

JULY 2025

# Ecological Assessment Report

202 GARDNER ROAD, ROCHEDALE, QLD, 4123  
FOR ROCHEDALE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PTY LTD



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Therefor Group Pty Ltd has been engaged by Rochedale Development Partners Pty Ltd (hereafter referred to as 'the client') to prepare an Ecological Assessment for a proposed road, located at 202 Gardner Road, Rochedale, formally described as Lot 4 on RP114765 (hereafter referred to as the 'subject site'). The subject site encompasses approximately 3.6 hectares (36,760m<sup>2</sup>) and is located within the Brisbane City Council (BCC) local government area.

## 1.2 Purpose of the Report

This Ecological Assessment Report (EAR) has been formulated to guide the client in development planning and assist regulatory authorities in assessing the site's ecological value and potential negative impacts of the development proposal. The report describes the ecological values identified within the subject site, based on desktop reviews and a targeted ecological field investigation. This assessment evaluated the flora and fauna species, vegetation communities, the existing condition of these communities, habitat values, and assessed areas, features, and processes of heightened ecological significance.

## 1.3 Objectives of the Assessment

This EAR identifies the ecological constraints and opportunities inherent in the site associated with the proposed development footprint. The objectives of the assessment report are to:

- Guide the client in development planning by identifying potential ecological constraints.
- Develop a flora and fauna catalogue and assess the vegetation community types on the subject site.
- Assess habitat value, including the presence and absence of fauna on the subject site.
- Assess areas, features and processes of heightened ecological significance on the subject site.
- Assess the proposed development footprint against relevant Commonwealth, State and Local legislation, codes, guidelines and policies; and
- Formulate and document mitigation measures necessary to mitigate the potential negative impacts of the proposed development footprint on the ecological context of the site and locality.

## 1.4 Key Definitions

The **subject site** is defined as Lot 4 on RP114765.

The **development footprint** is the identified area intended to support the proposed road.

The **study area** is land located within approximately 150m of the footprint.

The **locality** is land within an approximate 2km radius of the subject site.

## 1.5 Outline of the Assessment

The EAR has been structured to provide information consistent with the requirements of the *Brisbane City City Plan 2014 (BCP2014)*, *Vegetation Management Act 1999*, *Environmental Offset Act 2014*, *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020*, and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The EAR is structured as follows:

- Subject site environmental overview.
- Description of the development proposal.
- Study methodology.
- Study results.
- Discussion (including Code assessment).
- Mitigation measures.
- Conclusion and recommendations.

## 2. Site Analysis

### 2.1 Site Location and Characteristics

The subject site is located at 202 Gardner Road, Rochedale, QLD, 4123, within the BCC. The site has a total area of approximately 3.6 hectares and is situated 13km northwest from the Brisbane CBD. The subject site is rectangular in configuration, with the western boundary having direct frontage to Gardner Road.

The site is currently uninhabited and comprises hardstand areas in the western extent of the site which previously held a dwelling and associated ancillary structures. The eastern extent additionally holds sparse canopy coverage comprising a tree canopy dominated by exotic palm with occasional occurrences of mature eucalypt species. The remainder of the subject site is unimproved, with both riparian and woodland vegetation.

A waterway corridor traverses through the central extent of the site, heavily overgrown with riparian groundcover species. The waterway corridor extends from the site into the broader locality to the north, south and east.

**Figure 1** provides an aerial image of the subject site in the context of the surrounding land uses and physical features.

### 2.2 Site Topography

The subject site's topography is broadly described as 'undulating low hills' (Speight 2009). The land parcel exhibits an average slope gradient of 3.99°, from 51m ASL at the southwestern corner of the site to 34m ASL in the central extent of the site where the waterway corridor is located. The dominant landform pattern of the site consists of the waterway corridor traversing through the central extent with a gentle incline from either side of the bank.

**Figure 2** displays the site's topography, as demonstrated by LiDAR-sourced topographic contours at 1m intervals and slope categorisation.

### 2.3 Geology and Soil

The subject site is located within the South-East Queensland Bioregion (Bioregion 12) and features two (2) distinct areas of surface geology. Desktop analysis indicates that majority of the subject site is underlain by Sunnybank Formation stratified sedimentary rock, classified as (Tos). The dominant surface geology primarily consists of Lacustrine and fluvialite quartzose to sublabilite sandstone, conglomerate, silty clay, siltstone, and clayey mudstone. The central extent of the subject site is underlain by Tingalpa Formation stratified mudrock, classified as (Rin). The dominant surface geology primarily consists of siltstone, shale, and thin coal seams. Both geologies conform with the Department of Environment and Science description of Land Zone 5, typically characterised by Tertiary-early Quaternary loamy and sandy plains and plateaus.

### 2.4 Current Land Uses

The subject site is located within the BCC Local Government Area (**LGA**). Pursuant to the *BCP2014*, the land parcel is zoned as Emerging Community. The surrounding lots are zoned as emerging community and environmental management and are broadly characterised by either being unimproved and/or holding dwellings on acreage land.

## 3. Development Proposal

The development proposal consists of a new road infrastructure and ancillary services in the western extent of the subject site adjoining Gardner Road to the lot north of the site. The proposed road is to be a minimum of 17m wide. It is to be noted that the proposed road is considered as trunk infrastructure and has been nominated (including being fixed in its location) within council's Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP).

Refer to **Figure 3** to view the Development Proposal.

**LEGEND**

- - - Subject Site
- Cadastral
- Roads and Tracks




**therefor**  
GROUP

0 15 30 45 60 75 m



**FIGURE 1 - Aerial Image of Study Area**

202 Gardner Road, Rochedale, 4123

Brisbane City Council

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Rochedale  
Development  
Partners Pty Ptd

**DRAWING NO.**  
24-0181E

**DATE DRAWN**  
13/06/2025

**CRS PROJECTION**  
MGA2020

**UTM ZONE**  
Zone56

**LEGEND**

- Subject Site
- Contours (1 metre)
- Cadastral
- Roads and Tracks



**FIGURE 2 - Topography of Study Area**

202 Gardner Road, Rochedale, 4123

Brisbane City Council

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 Development  
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**DATE DRAWN**

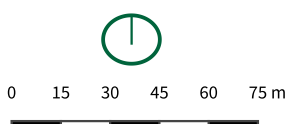
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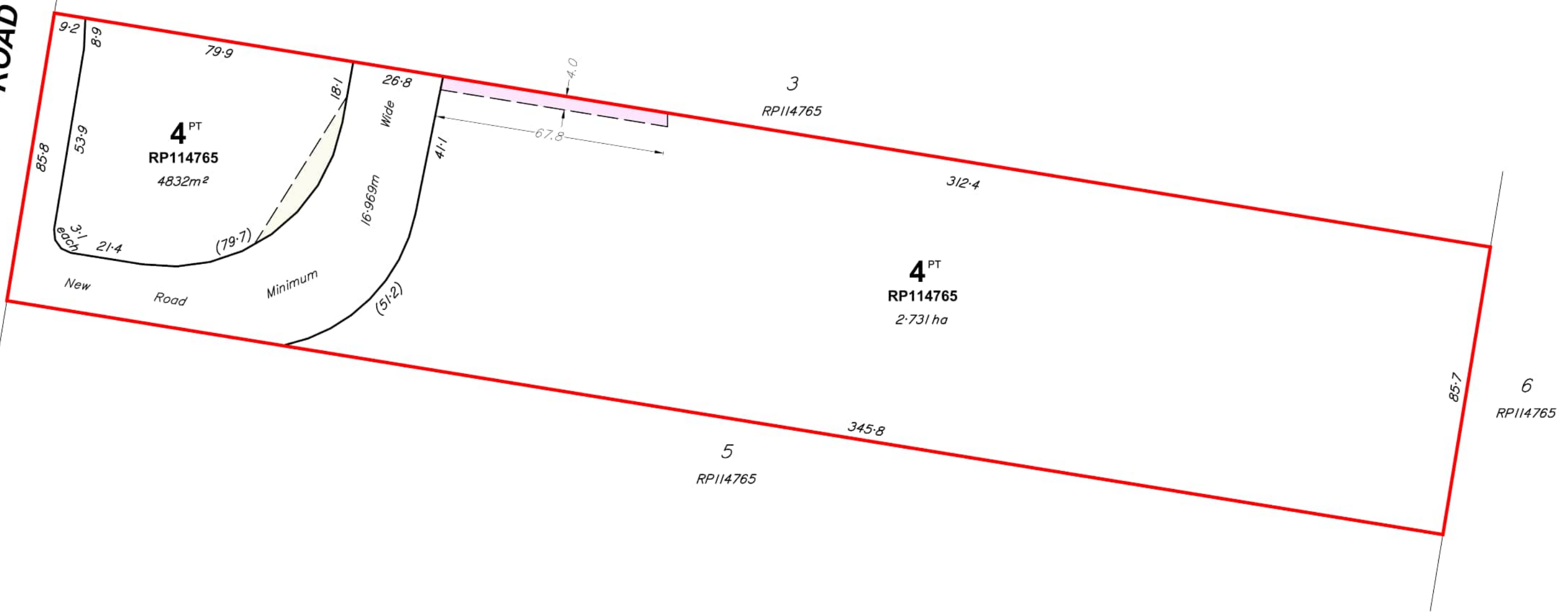
MGA2020

**UTM ZONE**

Zone56



**GARDNER ROAD**



**Legend**

	Site Boundary
	Proposed Height Restricted Easement (Light & Air) - 222m <sup>2</sup>
	Proposed Stormwater Easement (If Required) - 269m <sup>2</sup>

- Notes**
- Any licence, express or implied, to use this document for any purpose whatsoever is restricted to the terms of the agreement or implied agreement between Therefor Group and the instructing party.
  - Design subject to local authority approval & detailed engineering requirements, areas and dimensions are approximate only and are subject to survey. Therefore this drawing is not to be used for engineering design.
  - Indicative road pavement design, subject to biopods and engineering review.
  - This note is an integral part of this plan. This plan may not be reproduced without this notation being included.

**Table of Development**

Gross area of subject land.....	3.676ha
Area of new road.....	4614m <sup>2</sup>
Length of new road.....	227m
Net area of subject land.....	3.214ha
Number of proposed lots.....	1
Number of existing lots.....	1

**Future intended use of new lots:**  
Proposed Lot is for residential/commercial use.



Scale 1:1250 @ A3 - Lengths are in metres.

**Plan of Reconfiguration**  
 202 Gardner Road, Rochedale  
 Description: Lot 4 on RP114765  
 Local Authority: Brisbane City

**DRAWING NO.** 24-01814P-01  
**VERSION** D  
**DATE DRAWN** 30-06-2025  
**SHEET NO.** 1 of 1 <sub>JC</sub>

## 4. Desktop Assessment – Overview

A desktop assessment of statutory requirements was conducted to identify any potential constraints and opportunities triggered by the proposed development footprint relating to Commonwealth, State and Local regulatory frameworks. The desktop assessment included a review of the following sources:

- Commonwealth and State databases and search tools;
- State and Local mapping overlays;
- Commonwealth, State and Local legislation and associated regulatory provisions;
- Aerial imagery; and
- Scientific literature.

### 4.1 Commonwealth

Environmental regulation at the federal government level is driven by the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*. The EPBC Act's primary purpose is to provide for the protection of the environment, especially matters of national environmental significance (**MNES**), including:

- World Heritage places;
- National Heritage places;
- RAMSAR wetlands (Wetlands of international importance);
- Nationally threatened species and ecological communities;
- Migratory species;
- Commonwealth marine areas;
- Nuclear actions; and
- Water resources.

Any actions likely to have a 'significant impact' on any of these protected matters may require that a development application be referred to the Commonwealth as part of a separate assessment process.

### 4.2 State

Various state-based legislation and planning policies, mapping overlays and databases were reviewed to identify relevance to the site and understand compliance requirements. Matters of State Environmental Significance (**MSES**) for this site include the following:

- Regional ecosystems mapping;
- Regulated vegetation management mapping;
- Koala habitat areas and Koala priority area mapping;
- WildNet database search;
- Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works mapping.

### 4.3 Local

The site is located within the BCC LGA and is subject to the provisions of *BCP2014*. Local environmental regulation includes consideration of Matters of Local Environmental Significance (**MLES**), which are identified through mapping overlays and associated local legislation, including:

- Biodiversity Areas Overlay
- Waterway Corridors Overlays
- *Natural Asset Local Law 2003 (NALL)*

- BCC Significant Vegetation Communities, Significant Flora and Significant Fauna

## 5. Desktop Assessment - Results

### 5.1 Commonwealth

The Commonwealth Government's EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (**PMST**) was used to identify MNES that may occur in or relate to the subject site and surrounding locality (2km buffer area). **Table A** provides a summary of the relevant matters captured by the search.

**Table A - Matters of National Environmental Significance Results**

Matter	Results
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	5
Listed Threatened Species	55
Listed Migratory Species	14

**Appendix A** provides the full results from the search on the subject site's EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool database.

#### Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)

The subject site is identified as being within 10km of the Moreton Bay Ramsar Wetland. The Australian Wetlands Database describes the Moreton Bay Ramsar Wetland site as being in and around Moreton Bay, northeast, east, and southeast of Brisbane, Queensland (DCCEEW 2018). The area is located approximately along the central east coast of Australia at a latitude of between 27° and 28° south.

#### Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

The PMST identified the following five (5) Threatened Ecological Communities (**TECs**) listed under the EPBC Act as having the potential to occur within the subject site's locality:

- Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community
- Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland
- Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia
- Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains
- Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions

A review of the DCCEEW Species Profile and Threats Database (**SPRAT**) and regional ecosystem mapping has indicated that the TECs can potentially be found in the regional ecosystems listed in **Table B** below.

