with the adjacent approved development.
	AO1.3 Development within the Brisbane River corridor sub-category – section 1 does not result in the removal of vegetation within 30m of the highest astronomical tide. Refer to Figure a. Note—Removal of identified pest plant species within the waterway corridors may be supported.	The site is not located within the Brisbane River corridor.

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
	Vegetation on heritage sites will be assessed on a case by case basis. Editor's note—The Biosecurity Act 2014 lists the pest plant species that must be managed in Queensland. The Biosecurity Plan for the Brisbane Local Government Area outlines those pest plant species that pose a specific risk to Brisbane's biodiversity.	
	AO1.4 Development in the Brisbane River corridor sub-category – section 2, 3, 4 or 5 does not result in the removal of vegetation within 20m of the highest astronomical tide. Refer to Figure a. Note—Removal of identified pest plant species within the waterway corridors may be supported. Vegetation on heritage sites will be assessed on a case by case basis. Editor's note—The Biosecurity Act 2014 lists the pest plant species that must be managed in Queensland. The Biosecurity Plan for the Brisbane Local Government Area outlines those pest plant species that pose a specific risk to Brisbane's biodiversity.	The site is not located within the Brisbane River corridor.
Section C—If accepted development subject to compliance with identified requirements (acceptable outcomes only) or assessable development other than a dwelling house in a Citywide waterway corridor sub-category or the Local waterway corridor sub-category		

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
PO6 Development protects and enhances the values and functions of a waterway corridor by: a. avoiding fragmentation of the waterway; b. providing environmental connectivity along the waterway; c. maintaining natural flow conditions; d. protecting water quality, ecological health and habitat values; e. protecting water conveyance; f. contributing to the waterway corridor natural amenity; g. contributing to recreation where planned within the Local government infrastructure plan; h. contributing to natural cooling of the urban environment via minimal impervious surfaces, retention of vegetation and continuity of naturally vegetated areas; i. ensuring that any future buildings can be positioned outside the corridor; j. providing a development footprint plan that is located in accordance with an ecological assessment. Note—This can be demonstrated by undertaking an ecological assessment, tree survey plan and concept rehabilitation plan where required. Guidance is provided within the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy, Vegetation planning scheme policy and the Planting species planning scheme policy.	**AO6.1** Development is not located within a waterway corridor.	The proposed development layout has been amended to provide a waterway corridor that varies in width from approximately 36.8 m to 47.5 m with an average width of approximately 42.2 m. This is marginally smaller than the 40 m minimum width requested by Council. However the average width is greater than 40 m (Figure 1). This width is consistent with the adjacent approved development.
	AO6.2 Development: a. does not increase the number of lot boundaries that cross a waterway corridor; b. retains the corridor within a single lot.	The proposed development layout retains the waterway corridor within a single lot.

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
P07 Development involving filling or excavation within a Citywide waterway corridor sub-category or a Local waterway corridor sub-category does not directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any material increase in flooding or flood hazard or involve significant redistribution of flood storage from high to lower areas in the floodplain. Note—This can be demonstrated by undertaking earthworks in compliance with the Compensatory earthworks planning scheme policy.	**AO7** Development involving filling or excavation in the Citywide waterway corridor sub-category or the Local waterway corridor sub-category: a. does not exceed 100 mm depth; or b. is in compliance with the Compensatory earthworks planning scheme policy	No earthworks are proposed within the retained waterway corridor.
PO8 Development provides stormwater management solutions which assist in the re-naturalisation of a waterway in the Local or Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories.	**AO8** Development provides stormwater management solutions in a waterway in the Local or Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories using natural channel design principles. Editor's note—Advice should be sought from Council as to whether the reinstatement of an open waterway from any stormwater pipe or concrete-lined drain is a suitable solution based on the extent and location of the development. Editor's note—Guidance on natural channel design principles can be found in the Council publication Natural channel design guidelines.	The waterway corridor is currently in a natural condition.

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
PO9 Development preserves a waterway in the Citywide waterway corridor sub-category for public use if that land is required for ecological, public open space or recreation functions.	**PO9** Development provides for the transfer of land to Council in a waterway of the Citywide waterway corridor sub-category in compliance with a neighbourhood plan or the Local government infrastructure plan.	The waterway corridor mapped on the property is a Local waterway corridor.
PO10 Development is designed to use a waterway which is in the Local waterway corridor sub-category as an environmental feature in the urban environment.	**PO10** Development ensures that a waterway in the Local waterway corridor sub-category is accessible for open space purposes.	The waterway corridor mapped on the property is a Local waterway corridor. There is no proposed change to accessibility for open space purposes.