Table B - Regional Ecosystems potentially containing TECs

Community	Regional Ecosystems
Coastal Swamp Oak ( <i>Casuarina glauca</i> ) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	12.1.1 / 12.3.20 (when dominated by <i>C. glauca</i> )
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	12.2.7 / 12.3.4 / 12.3.4a / 12.3.5 / 12.3.6 / 12.3.30 (when not dominated by <i>C. glauca</i> )
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	12.3.1 / 12.5.13 / 12.8.3 / 12.8.4 / 12.11.1 / 12.11.10 / 12.12.1 / 12.12.16
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	12.3.10
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	12.3.2 / 12.3.2a / 12.3.3 / 12.3.3a / 12.3.3b / 12.3.3d / 12.3.4a / 12.3.7 / 12.3.7c / 12.3.7d / 12.3.10 / 12.3.11 / 12.3.11a / 12.3.11b / 12.3.12 / 12.3.14a / 12.3.15 / 12.3.19

### Listed Threatened Species

Fifty-five (55) threatened flora or fauna species were reported from the PMST results:

- Birds (23)
- Amphibians (1)
- Insects (1)
- Mammals (10)
- Plants (16)
- Reptiles (4)

In **Section 7.3**, these results were used to conduct an occurrence likelihood assessment and site survey to determine which species are considered to have the potential to occur within the development footprint. All other species have been disregarded.

### Listed Migratory Species

The PMST results reported fourteen (14) migratory species. In **Section 7.3**, these results were used to conduct an occurrence likelihood assessment and site survey to determine which species are considered to have the potential to occur within the development footprint. All other species have been disregarded.

## 5.2 State

### Regulated Vegetation Mapping

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999 (VMA)* regulates vegetation clearing in Queensland. It includes allowances for clearing activities as exempt clearing work or using an acceptable development clearing code. Under the VMA, regulated vegetation management mapping indicates that the subject site holds wholly Category X unregulated vegetation.

### Regional Ecosystem Mapping

Regional Ecosystems (**RE**) mapping describes the vegetation communities within a bioregion, defined by unique geology, landform, and soil characteristics. Technical descriptions of individual ecosystems provide more detailed information regarding communities' structure and floristic composition. Based on the VMA, interrogation of the RE mapping overlay, no regional ecosystems are located within the subject site (refer **Figure 4**).

### Koala Habitat Area Mapping

Koala habitat and priority areas are incorporated within Queensland's land-use planning framework, *Planning Regulation 2017*, restricting vegetation clearing within koala priority areas and regulating development in koala habitat areas. Overlays relating to the protection of koalas and koala habitat, which may constrain development, include:

- Koala priority areas
- Core koala habitat areas
- Locally refined koala habitat areas

- Koala habitat restoration areas
- Koala broad hectare areas

The subject site is wholly mapped within a designated Koala Priority Area and Koala Broad Hectare Area. No core koala habitat area is located within the subject site (refer **Figure 5**). The impacts to Koala Habitat Area will be further discussed in **Section 9.2**.

### Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works

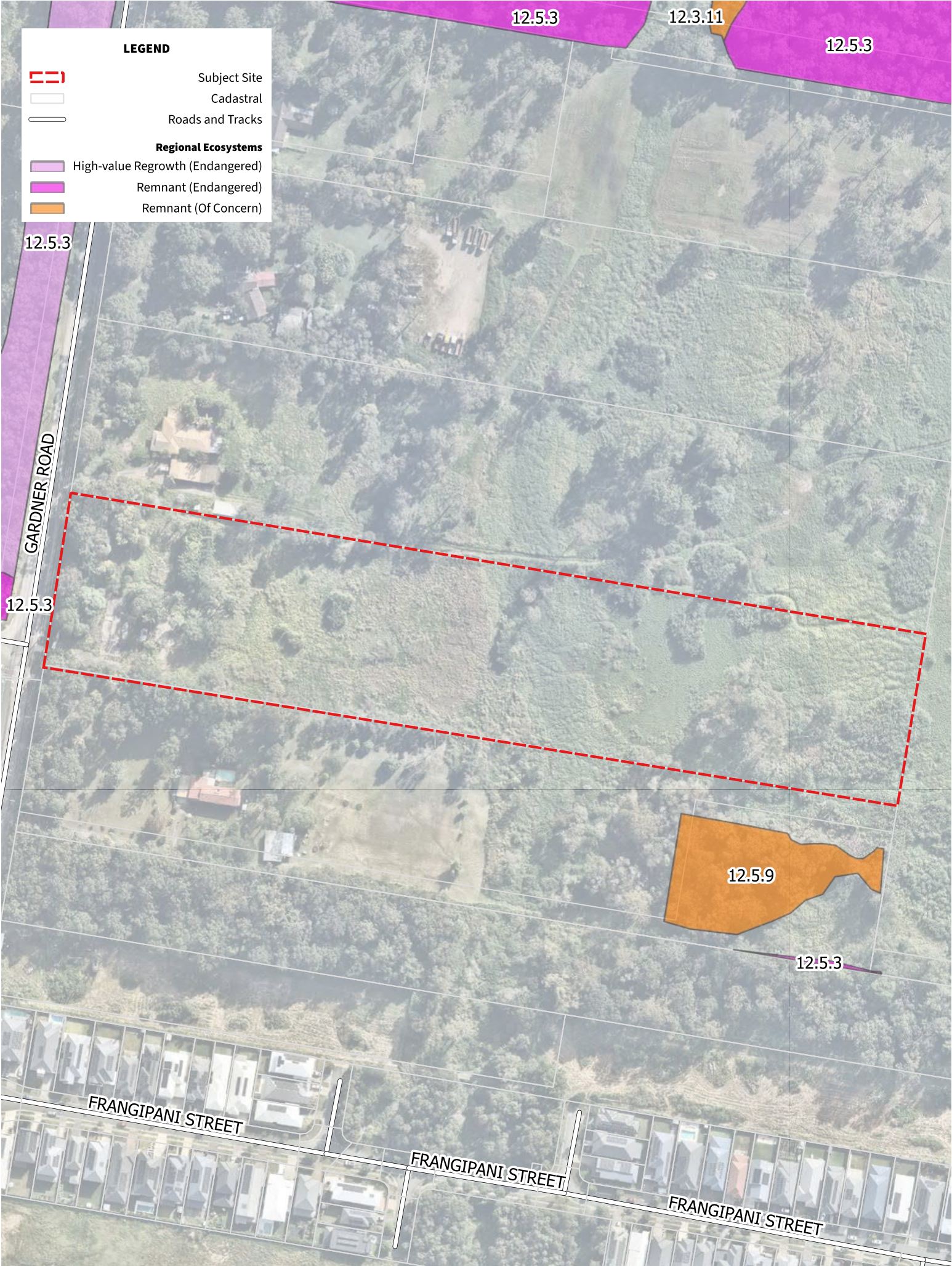
The Fisheries Act 1994, regulated by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF), establishes the framework for regulating and protecting areas of importance for fish habitat and marine plants. Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works (WWBW) mapping identifies waterways providing for fish passage (and habitat), which are considered MSES under the Environmental Offsets Act 2014. Operational works involving constructing or raising waterway barriers in fish habitats are likely to trigger referrals to the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) for assessment against State Code 18. As demonstrated in **Figure 6**, one (1) 1-order fish passage is located traversing through the central portion of the site.

### WildNet Database Search

A WildNet database search was performed to generate a list of confirmed records of native species observed within the subject site and surrounding locality since 1980. The search yielded five (5) species of flora and fauna recorded within 2km of the subject site. Based on conservation status under the NCA 1992 and EPBC Act 1999, the following CEEVNT species were identified as potentially present within the site:

- *Adelotus brevis* (Tusked Frog) – eight (8) WildNet records
- *Hirundapus caudacutus* (White-throated Needletail) – one (1) WildNet record
- *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) – 247 WildNet records
- *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-head Flying Fox) – one (1) WildNet record
- *Eucalyptus curtisii* (Plunkett mallee) – two (2) WildNet records

The WildNet database search results can be found in **Appendix B**.



**FIGURE 4 - Regional Ecosystem Mapping**

202 Gardner Road, Rochedale, 4123




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


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 13/06/2025

**CRS PROJECTION**  
 MGA2020  
**UTM ZONE**  
 Zone56

**LEGEND**

-  Subject Site
-  Cadastral
-  Roads and Tracks

**Core Koala Habitat Areas**

-  Regrowth
-  Remnant
-  Koala Priority Area




0 15 30 45 60 75 m







**FIGURE 5 - Koala Habitat Mapping**  
 202 Gardner Road, Rochedale, 4123  
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**CRS PROJECTION** MGA2020  
**UTM ZONE** Zone56

**LEGEND**

-  Subject Site
-  Cadastral
-  Roads and Tracks
- Waterway Barrier Works**
-  1 - Low




0 15 30 45 60 75 m



**FIGURE 6 - Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works Mapping**  
 202 Gardner Road, Rochedale, 4123  
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### 5.3 Local

The following *BCP2014* overlays and relevant performance outcomes have been identified within the subject site.

#### **Biodiversity Areas Overlay**

Section 8.2.4 of the *BCP2014* Biodiversity Areas overlay code applies to assessable development to protect significant vegetation communities, flora and fauna species, and koala habitat trees (as defined within the biodiversity areas planning scheme policy). The central and eastern extent of the subject site is mapped as High ecological significance strategic sub-category under the Biodiversity Areas overlay code. Additionally, the entirety of the site is situated in Koala Habitat Area sub-category (refer to **Figure 7**).

Given that the proposed change will directly impact vegetation within the Koala Habitat Area sub-category and may indirectly impact vegetation within the High ecological significance strategic sub-category, Section 9.3 of this report has assessed against the outcomes stipulated in the Biodiversity Areas overlay code.

#### **Waterways Corridor Overlay**







Section 8.2.26 of the *BCP2014* Waterway corridors overlay code applies to assessable development to avoid fragmentation of waterway corridors and maintains waterway health, riparian biodiversity, water quality, wildlife movement and aquatic and terrestrial habitat connectivity.

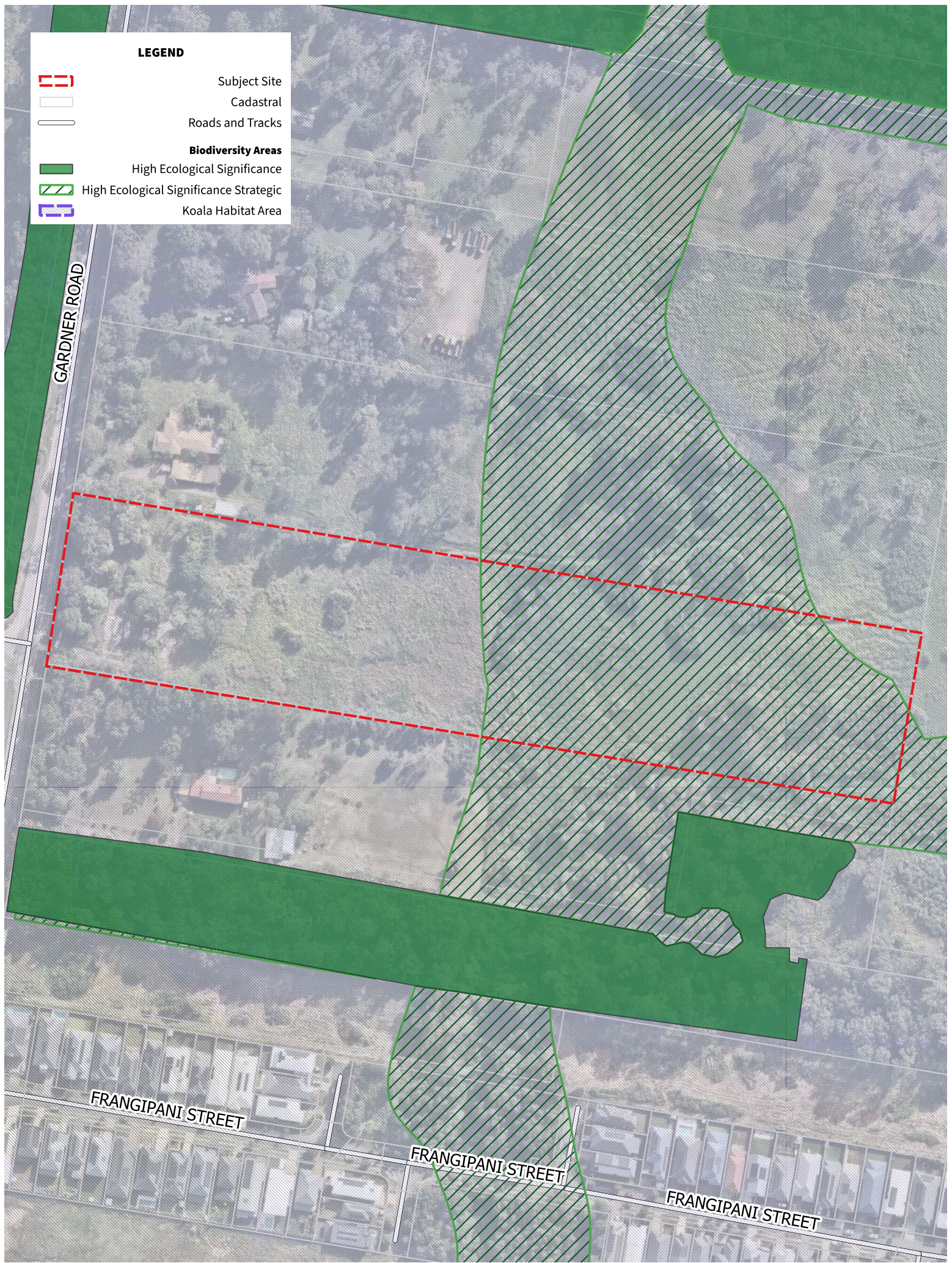
Whilst no interference with the mapped waterway corridor is proposed consideration to indirect impacts has been provided. Section 9.3 of this report has assessed against the outcomes stipulated in the code.

#### **Natural Asset Local Law**

The Natural Assets Local Law (*NALL*) is BCC's local law that protects natural assets, including bushland areas, wetlands, waterway corridors, and trees in urban areas. The *NALL* overlay mapping indicates that the subject site contains protected vegetation. Specifically, the *NALL* indicates that the entirety of the subject site is mapped as containing Significant Native Vegetation (SNV) and Significant Urban Vegetation (SUV). Additionally, the central and eastern extent of the site is classified as Waterway and Wetland Vegetation (WWV). The configuration of the *NALL* mapping within the subject site is demonstrated in **Figure 9**.

**LEGEND**

-  Subject Site
-  Cadastral
-  Roads and Tracks
- Biodiversity Areas**
-  High Ecological Significance
-  High Ecological Significance Strategic
-  Koala Habitat Area








**FIGURE 7 - BCCP2014 Biodiversity Areas and Koala Habitat Overlay**  
202 Gardner Road, Rochedale, 4123  
Brisbane City Council

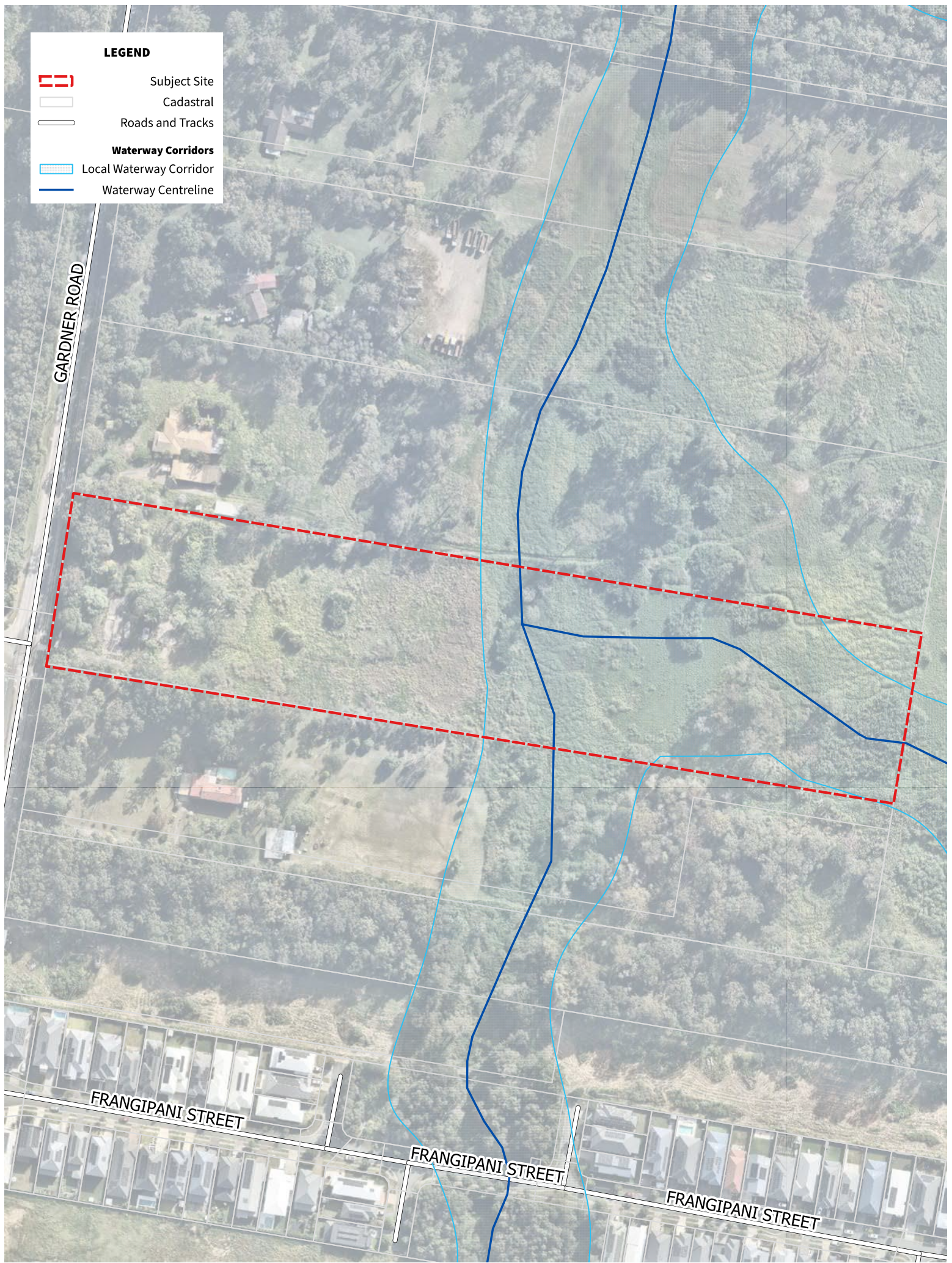
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**LEGEND**





-  Subject Site
-  Cadastral
-  Roads and Tracks
- Waterway Corridors**
-  Local Waterway Corridor
-  Waterway Centreline

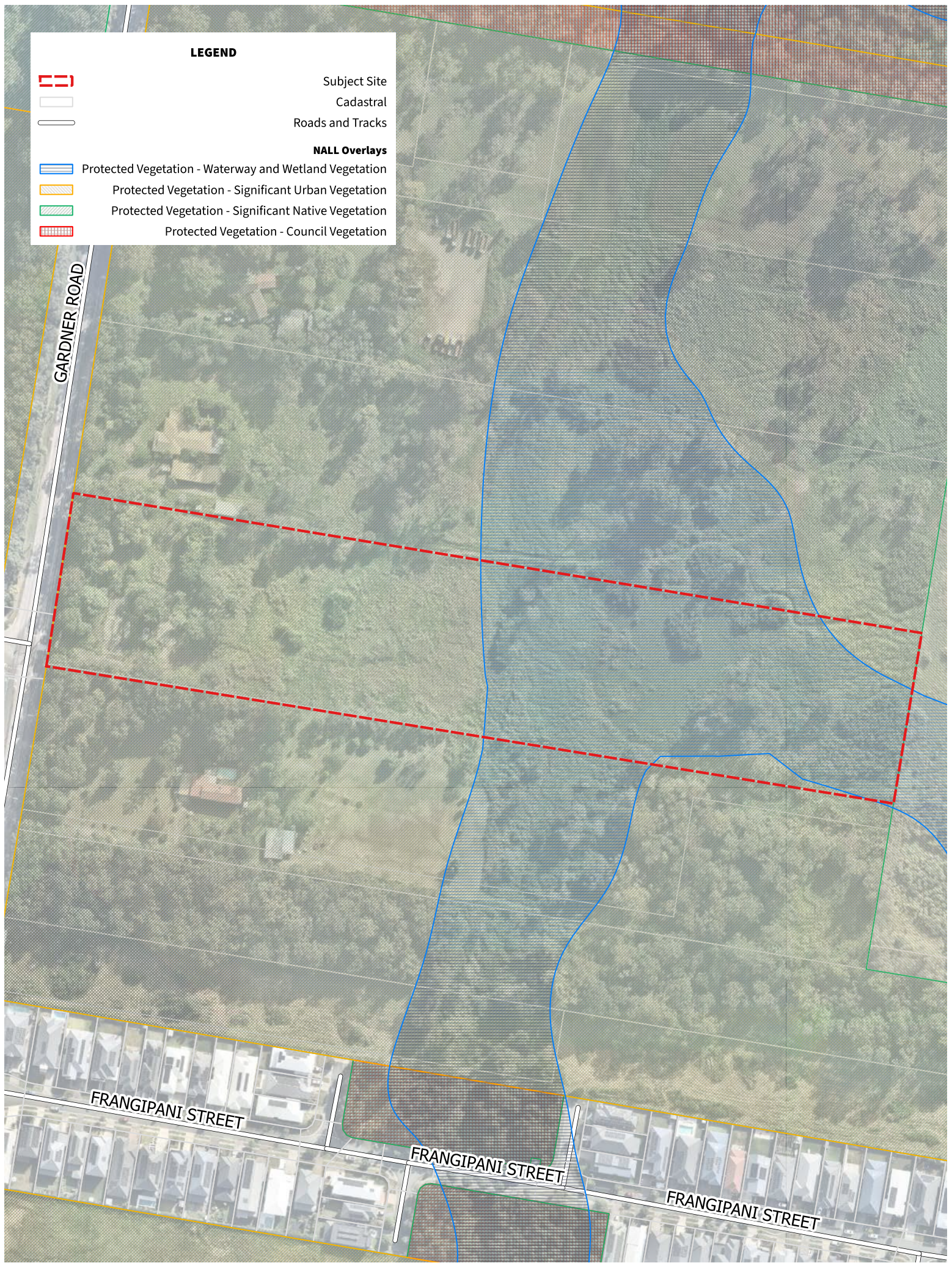


**LEGEND**

-  Subject Site
-  Cadastral
-  Roads and Tracks

**NALL Overlays**

-  Protected Vegetation - Waterway and Wetland Vegetation
-  Protected Vegetation - Significant Urban Vegetation
-  Protected Vegetation - Significant Native Vegetation
-  Protected Vegetation - Council Vegetation





**FIGURE 9 - BCCP2014 NALL Overlay**  
 202 Gardner Road, Rochedale, 4123  
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**CRS PROJECTION** MGA2020  
**UTM ZONE** Zone56

## 6. Site Survey Methodology

### 6.1 Flora Survey Methods

Therefor Group's ecologists undertook a botanical survey of only the proposed development footprint and immediate surrounds, including a floral survey and vegetation community assessment, on 19<sup>th</sup> June 2025. The flora surveys required a total survey effort of 8 hours.

It is to be noted that any short-term survey will only provide a list of plants detected during a brief interval of time (DEC 2004). The total species list of an area is usually much greater than can be detected in a short time, and it can be influenced by factors such as the size of the property, fire history, time since disturbance, flowering season (particularly orchids), and presence of reproductive material (DEC 2004).

#### Tree Survey

A survey of trees within the proposed road footprint, including a 10m buffer or where the canopy covers partly or wholly within the development footprint and with a diameter at breast height (**DBH**) greater than 100mm, were identified and plotted on a tree survey plan. Undertaken on 19<sup>th</sup> June 2025 a total survey effort of 8 hours was employed for the tree survey. Recorded tree data included species, height, canopy spread, DBH and habitat value. The tree survey and ecological assessment noted habitat features and overall health.

#### Vegetation Communities

During the field component of the EAR, a general baseline botanical survey was undertaken within and around the boundaries of the proposed development footprint. Analysis of aerial photography of the subject site provided preliminary stratification of vegetation types (analogous to vegetation communities) based on diagnostic features such as colour, texture, crown architecture, site geology, and topographic position.

Visual assessments were conducted in each vegetation community type to confirm the stratum representation, including the presence or absence of upper canopy, mid-story, and ground covers.

### 6.2 Fauna Survey Methods

In conjunction with the botanical survey, the ecologists conducted an opportunistic fauna survey of the subject site on 19<sup>th</sup> June 2025. The fauna survey took 8 hours to complete.

Fauna detectability is limited by each species' seasonal, behavioural or lifecycle characteristics and habitat variations (e.g., flowering periods), which can occur within a year, between years, decades, etc. (DEC 2004). To counter these limitations, qualitative and quantitative habitat evaluation and a suite of standard ecological field survey techniques were used to assess the site's significance to threatened species. Habitat evaluation conservatively assesses the potential occurrence of threatened species based on potentially suitable habitat and local records, predicting the likelihood of an endangered species occurring in the study area. It relies on the ecologist's knowledge, literature review and observation skills; hence, any assessment must be objective and justified.

In consideration of the threatened species recorded in the locality, available habitats on site, and potentially occurring species, the following fauna survey methods were employed:

- Qualitative and quantitative habitat assessment.
- Koala survey.
- Habitat tree survey.
- Physical searches of habitat, e.g. leaf litter, etc.; and
- Opportunistic sightings, scratches, and scats.

#### Fauna Traverse Surveys

A fauna search was undertaken within the habitats around the proposed development footprint. During each traverse, specific attention was given to searching unique / niche environments that may provide habitat for Threatened Species known to occur or potentially occur on the subject site. These searches determined the presence or potential of fauna species, particularly threatened ones, found on site.

Bird surveys were undertaken on the site through incidental listening and visual observations throughout field investigations.

#### **Fauna Habitat Assessment**

A fauna habitat assessment was undertaken on the site based on the habitats present on the subject site, the Threatened Species known to occur or potentially occurring within the area and the occurrence of specific habitat features appropriate for these Threatened Species. Habitats were defined according to parameters such as:

- Structural and floristic characteristics of the vegetation, e.g. understorey type and development, crown depth groundcover density, etc.;
- Degree and extent of disturbance, e.g. fire, logging, weed invasion, modification to structure and diversity, etc.;
- Soil type and suitability, e.g. for digging and burrowing;
- Presence of water in any form, e.g. dams, creeks, drainage lines, soaks;
- Size and abundance of hollows and fallen timber;
- Availability of shelter, e.g. rocks, logs, hollows, undergrowth;
- Wildlife corridors, refuges, and proximate habitat types; and
- Presence of mistletoe, nectar, gum, seed, sap, etc. sources.

#### **Potential Fauna Corridors**

Fauna corridors can be defined as contiguous or semi-contiguous patches of vegetation or wildlife habitat (of any shape or size) that provide a conduit of movement for fauna, typically between relatively large, vegetated areas (core breeding habitats). Corridors are essential for maintaining gene flow and genetic diversity among populations/subpopulations and provide a refuge for fauna during stochastic events.

In most urbanised areas, land use patterns substantially fragment remnant vegetation communities and associated wildlife corridors. Retained areas of the natural environment are generally minimised, resulting in comparably narrow, linear corridors typically associated with waterway corridors or undeveloped lands.

During the on-site investigations, the ecologists surveyed and analysed any contiguous or semi-contiguous patches of vegetation found on-site that could provide a corridor for fauna movement.

### **6.3 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment (Fauna and Flora) Methods**

A potential occurrence assessment of threatened fauna and flora species was conducted to determine the potential range of conservation significant fauna and flora that have the potential to occur or use the subject site. The potential occurrence assessment used the following factors to determine the likelihood of a given species occurrence on the subject site:

- Presence/absence of suitable habitat.
- Condition and disturbance history of habitat.
- Local and regional records.
- Location of the site within the known distribution of the species.
- Connectivity with habitat where species is known to occur.

## 7. Site Survey Results

### 7.1 Flora Survey Results

#### Flora Species

A botanical survey of the proposed development footprint and surrounding area recorded 36 flora species. Of these, thirteen (13) species (36%) were identified as native to the South-east Queensland, while 23 species (64%) were identified as exotic or invasive. Among the exotic species, nineteen (19) are recognised as environmental weed species through the Queensland Herbarium.