Attachment C

Details of Mapped Trees on the Site

Table C1: Detail of Trees mapped on the site

Tree Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Outcome
1	Ivory Curl Tree	*Buckinghamia celsissima*	29	2	0.5	Retain
2	Ivory Curl Tree	*Buckinghamia celsissima*	57	2.5	1	Retain
3	Brush Cherry	*Syzygium australe*	210	6	2.5	Retain
4	Tipu	**Tipuana tipu*	300	7	4	Retain
5	Tipu	**Tipuana tipu*	240	6	3	Remove
6	Silky Oak	*Grevillea robusta*	130	7	2	Remove
7	Silky Oak	*Grevillea robusta*	280	9	3	Remove
8	Silky Oak	*Grevillea robusta*	290	9	3	Remove
9	Mango	**Mangifera indica*	366	5	3	Remove
10	Silky Oak	*Grevillea robusta*	581	16	5	Remove
11	Firewheel Tree	*Stenocarpus sinuatus*	260	15	3	Remove
12	Black Tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	605	9	5	Remove
13	Snow-in-Summer	*Melaleuca linariifolia*	410	8	4	Remove
14	Black Tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	262	12	4	Remove
15	Weeping Boerbean	**Schotia brachypetala*	289	7	4	Remove
16	Jacaranda	**Jacaranda mimosifolia*	580	11	7	Remove
17	Hoop Pine	*Araucaria cunninghamii*	260	14	3	Remove
18	Bangalow Palm	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	380	8	5	Remove
19	Silky Oak	*Grevillea robusta*	270	13	3	Remove
20	Brush Cherry	*Syzygium australe*	361	11	4	Remove
21	Brush Cherry	*Syzygium australe*	290	12	4	Remove
22	Gympie Messmate	*Eucalyptus cloeziana*	970	13	7	Remove
23	Weeping Paperbark	*Melaleuca leucadendra*	639	11	3	Remove
24	Crows Ash	*Flindersia australis*	270	11	3	Remove

25	Long-fruited Bloodwood	*Corymbia ptychocarpa*	250	8	4	Remove
26	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	*Syzygium luehmannii*	35	10	4	Remove
27	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	*Melaleuca styphelioides*	431	8	4	Remove
28	Black Tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	300	9	5	Remove
29	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	*Melaleuca styphelioides*	400	9	3	Remove
30	Bunya Pine	*Araucaria bidwillii*	470	16	5	Remove
31	Brush Cherry	*Syzygium australe*	558	9	4	Remove
32	Weeping Paperbark	*Melaleuca leucadendra*	1050	16	5	Remove
33	Lemon-scented Teatree	*Leptospermum petersonii*	325	7	5	Remove
34	Brush Cherry	*Syzygium australe*	558	13	5	Remove
35	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	*Melaleuca styphelioides*	550	8	3	Remove
36	Tipu	**Tipuana tipu*	744	11	8	Remove
37	Black Tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	360	8	4	Remove
38	Narrow-leaved Paperbark	*Melaleuca alternifolia*	437	7	2	Remove
39	Snow-in-Summer	*Melaleuca linariifolia*	450	8	4	Remove
40	Black Tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	330	8	3	Remove
41	Black Tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	348	8	3	Remove
42	Black Tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	419	8	3	Remove
43	Black Tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	350	8	3	Remove
44	Black Tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	379	9	3	Remove
45	Weeping Bottlebrush	*Melaleuca viminalis*	275	10	3	Remove
46	Snow-in-Summer	*Melaleuca linariifolia*	380	7	3	Remove

47	Weeping Fig	*Ficus benjamina*	713	8	6	Remove
48	Queensland Blue Gum	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	550	17	5	Remove
49	Kauri Pine	*Agathis robusta*	223	11	3	Remove
50	Silky Oak	*Grevillea robusta*	400	15	3	Remove
51	Black Tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	659	8	5	Remove
52	Crows Ash	*Flindersia australis*	360	9	3	Remove
53	Narrow-leaved Bottle Tree	*Brachychiton rupestris*	300	9	3	Remove
54	Tuckeroo	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	503	8	3	Remove
55	Macadamia	*Macadamia integrifolia*	320	11	3	Remove
56	Bangalow Palm	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	360	10	3	Remove
57	Grey Ironbark	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	430	10	5	Remove
58	Weeping Paperbark	*Melaleuca leucadendra*	260	5	3	Retain
59	Snow-in-Summer	*Melaleuca linariifolia*	500	11	4	Remove
60	Black Tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	310	8	2	Remove
61	Black Tea-tree	*Melaleuca bracteata*	330	8	3	Remove
62	Cottonwood Hibiscus	*Hibiscus tiliaceus*	280	7	5	Remove
63	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	*Syzygium luehmannii*	260	7	4	Remove
64	Chinese Hibiscus	**Hibiscus rosasinensis*	224	4	3	Remove
65	Murraya	**Murraya paniculata 'Exotica'*	159	3	3	Remove
66	Golden Cane Palm	**Dypsis lutescens*	300	5	2	Remove
67	Golden Cane Palm	**Dypsis lutescens*	300	5	2	Remove
68	Golden Cane Palm	**Dypsis lutescens*	265	5	2	Remove
69	Alexandra Palm	*Archontophoenix alexandrae*	130	12	4	Remove
70	Alexandra Palm	*Archontophoenix alexandrae*	100	11	3	Remove

71	Alexandra Palm	*Archontophoenix alexandrae*	120	11	3	Remove
72	Alexandra Palm	*Archontophoenix alexandrae*	170	11	3	Remove
73	Alexandra Palm	*Archontophoenix alexandrae*	160	11	3	Remove
74	Golden Cane Palm	**Dypsis lutescens*	332	6	2	Remove
75	Ivory Curl Tree	*Buckinghamia celsissima*	198	9	3	Remove
76	Black Wattle	*Acacia leiocalyx*	250	8	3	Retain
77	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	260	5	3	Retain
78	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	260	5	3	Retain
79	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	260	5	3	Retain
80	Alexandra Palm	*Archontophoenix alexandrae*	300	11	3	Remove
81	Alexandra Palm	*Archontophoenix alexandrae*	300	11	3	Remove
82	Alexandra Palm	*Archontophoenix alexandrae*	300	11	3	Remove