A master flora catalogue has been compiled, incorporating both vegetation community data and all flora species observed within the survey area. This catalogue presents a complete list of species recorded within the proposed development footprint (see **Appendix C**).

#### CEEVNT Flora Survey Results

Therefor Group undertook a desktop review of relevant database searches regarding potential CEEVNT Flora presence on the subject site. This review was undertaken to comprehensively understand the site's environmental legislative triggers, project opportunities and constraints, and target CEEVNT Flora species. Site works were conducted on the 19<sup>th</sup> June 2025. Recorded conditions on the day were considered appropriate for the survey of CEEVNT target specimen(s).

The flora surveys detected one (1) CEEVNT species (*Macadamia integrifolia*) on the subject site, which will be further discussed within **Section 9.1**.

#### Tree Survey Plot

The Tree Retention and Removal Plan can be referenced to view the locations of all vegetation within and around the proposed development surveyed as a part of this EAR (refer to **Appendix D**).

#### BCC Significant Communities, Flora Species, and Landscape Trees

The botanical survey identified BCC significant flora species, significant vegetation, and significant landscape trees within the subject site.

It was determined that no BCC significant vegetation communities are located within the extent of the subject site.

In total, five (5) specimens of BCC Significant Flora Species occur on the subject site (see Table C). The locations of these specimens are provided on the Tree Retention and Removal Plan provided in Appendix D. Furthermore, a master flora catalogue, combining vegetation community data and all observed flora species has been compiled, and provides a comprehensive species list of all botanical species located on the subject site (see Appendix C).

Additionally, a total of four (4) Significant Landscape Trees (SLTs) pursuant to the definition in Schedule 2 of NALL were observed on site (refer to Table D).

**Table C - BCC Significant Flora within the Development Footprint**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number Observed	Tree Reference
<i>Corymbia Intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	11	Refer to Tree Retention Removal Plan
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	3	Refer to Tree Retention Removal Plan
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	2	Refer to Tree Retention Removal Plan
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	6	Refer to Tree Retention Removal Plan
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut	2	Refer to Tree Retention Removal Plan

Table D - BCC Significant Landscape Trees within the Development Footprint

Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH (mm)	Tree Reference
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	1110	22
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	620	29
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	830	30
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	630	187

### Ground Truthed Vegetation Communities

The vegetation community assessment resulted in three (3) distinct vegetation communities within the subject site (refer to **Figure 10**). Below is a description of the observed communities:

**Non-regulated Vegetation Community One (VC1) – Category X (Table E)** – The DoR regional ecosystem mapping currently maps this vegetation community as Category X. The community is located within the western extent of the site fronting to Gardner Road. The community consists of overgrown groundcover of exotic grasses (*Digitaria didactyla*) and hardstand areas previously the foundations of a dwelling and driveway in addition to a tennis court. The shrub layer consists of juvenile *Acacia* sp. (*Acacia concurrens*) and weed species (*Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel), *Solanum chrysotrichum* (Giant Devils Fig), *Senna pendula* var. *glabrata* (Easter Cassia)). The canopy layer is dominated by a semi-continuous canopy coverage dominated by various exotic palms (*Wodyetia bifurcate*, *Archontophoenix alexandrae*, *Livistona australis*), with occurrences of native matures trees including *Corymbia intermedia* (Pink Bloodwood), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), *Eucalyptus microcorys* (Tallowwood) and *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box). This VC includes a palm plantation of approximately 100 palms within the eastern portion of the Vegetation Community, in addition to planted *Macadamia integrifolia* (Macadamia Nut) species. The area is not considered representative of regulated vegetation and, as such, conforms as Category X pursuant to the VMA 1999. Based on assessment of the vegetation and flora/fauna surveys, VC1 is unlikely to contain significant biodiversity values due to the sparsity of native vegetation, fauna habitat features or movement corridors.

**Non-regulated Vegetation Community Two (VC2) – Category X (Table F)** – The DoR regional ecosystem mapping currently maps this vegetation community as Category X. The community is located within the central and eastern extent of the site. the community largely consists of overgrown groundcover dominate by *Urochloa decumbens* (Signal Grass), *Megathyrsus maximus maximus* (Guinea Grass) and *Urochloa mutica* (Para Grass), with sporadic occurrences of dense patches of *Pennisetum purpureum* (Elephant Grass) approximately 5m tall. The canopy layer primarily consists of one mature clump in the eastern extent of the vegetation community consisting of mature eucalypt species. The area is not considered representative of regulated vegetation and, as such, conforms as Category X pursuant to the VMA 1999.

**Non-regulated Vegetation Community Three (VC3) – Category X (Table G)** - VC1 is defined as the area associated with the BCC mapped waterway running diagonally through the subject site from the northern boundary to the southern boundary. On-ground observation characterised the area as a waterway corridor that is heavily overgrown with riparian weed species (*Typha latifolia* (Cumbungi) and *Urochloa mutica* (Para Grass)). The presence of this species indicates overland flow is constant throughout the area, with increases of inundation levels during rainfall. Isolated individual mature native trees (*Melaleuca leucadendra* (Weeping Paperbark) and *Melaleuca linariifolia* (Narrow-leaved Paperbark)) were observed scattered along the overland flow area along the northern and southern boundary. Individual *Melaleuca linariifolia* specimens are located in within the waterway corridor. The area is not considered representative of regulated vegetation and, as such, conforms as Category X pursuant to the VMA 1999.

Table E - VC1 Non-Regulated Vegetation Community

Vegetation Community	Unmanaged non-remnant vegetation consisting of exotic plantings and modified groundcover in the western extent of the site	
VMA Class	Category X	
Regional Ecosystem Equivalent	None	
Location	As demonstrated in <b>Figure 10</b> .	
Description	Unmanaged urban vegetation consisting predominantly of exotic palms ( <i>Wodyetia bifurcate</i> , <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> , <i>Livistona australis</i> ) with sporadic occurrences of mature native trees ( <i>C. intermedia</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> and <i>L. confertus</i> )	
Condition	Unmanaged vegetation	
Threatened Plants	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	
Fauna Habitat Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Occasional mature native tree specimens</li> <li>▪ No evidence of transient or permanent koala habitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Modified/disturbed groundcover stratum</li> <li>▪ Termite nests observed</li> </ul>
Images		

Table F – VC2 Non-Regulated Vegetation Community










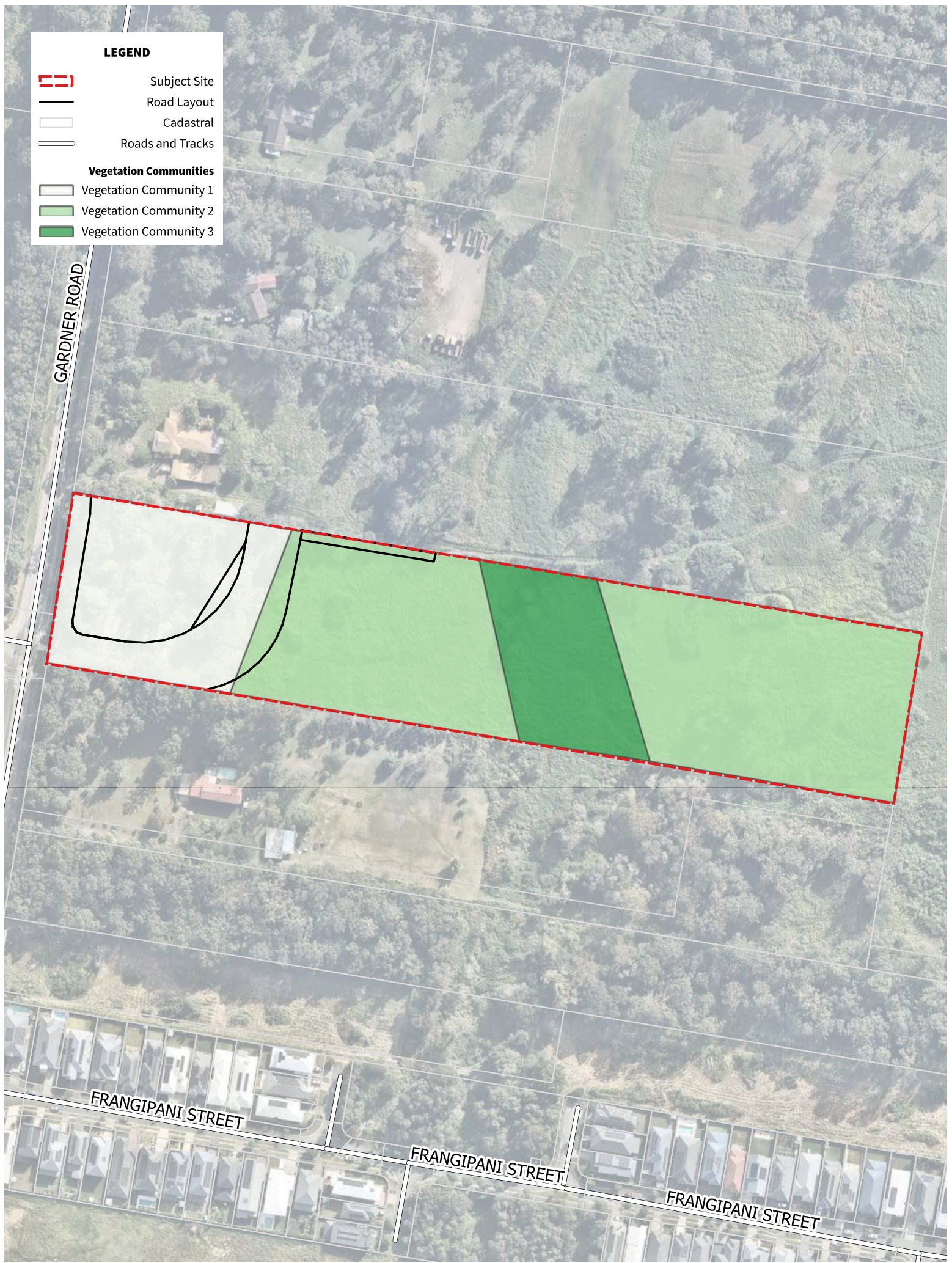
Vegetation Community	Unmanaged grassland comprising of various exotic grasses with a isolated cluster of mature eucalypt trees	
VMA Class	Category X	
Regional Ecosystem Equivalent	None	
Location	As demonstrated in <b>Figure 10</b> .	
Description	Grassland predominately consisting of various exotic grasses with various clusters of Elephant Grass. An isolated cluster of eucalyptus trees are situated in the southeastern extent of the subject site.	
Condition	Unmanaged grassland	
Threatened Plants	None observed.	
Fauna Habitat Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sporadic mature tree specimens</li> <li>▪ No evidence of koala transient or habitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unmanaged groundcover stratum</li> </ul>
Images		

Table G – VC2 Non-Regulated Vegetation Community

Vegetation Community	Sedge and riparian vegetation associated with a waterway corridor	
VMA Class	Category X	
Regional Ecosystem Equivalent	None	
Location	As demonstrated in <b>Figure 10</b> .	
Description	Overgrown waterway corridor located in the central extent of the subject site. Riparian vegetation dominated by <i>T. latifolia</i> and <i>U. mutica</i> . <i>Melaleuca sp.</i> occur on boundaries of subject site and sporadically within the corridor.	
Condition	Unmanaged waterway corridor	
Threatened Plants	None observed.	
Fauna Habitat Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimal tree canopy cover</li> <li>▪ Consistent overland flow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Groundcover and sedge species heavily overgrown</li> </ul>
Images		

**LEGEND**

-  Subject Site
-  Road Layout
-  Cadastral
-  Roads and Tracks
- Vegetation Communities**
-  Vegetation Community 1
-  Vegetation Community 2
-  Vegetation Community 3



GARDNER ROAD

FRANGIPANI STREET

FRANGIPANI STREET

FRANGIPANI STREET

## 7.2 Fauna Survey Results

The fauna assessment and traverse searches of the subject site observed five (5) species (directly or by trace/scat) on site. No threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act or NCA were directly or indirectly observed during the survey.

Species observed within the subject site are identified in **Table H**.

Table H - Fauna Observations

Scientific Name	Common Name	Observation Method	Classification
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	Direct	Bird
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	Scat	Mammal
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	Direct	Bird
<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby	Direct, Scat	Mammal
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum	Scat	Mammal

### Fauna Habitat Assessment

The site contained several potential habitats for fauna, including mature native tree canopies, tree hollows, and overgrown groundcover stratum.

Using these results, a likelihood of occurrence assessment was conducted to evaluate whether the habitat parameters found on-site could support the potential presence of any Threatened Species listed in **Section 5.1**. The findings of this assessment are detailed in **Section 7.3** below.

### Corridor Potential of the Site

Fauna corridors can be defined as contiguous or semi-contiguous patches of vegetation or wildlife habitat (of any shape or size) that provide a conduit of movement for fauna. Corridors typically facilitate movement between relatively large, vegetated areas (core breeding habitats). Corridors are essential for maintaining gene flow and genetic diversity among populations/subpopulations and provide a refuge for fauna during stochastic events.

Fauna movement within the subject site and broader locality is likely to be facilitated by the vegetated waterway corridor through the central and eastern extents of the subject site. However, the waterway corridor is considered isolated in the context in the surrounding locality, being located primarily within a rural residential area with no further connectivity to larger waterway systems. Additional physical barriers to the west of the site include a main road (Gardner Rd) further inhibiting fauna movement from the site to the greater locality. Thus, given the above factors and the lack of evidence of significant fauna populations other than the potential for infrequent opportunistic utilisation, it is considered that the subject site is not considered as locally critical for fauna movement.

## 7.3 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment (Fauna and Flora) Results

Three desktop searches have compiled a list of Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, and Near Threatened (**CEEVNT**) fauna and flora species considered to potentially occupy the site. **Table J-K** provide details of the species' preferred habitats and assess the likelihood of the threatened species occupying the subject site. The author used an indicative 1-5 scale to indicate the likelihood of the species potentially occurring in the habitat in or near the study site (**Table I**).

Table I - Likelihood of Occurrence Scale

Rating	Likelihood	Description
0	Unlikely	<1% probability. No potentially suitable habitat; too disturbed; or habitat is very poor. No or few records in the region or records/site are very isolated, e.g. by pastoral land, urbanisation, etc.
1	Low	1-10% - few minor areas of potential habitat; highly modified site/habitat; or few habitat parameters present, but others absent or relatively insignificant (sub-optimum habitat). Usually, there are very few records in the locality.
2	Fair	11-25% - some significant areas of potential habitat, but some habitat parameters are limited. Potential for occasional foraging, e.g. from nearby more optimal areas or known habitats. Records at least within a 10-15km radius of the site.

3	Good	26-50% - a significant abundance of habitat parameters/habitat areas, and more locally, e.g. adjacent. Potentially part of a larger territory but is probably unable to support breeding in isolation. Recorded within 10km in similar habitats/environs.
4	Moderate	51-75% - quite good, potentially suitable habitat on and adjacent to the site, and/or good quality and abundance of some vital habitat parameters. Records within <10km, or adjacent to the site, or adjacent to the high-quality habitat where species are likely to occur.
5	High	>75% - very good to optimum habitat occurring on or adjacent to the site (support breeding pair or population). Recorded within 5-10km of the site in the same or similar habitat.
6	Confirmed	100% - Observed on the subject site.

The “Assessment of Significance” column considers the habitat on-site, the likelihood of occurrence, and the *DoE Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1*. Recognising that some species have extensive ranges or varying tolerances to habitat modification, species assessed as having a likelihood of "Unlikely" or "Low" are excluded from detailed analysis to avoid producing superfluous information. Additionally, marine and migratory species were excluded from the potential fauna species list due to the absence of suitable habitats to support these species.

Queensland’s DEHP WildNet records (2km site radius, confirmed records since 1980) for species listed as Critically Endangered and Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened (**EVNT**) under the *NC Act 1992* indicated 4 CEEVNT fauna species and 1 CEEVNT flora species historically recorded in the locality of the subject site. A search of the *EPBC Act 1999* Protected Matters records (2 km site radius) indicated 39 threatened fauna species and 19 threatened flora species. Consolidating results from the WildNet database search and the EPBC Act 1999 Protected Matters records generated a list of 57 CEEVNT fauna and flora species considered to inhabit the subject site potentially.

Considering the “Precautionary Principle” (*Environmental Protection Act 1994*), threatened species with a likelihood of ‘Fair’ or higher are subject to detailed assessment. Where required, their potential impacts are evaluated using the *EPBC Significant Impact Guidelines* in a Significant Impact Assessment and included in **Section 9.1**. Species with a likelihood of "Unlikely" or "Low" are not assessed further within this report. However, the complete Likelihood of Occurrence assessment for all flora and fauna species is provided in **Appendix E** for reference.

The species listed in **Table J-K** below, are those with suitable habitat characteristics present on site and have the potential to use the site in a significant manner. Species listed as CEEVNT taxa under the *EPBC Act* (as MNES) have been assessed using the *EPBC Significant Impact Guidelines* to establish whether referral of the proposal as a controlled action is required. This assessment is provided in **Section 9.1** Given the potential occurrence of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) within the subject site and surrounding locality, a Significant Impact Assessment has been prepared to determine whether the proposed development is likely to significantly impact any of the identified matters. The three (4) listed CEEVNT fauna species have been assessed as having appropriate habitat within the study area and a relatively fair likelihood of utilising the locality, evidenced by recent records, warranting further assessment. While an on-ground assessment of the subject site and targeted searches did not suggest any evidence of utilisation or habitation by the species, a significant impact assessment (refer to **Table M**) was undertaken. The assessment utilises the Commonwealth’s *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (2013)* and ‘Significant Impact Criteria’ to assess the quantum of the proposed development’s impacts and the likelihood of the significant impacts triggering a referral.

Table M. The species listed only under the NCA, assessment of the potential impact on this species has been justified in **Section 9.2**.

**Appendix A-B** provides the EPBC Protected Matters and WildNet database search results, respectively.

## 8. Potential Impacts

### 8.1 Direct Impacts

It is acknowledged that some minor direct impacts on on-site environmental values are unavoidable in facilitating development adequately. The following impacts will result in the development of the proposal:

- Direct impact to 4,836m<sup>2</sup> of mapped Koala Habitat sub-category of the BCP2014 Biodiversity Areas Overlay;
- Direct impacts to five (5) BBC Significant Flora Species; and
- Direct impact to one (1) SLT pursuant to *NALL* (2003)

These impacts are discussed regarding relevant legislation in **Section 9** below.

## **8.2 Indirect Impacts**

The impacts listed in **Table L** are generally associated with removing native vegetation due to the development of any given subject site. The impact related to this proposal has been evaluated and discussed in context with the identified impact.

Table J - Fauna Subject Species Likelihood of Occurrence

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	EPBC Status	Migratory	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-Tailed Swift	-	-	M	The Fork-tailed Swift is almost exclusively aerial. They mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas. They mostly occur over dry or open habitats, including riparian woodland and tea-tree swamps, low scrub, heathland or salt marsh. They are also found in treeless grassland and sandplains covered with spinifex, open farmland and inland and coastal sand-dunes. They sometimes occur above rainforests, wet sclerophyll forests, open forests or plantations of pines. They probably roost aerially but are occasionally observed to land (Higgins 1999).	<b>FAIR</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. 27 records ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site located in urban and conservation areas. Species is migratory and may utilise the site in passing. <b>Migratory Species Impact Assessment Recommended</b>
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	-	-	M	Fish (mostly Mullet) and carrion eater. Forages along coastal rivers, lakes, beaches, creeks and inlets. Tall, dead tree for staging or feeding roost. Nests on exposed tree within 2km of water, but rarely adjacent, and with access to Paperbark or Swamp Oak for nest material. Breeds April-Sept.	<b>FAIR</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but is considered sub-optimal. Approximately 20 ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site. ALA record from 2021 with photo evidence located approximately 50m from site. <b>Migratory Species Impact Assessment Recommended</b>
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	E	E	-	Eucalypt forest. Areas where preferred food species occur in sufficient concentrations and diversity with suitable edaphic conditions and presence of other Koalas.	<b>FAIR</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but is considered sub-optimal. Over 200 ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site. <b>Significant Impact Assessment Recommended</b>
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	-	V	-	The Grey-headed Flying-fox requires foraging resources and roosting sites. It is a canopy-feeding frugivore and nectarivore, which utilises vegetation communities including rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, Melaleuca swamps and Banksia woodlands. It also feeds on commercial fruit crops and on introduced tree species in urban areas. The primary food source is blossom from Eucalyptus and related genera but in some areas, it also utilises a wide range of rainforest fruits (Eby 1998). None of the vegetation communities used by the Grey-headed Flying-fox produce continuous foraging resources throughout the year. As a result, the species has adopted complex migration traits in response to ephemeral and patchy food resources. The Grey-headed Flying-fox roosts in aggregations of various sizes on exposed branches. Roost sites are typically located near water, such as lakes, rivers or the coast. Roost vegetation includes rainforest patches, stands of Melaleuca, mangroves and riparian vegetation, but colonies also use highly modified vegetation in urban and suburban areas.	<b>FAIR</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but is considered sub-optimal. Two GHFF Camps located approximately 3km west and 5km southeast. Over 30 ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site. <b>Significant Impact Assessment Recommended</b>

Table K - Flora Subject Species Likelihood of Occurrence

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	EPBC Status	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut	V	V	The Macadamia Nut grows in remnant rainforest (Gross 1995; Stanley & Ross 1986), preferring partially open areas such as rainforest edges (Ryan 2006). However, this habitat is not continuously fit for the species (Queensland CRA/RFA Steering Committee 1997). The Macadamia Nut prefers to grow in mild, frost-free areas with reasonably high rainfall. Plantings bearing fruit as far south as Sydney have been recorded (Ryan 2006).	<p><b>PRESENT</b></p> <p>Not a naturalised specimen outside of its natural habitat and within what was previously the curtilage of a residential dwelling. As such, and as supported under state and local policy, the conservation significance of the specimen is compromised and does not warrant further consideration. No significant impact is identified.</p>

Table L - Indirect Impacts

Threat	Detail	Assessment of Proposal
<i>Direct mortality via clearing and habitat destruction</i>	Animals within hollows, fallen logs, dense vegetation, and leaf litter may be killed while clearing these structures. This risk increases during breeding seasons (generally spring to late autumn) and cooler seasons when mammals and reptiles enter torpor.	Direct mortality is considered a minimal risk, which appropriately qualified fauna spotters can mitigate during clearing activities. Where practicable, the timing of vegetation clearing should aim to avoid peak breeding seasons for fauna identified utilising the site.
<i>Fragmentation and landscape design</i>	Fragmentation and the associated landscape changes at all scales are significant factors in the decline of biodiversity, the modification of ecosystems, and the alteration of ecosystem processes. Its effects vary with factors such as the distance of fragments from similar habitats, their position in the landscape, the forms of habitat modification of isolates that occur (e.g. due to edge effects), and types of surrounding land uses in the matrix, the ecology of the species affected, and how these factors influence the movement of organisms between the isolates and larger areas of habitat	As previously assessed within this report, the current onsite vegetation within the site is not considered to represent an area of significant habitat for biodiversity, given the prevalence of exotic and weed species both within the canopy and groundcover stratum, and proximity to a main road offering minimal connectivity value. Retaining the waterway and vegetation within the eastern extent of the site will retain the ecological value of the vegetation community present and facilitate connectivity within and external to the subject site.
<i>Erosion and sedimentation</i>	Sedimentation and erosion impacts can occur at any development's construction and operational phases.	Construction-phase Environmental Management Plans are to be designed in consultation with appropriately qualified erosion control specialists, and the construction phase of the proposal is to be undertaken in accordance with these designs to prevent sediment movement from the construction development footprint.
<i>Fencing</i>	Fences can potentially obstruct the movement of threatened fauna across the site and, additionally, can cause mortality or severe injury to some species.	It is recommended that no fence capable of inflicting injury (e.g., barb-wired fence) be erected (temporary or permanent) at any time.
<i>Noise, vibration, and anthropogenic disturbances</i>	The effects of noise on fauna in Australia have been relatively poorly studied. Most evidence presented is anecdotal but suggests most fauna have at least a fair degree of tolerance and adaptation to residential noise depending on species, situation, habitat/lifecycle stage affected, habitat significance, etc.	The noise generated by the proposal is unlikely to disturb fauna occurring on or near the site. The minor increase in disturbance resulting from an increased population is like that in the general site vicinity, with species expected to have a substantial tolerance to the current level of anthropogenic noise in the area.
<i>Weed invasion</i>	Soil disturbance provides a significant catalyst for weed germination. Weed propagules may also be introduced to the site via anthropogenic movement during the development's construction and operational phases.	Introducing weed propagules to the site will be generally limited to the construction phase and the development footprint, where exposed soils will be intensively managed. It is unlikely that the operational phase of the proposal will introduce any weed vectors beyond those already present on the subject site.
<i>Introduction of feral/introduced species</i>	Introducing feral/introduced species may harm vulnerable species already established within vulnerable habitat areas.	Given the nature of the proposal, it is highly unlikely that pests and feral species will be introduced beyond those already characteristic of the area.

## 9. Discussion

### 9.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance

#### Environmental Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

There are no Ramsar wetlands contained within the assessment area. The nearest wetland of international importance is Moreton Bay, located approximately 10km from the subject site. Additionally, no waterway corridors are within proximity of the subject site to potentially provide downstream hydrological connectivity to the Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland site. Thus, it is unlikely that the development proposal will result in substantial modification or damage to wetland areas, changes in hydrological regimes or impacts on habitat or lifecycle of native species.

Field and desktop investigations indicated that five (5) TECs are potentially located on the subject site or occurring within the locality. Ground truthing identified that the development footprint has no vegetation communities that meet the key diagnostic characteristics outlined within the relevant listing advice descriptions issued by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) under the EPBC Act. As such, the proposed development footprint is not anticipated to impact TECs.

Based on field surveys undertaken on the 19<sup>th</sup> June 2025, one (1) CEEVNT flora species (*Macadamia integrifolia*) was observed within the vegetation communities located within the subject site. This species is listed as Vulnerable under both the EPBC 1999 and NCA 1992. Two (2) specimens were located in the western portion of the site in direct vicinity to infrastructure and plantations, and it is likely that these species have been nursery propagated thus compromising their conservation significance. This opinion is supported via State policy that provides for 'In the Wild' criteria detailed under the DEHP Operational policy released November 2015 for which the specimens cannot achieve. As such, permits required to impact protected plants are not applicable in this circumstance.

A detailed potential occurrence assessment of CEEVNT flora and fauna has been conducted as part of this assessment (refer to **Table J-K**). It has concluded that three (3) relevant fauna species, protected under the EPBC Act, possesses a likelihood of utilising the site greater than "low". These species were, *Gallinago hardwickii* (Latham's Snipe), *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala), and *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying Fox). No other CEEVNT species associated with the EPBC Act were assessed as having the potential to utilise resources on the site. Based on field surveys undertaken on 19<sup>th</sup> June 2025, EPBC CEEVNT flora or fauna species were observed directly or indirectly within the vegetation communities located within the development footprint and surrounding area.

Given the potential occurrence of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) within the subject site and surrounding locality, a Significant Impact Assessment has been prepared to determine whether the proposed development is likely to significantly impact any of the identified matters. The three (4) listed CEEVNT fauna species have been assessed as having appropriate habitat within the study area and a relatively fair likelihood of utilising the locality, evidenced by recent records, warranting further assessment. While an on-ground assessment of the subject site and targeted searches did not suggest any evidence of utilisation or habitation by the species, a significant impact assessment (refer to **Table M**) was undertaken. The assessment utilises the Commonwealth's *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (2013)* and 'Significant Impact Criteria' to assess the quantum of the proposed development's impacts and the likelihood of the significant impacts triggering a referral.

Table M - Significant Impact Assessments

Criteria	Impact	Justification
<b>Phascolarctos cinereus (Koala) – Endangered Species</b>		
Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population.	No significant impact	Analysis of ALA records indicate that no sightings have been recorded within the subject site, and that no sightings have occurring within the past nine (9) years within a 1km radius of the subject site (latest sighting dated 2016). Ground truthing of the subject site provided no observation of the koala through direct means or trace analysis (i.e. scat, scratches). Field assessment identified that approximately 15% of tree species within the subject site are classified as koala habitat trees, indicating a low density of preferable food resources compared to surrounding areas and retained vegetation within the locality. Surrounding land uses comprise rural residential and agricultural uses, thus also holding unpreferable habitat which discourages the use of the site as a movement corridor. Additionally, the subject site and surrounding study area are not mapped as koala habitat area pursuant to the <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i> .

		As such, the vegetation is considered to represent a limited resource for potential koala populations within the area primarily due to the sparse distribution of NJKHTs across the site, presence of physical barriers including being located directly adjacent to a main road, and existing ecological features (i.e. dominance of overgrown and tall ground cover stratum). Thus, it is determined that the proposed road will not lead to a long-term decrease of the size of a population.
Reduce the area of occupancy of the species.	No significant impact	The area where the proposed road is located on is not considered an area that can significantly support a population of this species. Thus, based on the aforementioned factors, the development area is unlikely to be utilised by the koala and the proposed road is not considered to reduce the species' area of occupancy.
Fragment an existing population into two or more populations.	No significant impact	The site is not considered to hold an existing population of the species.
Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species.	No significant impact	As determined above, the habitat where the proposed road is located is not considered to be preferable koala habitat and is unlikely to be utilised by koala populations. Thus, the habitat affected by the development is not considered to be habitat critical for the survival of the species.
Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population.	No significant impact	The footprint area is not considered to provide sufficient value to facilitate the breeding activities of local populations.
Modify, destroy, remove, or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.	No significant impact	As mentioned above, the habitat affected by the proposed road is unlikely to be utilised by koala populations. Thus, it is not considered that the proposal will result in species decline.
Result in invasive species that are harmful to a critically endangered or endangered species becoming established in the endangered or critically endangered species habitat.	No significant impact	The development will not result in invasive species that are harmful to this species becoming established in their habitat beyond that currently present.
Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline.	No significant impact	Diseases including chlamydial disease and Koala retrovirus (KoRV) are prevalent among Koala populations in South-East Queensland. It is unlikely that action within the proposed road will introduce or increase the prevalence of disease in koala populations, particularly as no important population is considered to inhabit the development of the road. As above, any action in the development footprint is unlikely to introduce disease into the area.
Interfere with the recovery of the species.	No significant impact	Recovery action planning at both State and Commonwealth levels is predominantly aimed at the protection of important habitat areas and restoration of areas featuring low threats and constraints and high conservation opportunities. As described above, action in the development footprint is not considered to constitute significant impacts within the context of the broader area and region. Given that the preliminary development footprint assessed does not interfere with a population or habitat critical to the survival of the species, it is not considered to interfere with the recovery of the species.
<b><i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> (Grey-Headed Flying Fox) – Vulnerable Species</b>		
Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species.	No significant impact	The proposed road does not directly interfere with an important population, given that the nearest nationally important flying-fox camp is located 3km west of the subject site and no evidence of habitation or occurrence was observed during searches. Assessment of vegetation within subject site indicates the presence of minimal preferred feed trees for the GHFF, including some winter flowering eucalyptus and melaleuca species (most of which are to be retained). Vegetation within the remainder of the site presents sub-optimal foraging opportunities. Thus, given the sparse distribution of feed trees within the subject site, it represents a limited resource for potential GHFF populations and as such would not be classified as significant habitat. Therefore, the proposed road is unlikely to result in a significant impact which will directly or indirectly leads to a long-term decrease in the size of an important species population.

Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population.	No significant impact	No evidence of recent or historic (within the last 30 years) occurrence of the GHFF has been identified within the development footprint or adjacent areas (i.e. within 3km radius). Additionally, vegetation within the footprint is not considered to represent significant habitat in context of the total area available for foraging for GHFF within 20km of the assessment area. Given the limited extent of impacts to foraging resources and no recorded occurrence of nationally important camps of GHFF individuals within study area of the proposed road, the action is not considered to represent a significant impact in the reduction in the area of occupancy of an important population of the species.
Fragment an existing important population into two or more populations.	No significant impact	The subject site does not hold a population of the species and therefore will not fragment a population.
Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species.	No significant impact	Critical habitat is recognised as areas which are necessary of foraging, breeding, roosting or dispersal. The proposed road has been identified above as sub-optimal due to the sparse distribution trees viable for foraging, breeding and roosting. Therefore, Given the limited habitat values within the development footprint, no potential impact is anticipated which would significantly affect habitat critical to the survival of GHFF occurring within the area of assessment.
Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population.	No significant impact	Based on the above assessment, the vegetation within the proposed road is not considered to represent a significant impact to the species population size, distribution or habitat critical to survival of species. Given that a GHFF population is not present within the study area and the impact to foraging resources is not considered to constitute a significant impact, the road is not considered to represent a significant impact to the breeding cycle of a population.
Modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.	No significant impact	As described above, vegetation in the proposed road is unlikely to represent critical habitat given the low likelihood of utilisation and sub-optimal foraging resources. As such, the impacts associated with the development footprint does not constitute a significant impact that would destroy or isolate habitat to an extent that would result in the decline of potential GHFF populations within the subject site.
Result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the vulnerable species' habitat.	No significant impact	Construction of the road is not considered to result in an invasive species that could be harmful to species populations.
Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline.	No significant impact	Diseases including Australian Bat Lyssavirus (ABLV) are prevalent among Grey Headed Flying-fox populations in South-East Queensland. It is unlikely that development of the road will introduce or increase the prevalence of disease in GHFF populations particularly as the development is not considered to impact a local population. Therefore, action is unlikely to introduce disease into the area.
Interfere with the recovery of the species.	No significant impact	Recovery action planning at both State and Commonwealth levels is predominantly aimed at the protection of important habitat areas and restoration of areas featuring low threats and constraints and high conservation opportunities. As describe d above, potential impacts within the proposed road are not considered significant within the context of the broader assessment area and region. Given that the road development is not interfering with a population or habitat critical to the survival of the species, it is not considered to interfere with the recovery of the species through the removal of vegetation.

**Table N – Migratory Significant Impact Assessment**

Criteria	Impact	Justification
Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population.	No significant impact	The road footprint is located within a highly modified area characterised by a dominance of exotic tree species and exotic groundcovers. Given the small scale of preferable habitat located within the subject site and the context of the broader locality, it is unlikely to represent an important habitat for migratory species.
Reduce the area of occupancy of the species.	No significant impact	The road footprint is not expected to establish an invasive species in an area that is an important habitat for a migratory species.
Fragment an existing population into two or more populations.	No significant impact	The development footprint is not considered to support an ecologically significant proportion of the migratory species population.

No other Matters of National Environmental Significance (**MNES**) are considered relevant to the proposal. Overall, given the assessment above, the proposal does not present a potentially significant impact on MNES, and as such, referral of the action under the EPBC Act is **not required**.

## 9.2 Matters of State Environmental Significance

### Vegetation Management Act 1999

A review of the DoR Regional Ecosystem and Regulated Vegetation databases indicates the subject site and development footprint holds non-regulated Category X vegetation. As such, clearing of vegetation within the development footprint is considered exempt pursuant to points D of Part 2 – Clearing for particular land within Schedule 21 of the *Planning Regulation 2017*. As such, SARA does not require referral and subsequent assessment of the proposal for proposed clearing activities.

### Nature Conservation Act 1992

Based on the CREVNT species identified within Section 7.0 as having potential to occur within the subject site, detailed investigation of potential likelihood of occurrence based on habitat diagnostics and field survey was undertaken. The combined assessment indicated the listed CREVNT species are unlikely to utilise the subject site and as such, action within the preliminary development footprint is not anticipated to result in a significant impact to protected flora, fauna, essential habitat or animal breeding places of protected species. It is also noted that no other threatened or near threatened flora (considered as naturally occurring or meeting “in the wild” definitions) or fauna species were detected within the subject site.

However, it is noted that all native fauna are protected under the *NCA1992*, and as such any risk to native fauna as a result of clearing activities must be suitably mitigated.

### Planning Regulation 2017 – Koala Habitat in SEQ Region

Under the South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy, the site is wholly mapped as Koala Broad Hectare Area and thus is required to be assessed against the Assessment Benchmarks in Schedule 11, Part 3, Section 6 of the *Planning Regulation 2017* (see **Table O** below). The subject site is not located in any additional koala mapping parameters, and as such clearing is considered Accepted Development and will not require assessment against State Code 25. Referral to SARA is not triggered, assessment is deferred to the local regulatory authority (i.e. BCC).

**Table O – Assessment Benchmarks in Schedule 11, Part 3, Section 6 of the *Planning Regulation 2017***

Assessment Benchmark	Comments
(a) the development provides, on the premises, the safe koala movement measures necessary to maximise the safe movement of koalas within and through the premises;	Assessment of the subject site has determined that the likelihood of koala utilisation and habitation the vegetation within the road footprint to be low due to the lack of preferable habitat in addition to the proximity to a main road thus increasing the threat of vehicular strikes. As such, any preventative measures to ensure safe koala movement would include physical barriers to direct koala populations away from the road footprint to areas of more preferable habitat and preferable corridors within the subject site represented by the riparian corridor that will be retained in future development applications.
(b) any clearing of native vegetation complies with the <i>Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017</i> , sections 10 and 11 to the extent the sections apply to the clearing;	Clearing of native vegetation is proposed in compliance with section 10 and 11 of the <i>Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017</i> as the subject site is >6ha, and the proposed clearing totalling to less than 50% of the area of the subject site. A koala spotter during clearing activities will additionally be required to comply with section 11.
(c) measures are implemented to ensure that a construction activity on the premises does not increase the risk of death or injury to koalas;	Appropriate operational controls will be undertaken during construction including provision of spotter catchers during vegetation clearing and development of suitable site controls for fauna management in accordance with operational management framework established by the ultimate contractor.
(d) any area on the premises that is cleared of native vegetation as a result of a construction activity is progressively rehabilitated.	Given the development outcome will not facilitate rehabilitation outcomes relevant to this application, progressive site rehabilitation will be represented by the final landscape outcome to stabilise surfaces and supply infrastructure in accordance with councils infrastructure standards.

#### Fisheries Act 1994

The subject site holds a mapped low-order Queensland waterway barrier works waterway that is not anticipated to be directly impacted by the proposed road, and thus the development does not require permit approval from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF). The road does propose the stormwater drainage that leads into the waterway corridor as a lawful point of discharge, thus mitigation measures outlined in **Section 10** will be implemented to minimise any potential impacts from this outcome.

### 9.3 Matters of Local Environmental Significance

#### Biodiversity Areas Overlay – High Ecological Significance Strategic Sub-Category

The central and eastern extent of the subject site is mapped as ‘High Ecological Significance Strategic’ (HESS) sub-category under the Biodiversity Overlay of the *BCP2014*. The proposed road footprint has been configured to be located wholly outside areas of mapped HESS on site, thus retaining mapped biodiversity value and existing ecological services on the site.

**Table P** below provides our response to the Biodiversity Overlay Code which indicates the proposed road can achieve the relevant acceptable outcomes (AO) or performance-based outcomes (PO) and comply with the overall intent of the code.

#### Biodiversity Areas Overlay – Koala Habitat Area Sub-Category

The entirety of the subject site is mapped as ‘Koala Habitat Area’ sub-category under the Biodiversity Areas overlay code of the *BCP2014*. Ground truthing revealed areas the western extent of the site comprises a canopy layer predominately comprising exotic and weed tree species, with sporadic occurrences of mature koala habitat trees and within a close proximity to a major road network. The remainder of the site comprised one (1) predominate cluster of mature habitat trees located wholly outside of the proposed road footprint. The groundcover stratum consists of heavily overgrown riparian and exotic grasses, resulting in sub-optimal substrate for koala transience. As such, due to the lack of preferable feed trees and sub-optimal groundcover stratum for koala transience, the existing vegetation on site is seen to represent a depauperate environment for any potential koala populations. Hence, it is anticipated that the proposed road footprint development within the subject site would likely result in a non-worsening scenario in term of viable koala habitat affected.

**Table P** below provides our response to the relevant *BCP2014* ‘Koala Habitat Area’ sub-category codes within the Biodiversity Overlay Code.

#### Waterways Corridors Overlay – Local Waterway Sub-Category

The central and eastern extent of the subject site is mapped as ‘Local waterway corridor’ sub-category under the Waterway Corridors Overlay of the *BCP2014*. The proposed road footprint has been configured to be located wholly outside areas of mapped waterway corridors on site.

**Table Q** below provides our response to the Waterway Corridors Overlay Code which indicates the proposed road can achieve the relevant acceptable outcomes (AO) or performance-based outcomes (PO) and comply with the overall intent of the code.

#### Natural Asset Local Law 2003

The BCC Natural Assets Local Law (NALL) 2003 designates the entirety of the subject site and development footprint as containing Significant Native Vegetation (SNV) and Significant Urban Vegetation (SUV) (including the road footprint), with the central and eastern extent of the site mapped as Waterway and Wetland Vegetation (WWV) which is not to be affected by the current application. Given the location of the road is nominated under council LGIP, impacts to NALL category vegetation is considered as unavoidable.

Additionally, four (4) SLTs pursuant to the definition in Schedule 2 of NALL were observed on site.

The proposed road footprint impacts one (1) SLT (Tree 187, Refer to Appendix D Tree Removal Retention Plan) which will be suitably offset. With regard to the impacts proposed to the SLT, the subject site is located within an emerging community zone, and such it is reasonable and an expectation of settlement patterns that developments are expected and encouraged to occur. Additionally, and as previously highlighted, the road’s location is nominated within council’s LGIP and as such, the impact is considered as unavoidable.

#### Rochedale Urban Community Neighbourhood Plan Code

The subject site is located within the Rochdale Urban Community Neighbourhood and as such is required to be assessed against the Performance outcomes stipulated in Table 7.2.18.4.3.A of the Rochdale Urban Community Neighbourhood Plan Code.

**Table R** below provides our response to the Biodiversity Overlay Code which indicates the proposed road can achieve the relevant acceptable outcomes (AO) or performance-based outcomes (PO) and comply with the overall intent of the code.

Table P – Compliance assessment against Assessable Development Benchmarks – *Brisbane City Plan 2014 Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code (Table 8.2.4.3.A)*

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
Section C – If a site is wholly or partly in the High ecological significance sub-category or the High ecological significance strategic sub-category		
<p><b>PO4</b></p> <p>Development ensures that ecological features and ecological processes, koala habitat trees, areas of strategic biodiversity value, waterways and wetlands within the High ecological significance sub-category or the High ecological significance strategic sub-category are protected, conserved and restored to ensure the area's long-term viability.</p> <p>Note—Where proposing development within the High ecological significance sub-category, the High ecological significance strategic sub-category, the General ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance strategic sub-category, refer to section 8.2.4.1 Application of this code with regard to satisfying the Purpose of the code and this performance outcome. The proposed solution must provide the same level of service without significant disruption of biodiversity values or outcomes.</p>	<p><b>AO4.1</b></p> <p>Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensures that the development footprint, including roads, services, stormwater management infrastructure, any associated filling or excavation works and any fire management access and buffers, are located wholly outside the High ecological significance sub-category or the High ecological significance strategic sub-category; or</li> <li>complies with AO4.2, AO4.3 and AO4.4.</li> </ol>	<p><b>AO4.1 - Complies</b></p> <p>The road configuration and associated earthworks, in addition to stormwater and service infrastructure, is located wholly outside mapped HESS area within the subject site.</p>
	<p><b>AO4.2</b></p> <p>Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout are informed by an ecological assessment which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifies and evaluates biodiversity values, ecological features (including significant vegetation communities listed in Table 8.2.4.3.B, significant flora species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.C, or significant fauna species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.D), koala habitat trees, areas of strategic biodiversity value, waterways and wetlands;</li> <li>identifies the likely impacts of the development to biodiversity;</li> <li>outlines how any potential impacts on biodiversity will be avoided and mitigated.</li> </ol> <p>Note—Guidance on completing an ecological assessment, development design and identifying koala habitat are included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p>	<p><b>AO4.2 – Not Relevant</b></p> <p>See AO4.1</p>
	<p><b>AO4.3</b></p> <p>Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout conserves ecological features (including significant vegetation communities listed in Table</p>	<p><b>AO4.3– Not Relevant</b></p> <p>See AO4.1</p>

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
	<p>8.2.4.3.B, significant flora species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.C, or significant fauna species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.D), koala habitat trees and wetlands in a spatial configuration which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. conserves areas within the High ecological significance sub-category or the High ecological significance strategic sub-category that connect habitat or areas of strategic biodiversity value which have the capacity to connect habitat upon being restored;</li> <li>b. maximises the size and consolidates areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site and in combination with adjoining sites;</li> <li>c. provides connectivity between areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site and with adjoining sites;</li> <li>d. minimises the edge-to-area ratio of areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes to limit edge effects;</li> <li>e. minimises fragmentation by infrastructure;</li> <li>f. includes a single development footprint plan for each new residential lot to be created which is:</li> <li>g. 1000m<sup>2</sup> or less where on a lot in the Low density residential zone, the Low-medium density residential zone, the Medium density residential zone, the High density residential zone or the Character residential zone;</li> <li>h. 2500m<sup>2</sup> or less where on a lot in the Environmental management zone, the Conservation zone, the Emerging community zone, the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone;</li> <li>i. excludes filling or excavation from areas to be conserved for biodiversity, except where it is directly associated with habitat restoration.</li> </ul> <p>Note—Guidance on development design is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p>	
	<p><b>AO4.4</b></p> <p>Development is designed to minimise edge effects by locating land uses compatible with the long-term preservation of biodiversity adjacent to areas within the High</p>	<p><b>AO4.4- Not Relevant</b></p> <p>See AO4.1</p>

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
	<p>ecological significance sub-category or the High ecological significance strategic sub-category, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. esplanade roads and pathways;</li> <li>b. landscaping or habitat restoration areas consisting of local indigenous plant species;</li> <li>c. open space land uses;</li> <li>d. employee or communal recreation areas;</li> <li>e. stormwater management infrastructure where adopting water sensitive urban design solutions.</li> </ul> <p>Note—Guidance on development design to minimise edge effects is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p>	

If a site is wholly or partly in the High ecological significance sub-category or the High ecological significance strategic sub-category, where involving a new road		
<p><b>P05</b></p> <p>Development for a road is designed and constructed to facilitate the safe movement of native fauna.</p>	<p><b>A05</b></p> <p>Development incorporates location-specific wildlife movement solutions, on any roads which dissect an area within the High ecological significance sub-category or the High ecological significance strategic sub-category.</p> <p>Note—Locations for wildlife movement solutions may be indicated on the Streetscape hierarchy overlay mapping. Guidance on wildlife movement infrastructure is included in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy</p>	<p><b>A05 - Complies</b></p> <p>The road configuration and associated earthworks, in addition to stormwater and service infrastructure, is located wholly outside mapped HESS area within the subject site and therefore is not dissecting or fragmenting area areas of HESS. As such, wildlife movement solutions are not required under A05. Further, movement corridors in the north south direction are represented by the waterway corridor on the site and are to be retained in entirety.</p>

If a site is wholly or partly in the Koala habitat area sub-category, where not in the High ecological significance sub-category, High ecological significance strategic sub-category, General ecological significance sub-category or General ecological significance strategic sub-category		
<p><b>P07</b></p> <p>Development is located and designed to protect and enhance koala habitat by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. reducing threats to resident and transient koalas;</li> </ul>	<p><b>AO7.1</b></p> <p>Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout, including roads, are informed by an ecological assessment which identifies koala habitat trees, movement corridors and the likely impacts to koala habitat as a result of the development.</p>	<p><b>AO7.1 - Complies</b></p> <p>This report has assessed and determined the amount of NJKHTs on site, in addition to the potential of the subject site as a preferable movement corridor for koala populations. It has been identified that the existing habitat values represent a sub-</p>

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
<p>b. protecting the maximum number of non-juvenile koala habitat trees in the Koala habitat area sub-category;</p> <p>c. consolidating and maximising the size of areas to be conserved on site and in combination with adjoining sites;</p> <p>d. minimising the edge-to-area ratio of areas to be conserved, to limit edge effects;</p> <p>e. providing connectivity and safe koala movement between koala habitat areas.</p> <p>f. minimising fragmentation by infrastructure, particularly roads;</p> <p>g. excluding filling or excavation from areas to be conserved.</p>	<p>Note—Guidance on identifying koala habitat, completing an ecological assessment and designing development to protect koalas is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p> <hr/> <p><b>A07.2</b></p> <p>Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout:</p> <p>a. protects non-juvenile koala habitat trees;</p> <p>b. maximises the size and consolidates areas to be conserved as koala habitat on site and in combination with adjoining sites;</p> <p>c. maximises connectivity between non-juvenile koala habitat trees which will be conserved on site and with adjoining sites;</p> <p>d. excludes filling or excavation from the tree protection zone of non-juvenile koala habitat trees. Refer to Figure b.</p>	<p>optimal environment due to the dominance of exotic non-feed trees and low density of preferable habitat/feed trees, in addition to the modified groundcover stratum and proximity to movement barriers (i.e. main road) deterring koala transience. As such, the vegetation on site is considered non-preferable for koala habitat and the likelihood of koala habitation or utilisation of the NJKHT within the site or road footprint to be low.</p> <hr/> <p><b>A07.2 – Performance Outcome</b></p> <p>As aforementioned, the road footprint sees the impact to fifteen (15) NJKHTs. The location of the proposed road is bound by connections that are outside the influence of the proponent and as such impacts are considered as un-avoidable. However, the road layout allows the retention of approximately 46% of total NJKHTs within the impact and buffer area (total of thirteen (13) NJKHTs). Although the assessed likelihood of koala habitation within the impact area of the road is low, the retention of these NJKHTs in addition to the HESS/waterway corridors on site enables the retention of existing ecological processes and biodiversity value..</p>
<p>Note—Guidance on identifying koala habitat is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p> <p>Note—Where proposing development within the High ecological significance sub-category, the High ecological significance strategic sub-category, the General ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance strategic sub-category, refer to section 8.2.4.1 Application of this code with regard to satisfying the Purpose of the code and this performance outcome. The proposed solution must provide the same level of service without significant disruption of biodiversity values or outcomes.</p>	<p><b>A07.3</b></p> <p>Development ensures that landscaping and open space areas incorporate koala habitat trees.</p>	<p><b>A07.3 – Performance outcome.</b></p> <p>The final road outcome will provide landscaping in accordance with council’s infrastructure provision requirements. Where appropriate the use of koala habitat trees may be considered, but only with respect to maintaining Koala roadside safety.</p>
<p><b>PO8</b></p> <p>Development design and layout facilitates the safe movement of koalas through the landscape.</p>	<p><b>A08.1</b></p> <p>Development ensures that fencing or other barriers are designed to allow safe koala movement, and to exclude koalas from areas containing domestic or security dogs.</p> <p>Note—Guidance on designing development to protect koalas is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p>	<p><b>A08.1 – Performance outcome.</b></p> <p>Fauna exclusion fencing to prevent inappropriate koala and fauna movement into the final development outcome is to be considered during operational works and detailed design</p>

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
		stages of the proposal but must be cognisant of the entire road network for an effective outcome.
	<p><b>AO8.2</b></p> <p>Development incorporates infrastructure solutions which facilitate the movement of koalas across a road which dissects bushland within the Koala habitat area sub-category.</p> <p>Note—Guidance on wildlife movement solutions suited to use by koalas is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p> <p>Note—Further guidance on wildlife movement solutions is included in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.</p>	<p><b>PO8.2 - Complies</b></p> <p>No intact bushland communities will be dissected by the proposed road. As such, no infrastructure requirements are relevant.</p>

If a site is wholly or partly located in the High ecological significance sub-category, the High ecological significance strategic sub-category, the General ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance strategic sub-category, other than for a dwelling house

PO9	AO9	AO9 – Not Relevant
<p>Development which has or is likely to have a significant residual impact on a matter of State environmental significance or a matter of local environmental significance, after all reasonable on-site mitigation measures have been or will be undertaken, provides an environmental offset.</p> <p>Note— Environmental offsets are provided in compliance with the Queensland environmental offsets framework and the Offsets planning scheme policy.</p>	<p>No acceptable outcomes is prescribed.</p>	<p>Significant residual impacts associated with the proposal are limited to the loss of 13 NJKHT's as an unavoidable impact to MLES only. As trunk infrastructure nominated on council's LGIP the provision of an offset to mitigate the impact is considered to be council's responsibility and not at the expense of the proponent.</p>

Table Q – Compliance assessment against Assessable Development Benchmarks – Brisbane City Plan 2014 Waterway Corridor Overlay Code (Table 8.2.26.3.A)

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
Section A – If accepted development subject to compliance with identified requirements (acceptable outcomes only) or assessable development		
<b>PO1</b>	<p><b>AO1.1</b></p> <p>Development within the Local and Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories, or Brisbane River sub-category – sections 1 - 5 is located</p>	<p><b>AO1.1 - Complies</b></p> <p>The development complies with AO1.2, AO1.3 and AO1.4.</p>

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. bank stabilisation;</li> <li>b. connectivity between habitat areas;</li> <li>c. natural cooling of the urban environment;</li> <li>d. the natural aesthetic values of the corridor.</li> </ul> <p>Note—Guidance regarding retaining and enhancing vegetation species can be found in the Vegetation planning scheme policy and the Planting species planning scheme policy.</p>	<p>within an approved development footprint plan or complies with AO1.2, AO1.3 and AO1.4.</p> <hr/> <p><b>AO1.2</b></p> <p>Development within the Local and Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories, does not result in the removal of vegetation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <hr/> <p><b>AO1.3</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <hr/> <p><b>AO1.4</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p></p> <hr/> <p><b>AO1.2- Complies</b></p> <p>The proposed road footprint does not result in the removal of any vegetation within mapped Local waterway corridor on site.</p> <hr/> <p><b>AO1.3 - Not Relevant</b></p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <hr/> <p><b>AO1.4- Not Relevant</b></p> <p>Not Applicable</p>

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
<b>Additional criteria if in the Rochedale urban community neighbourhood plan area</b>		
<b>PO2</b>	<b>A02.1</b>	<b>A02.1 - Complies</b>
Development protects and enhances the function of waterway corridors, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. water conveyance;</li> <li>b. water quality;</li> <li>c. rehabilitation of ecological health and habitat values;</li> <li>d. recreation and amenity;</li> <li>e. preventing development from occurring within the waterway corridor.</li> </ul>	Development includes waterway corridors that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. are a minimum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 60m wide; or</li> <li>ii. the width as mapped within the Waterway corridors overlay</li> </ul> </li> <li>whichever is greater;</li> <li>b. designs the corridors to be clear from development.</li> </ul>	The proposed road does not intend to alter extent of the waterway corridors mapped within the subject site. Additionally, the proposed road footprint is configured to be located wholly outside of mapped waterway corridors and thus keeps corridors clear of development.
	<b>A02.2</b>	<b>A02.2 - Not Relevant</b>
	Development rehabilitates the waterway corridor in accordance with an approved rehabilitation plan.	As aforementioned, the proposed road footprint is located wholly outside of mapped waterway corridors within the site.
<b>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</b>		
<b>PO6</b>	<b>A06.1</b>	<b>A06.1 - Complies</b>
Development protects and enhances the values and functions of a waterway corridor by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. avoiding fragmentation of the waterway;</li> <li>b. providing environmental connectivity along the waterway;</li> <li>c. maintaining natural flow conditions;</li> <li>d. protecting water quality, ecological health and habitat values;</li> <li>e. protecting water conveyance;</li> <li>f. contributing to the waterway corridor natural amenity;</li> </ul>	Development is not located within a waterway corridor.	The proposed road footprint is not located within a waterway corridor.
	<b>A06.2</b>	<b>A06.2 - Complies</b>
	Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. does not increase the number of lot boundaries that cross a waterway corridor;</li> <li>b. retains the corridor within a single lot.</li> </ul>	The current development does not intend to build within the waterway corridor or establish additional lots within the site.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
<p>g. contributing to recreation where planned within the Local government infrastructure plan;</p> <p>h. contributing to natural cooling of the urban environment via minimal impervious surfaces, retention of vegetation and continuity of naturally vegetated areas;</p> <p>i. ensuring that any future buildings can be positioned outside the corridor;</p> <p>j. providing a development footprint plan that is located in accordance with an ecological assessment.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>PO7</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note—This can be demonstrated by undertaking earthworks in compliance with the Compensatory earthworks planning scheme policy.</p>	<p><b>A07</b></p> <p>Development involving filling or excavation in the Citywide waterway corridor sub-category or the Local waterway corridor sub-category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. does not exceed 100 mm depth; or</li> <li>b. is in compliance with the Compensatory earthworks planning scheme policy.</li> </ul>	<p><b>A07- Complies</b></p> <p>The road footprint does not propose any earthwork activities within mapped waterway corridor on site.</p>
<p><b>PO8</b></p> <p>Development provides stormwater management solutions which assist in the re-naturalisation of a waterway in the Local or Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories.</p>	<p><b>PO8</b></p> <p>Development provides stormwater management solutions in a waterway in the Local or Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories using natural channel design principles.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Editor's note—Guidance on natural channel design principles can be found in the Council publication Natural channel design guidelines.</p>	<p><b>PO8 - Complies</b></p> <p>The proposed road footprint does not propose any stormwater infrastructure within the mapped waterway corridor within the subject site. However, it is acknowledged that a stormwater easement is located along the northern boundary of the site which intends stormwater runoff to be directed into the waterway corridor. As such, mitigation measures are detailed within Section 10 of this assessment to minimise potential impacts to biodiversity value of the site and surrounding area.</p>

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
<b>PO9</b> 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.	<b>AO9</b> 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.	<b>AO9 – Not Relevant</b> Not Applicable
<b>PO10</b> Development is designed to use a waterway which is in the Local waterway corridor sub-category as an environmental feature in the urban environment.	<b>AO10</b> Development ensures that a waterway in the Local waterway corridor sub-category is accessible for open space purposes.	<b>AO10– Not Relevant</b> Not Applicable

**Table R – Compliance assessment against Assessable Development Benchmarks – Brisbane City Plan 2014 Rochedale Urban Community Neighbourhood Plan Code (Table 7.2.18.4.3.A)**

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
<b>PO2</b> Development protects significant existing vegetation.	<b>AO2</b> No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	<b>PO2 - Complies</b> See response to AO3, AO4 and AO5 of <i>Brisbane City Plan 2014 Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code</i> (See <b>Table P</b> )
<b>PO4</b> Development protects koala habitat within the neighbourhood plan area.	<b>AO4.1</b> a. Development including the development footprint and roads does not adversely impact on koalas or their habitat.	<b>AO4.1-3 - Complies</b> See response to AO7 & AO8 of <i>Brisbane City Plan 2014 Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code</i> (See <b>Table P</b> )
	<b>AO4.2</b> Development including the development footprint, design and layout: a. protects non-juvenile koala habitat trees; b. maximises the size and consolidates areas to be conserved as koala habitat on-site and in combination with adjoining sites; c. maximises connectivity between non-juvenile koala habitat trees which will be conserved on site and with adjoining sites;	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. excludes filling or excavation from the tree protection zone of non-juvenile koala habitat trees.</li> </ul>	
<hr/> <p><b>A04.3</b></p> <p>Development incorporates koala habitat trees in landscaping and open space areas.</p>		
<p><b>P05</b></p> <p>Development design and layout facilitates the safe movement of koalas through the landscape.</p>	<p><b>A05</b></p> <p>Development, if including fencing or other barriers (including during construction phase), is designed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. to allow safe koala movement where there is direct threat of injury or death to koalas from incompatible land use activities;</li> <li>b. to exclude koalas from areas containing domestic or security dogs.</li> </ul>	<p><b>A05 - Complies</b></p> <p>See response to A07 &amp; A08 of <i>Brisbane City Plan 2014</i> Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code (See <b>Table P</b>)</p>

## 10. Mitigation Measures

### 10.1 Vegetation Management (Clearing Works)

To minimise impacts on adjacent habitats before and during vegetation clearing, the following strategies are to be implemented:

- Develop and have approved an operational works vegetation management plan to provide a framework for vegetation clearing activities.
- The boundaries of the road are to be delineated for and during operational works. No intrusion into areas outside of exclusion fencing is permissible.
- Given the presence of exotic species on the subject site, care should be taken when disposing of vegetation cleared from the site so that the spread of propagules of these species is minimised.
- Any vegetation clearing requirements are only undertaken after a thorough inspection to locate fauna or breeding places (e.g., active nests). Where identified, a suitably qualified Fauna Spotter Catcher will be engaged to remove and relocate the fauna/breeding place and supervise vegetation clearing works.

### 10.2 Vegetation Protection Fencing

During the construction of the proposed road, vegetation retention fencing will be installed along the development footprint boundaries to prevent un-intentional incursion into the Tree Protection Zones of adjoining trees to be retained. At no time should site activities interfere with areas identified for protection.

### 10.3 Erosion and Sediment Control

During construction activities, appropriate erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented following an Erosion and Sediment control plan developed as part of the building works package. At a minimum, this plan should contain details on E&SC measures to be incorporated into the construction phase of the proposal, details of monitoring requirements that may be associated with the plan, actions to remediate any incidents that may occur and reporting obligations under relevant legislation.

### 10.4 Stormwater Management

Stormwater runoff from the proposed development footprint is to be appropriately managed during the construction phase of the development. Runoff from the construction area will be directed to appropriately designed holding areas for sediment settlement before release, ensuring runoff does not reach mapped waterway corridors within the subject site. These controls should be adequately designed by an appropriately qualified professional and remain in place until the development footprint is stabilised to prevent further soil/substrate entrainment.

## 11. Recommendations & Conclusion

This report has advised upon the relevant ecological factors and potential impacts to those factors associated with the proposed road footprint. The footprint consists of non-regulated Category X vegetation, characterised by a tree canopy dominated by exotic palms with occasional occurrences of mature eucalypt species, and a modified ground stratum of exotic grasses. The following points highlight the proposal's compliance with relevant legislative requirements:

- An EPBC Assessment of Significance for the potential negative impacts to MNES was conducted, resulting in the action not requiring further referral.
- A total of six (6) fauna species were observed from direct observation or evidence of their presence. None of the observed species were identified as CEEVNT taxa pursuant to the NCA.
- A total of 36 floral species were identified, with one (1) identified as CEEVNT taxa (*Macadamia integrifolia*) pursuant to the *EPBC 1999* and *NCA 1992*. However, the specimens observed are not considered as naturally occurring and as such hold no constraint on development.
- Vegetation within the proposed development impact footprint is identified as Category X non-regulated vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*. The proposed development does not trigger a referral to SARA, and the assessment of vegetation clearing is delegated to the Brisbane City Council.
- The entirety of the subject site (inclusive of the road footprint) is mapped as Koala Habitat sub-category under the *BCP2104* Biodiversity Areas Overlay. Furthermore, the site holds five (5) species of BCC Significant Flora Species in addition to mapped HESS and Local Waterway corridors pursuant to *BCP2014* Biodiversity Areas and Waterway Corridors Overlay. However, the road development is located wholly outside of these mapped areas and assessment of the current on-site conditions determines the vegetation community on site to be depauperate and unsuitable for koala habitation or movement. **Table P-R** details the performance-based solutions addressing the relevant performance outcomes stipulated within relevant sections of the *BCP2014*.
- Four (4) SLTs pursuant to NALL were identified on site, including one (1) which will be unavoidably impacted. As trunk infrastructure under council's LGIP it is not considered that the requirements for offsetting are relevant to the proponent. However, a NALL application will be required to facilitate the interference and removal of vegetation within a mapped area of Significant Urban Vegetation and Significant Native Vegetation under the NALL (2003).

Based upon this conclusion and the provided recommendations, considering ecological constraints, the proposed development footprint generally conforms to relevant Commonwealth, State and Local requirements and, subject to relevant assessment, is recommended for development consent approval.

Yours sincerely,

Author:



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*BSc(Env)*  
*Graduate Environmental Consultant*  
*Therefor Group*

Reviewer:



Steve Hayes

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## 12. References

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ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

# Appendix A

EPBC PROTECTED MATTERS SEARCH TOOL



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,  
the Environment and Water

# EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

Report created: 13-Jun-2025

[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](#).

<a href="#">World Heritage Properties:</a>	None
<a href="#">National Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)</a>	1
<a href="#">Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Marine Area:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:</a>	5
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Species:</a>	55
<a href="#">Listed Migratory Species:</a>	14

## Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

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

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

<a href="#">Commonwealth Lands:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Marine Species:</a>	25
<a href="#">Whales and Other Cetaceans:</a>	None
<a href="#">Critical Habitats:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:</a>	None
<a href="#">Australian Marine Parks:</a>	None
<a href="#">Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:</a>	None

## Extra Information

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

<a href="#">State and Territory Reserves:</a>	None
<a href="#">Regional Forest Agreements:</a>	None
<a href="#">Nationally Important Wetlands:</a>	None
<a href="#">EPBC Act Referrals:</a>	9
<a href="#">Key Ecological Features (Marine):</a>	None
<a href="#">Biologically Important Areas:</a>	None
<a href="#">Bioregional Assessments:</a>	1
<a href="#">Geological and Bioregional Assessments:</a>	None

# Details

## Matters of National Environmental Significance

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

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Moreton bay</a>	Within 10km of 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
<a href="#">Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community</a>	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland</a>	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia</a>	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains</a>	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions</a>	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

### Listed Threatened Species [\[ Resource Information \]](#)

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<b>BIRD</b>			
<a href="#">Anthochaera phrygia</a> 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
<a href="#">Botaurus poiciloptilus</a> Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris canutus</a> Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</a> South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Charadrius leschenaultii</a> Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Climacteris picumnus victoriae</a> Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</a> Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Erythrotriorchis radiatus</a> Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Falco hypoleucos</a> Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Geophaps scripta scripta</a> Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Grantiella picta</a> Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Lathamus discolor</a> Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Limnodromus semipalmatus</a> Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Rostratula australis</a> Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Stagonopleura guttata</a> Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Sternula nereis nereis</a> Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Turnix melanogaster</a> Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Litoria olongburensis</a> Wallum Sedge Frog [1821]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<b>INSECT</b>			
<a href="#">Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</a> Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<b>MAMMAL</b>			
<a href="#">Chalinolobus dwyeri</a> Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Dasyurus hallucatus</a> Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)</a> Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Macroderma gigas</a> Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Petauroides volans</a> Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Petaurus australis australis</a> Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)</a> 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
<a href="#">Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</a> Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Pseudomys novaehollandiae</a> New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Pteropus poliocephalus</a> Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
<b>PLANT</b>			
<a href="#">Arthraxon hispidus</a> Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Bosistoa transversa</a> Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Corchorus cunninghamii</a> Native Jute [14659]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Cryptostylis hunteriana</a> Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Cupaniopsis shirleyana</a> Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Endiandra floydii</a> Floyd's Walnut, Crystal Creek Walnut [52955]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Macadamia integrifolia</a> 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
<a href="#">Macadamia tetraphylla</a> 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
<a href="#">Notelaea lloydii</a> Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Persicaria elatior</a> Knotweed, Tall Knotweed [5831]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Phaius australis</a> Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Planchonella eerwah</a> Shiny-leaved Condo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Rhodamnia rubescens</a> Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Rhodomyrtus psidioides</a> Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Samadera bidwillii</a> Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thesium australe</a> Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<b>REPTILE</b>			
<a href="#">Coeranoscincus reticulatus</a> Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink [59628]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Delma torquata</a> Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Furina dunmalli</a> Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Hemiaspis damelii</a> Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<b>Migratory Marine Birds</b>			
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<b>Migratory Terrestrial Species</b>			
<a href="#">Cuculus optatus</a> Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<b>Migratory Wetlands Species</b>			
<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris canutus</a> Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Charadrius leschenaultii</a> Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Limnodromus semipalmatus</a> Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a> Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

## Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[ Resource Information ]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Anseranas semipalmata</a> Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis</a> Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris canutus</a> Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Charadrius leschenaultii</a> Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Haliaeetus leucogaster</a> White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Lathamus discolor</a> Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Limnodromus semipalmatus</a> Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Merops ornatus</a> Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Monarcha melanopsis</a> Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Myiagra cyanoleuca</a> Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a> Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Pterodroma cervicalis</a> White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Rhipidura rufifrons</a> Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)</a> Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Sterna striata</a> White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus</a> Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

## Extra Information

### EPBC Act Referrals [ [Resource Information](#) ]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Gardner Road Extension</a>	2023/09588		Referral Decision	In buffer area only
<b>Not controlled action</b>				
<a href="#">Dedicated Bus Carriageway across Brisbane River</a>	2004/1340	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Gateway Motorway Upgrade</a>	2003/1297	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
<a href="#">Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia</a>	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
<a href="#">Logan Enhancement Project, Qld</a>	2016/7683	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Luggage Point to Goodna Pipeline Alignment</a>	2007/3358	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
<a href="#">Roma to Brisbane Gas Transmission Pipeline Metropolitan Loop</a>	2012/6660	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
<a href="#">The North-South Bypass Tunnel (NSBT)</a>	2004/1741	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
<a href="#">TradeCoast to Belmont Transmission Line</a>	2003/1164	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

### Bioregional Assessments [ [Resource Information](#) ]

SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	<a href="#">BA website</a>	In feature area

# Caveat

## 1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

## 2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

## 3 DATA SOURCES

### Threatened ecological communities

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

### Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

## 4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Acknowledgements

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

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

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

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact us](#) page.

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ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

# Appendix B

WILDNET SEARCH RESULTS

## Species & Sightings Search

Find a specific species, or a list of species based on location, status or taxonomy.

### Species

Scientific name, common name or part of these names

### Sensitive species

No



### Conservation significant

Yes



### Vetting stage

Confirmed records



### Record period

Records since 1980



Include sighting count

### Location search by

Specified Central Point



### Latitude

-27.5628

between -9 and -30.  
e.g. -26.5083

### Longitude

153.1199

between 138 and 156.  
e.g. 146.5042

### Distance (km)

2

between 1 and 100 kilometres.  
e.g. 80

Apply search filters

Clear all search filters

Show advanced search filters

[SPECIES](#)

[SIGHTINGS](#)

EXPORT AS CSV

Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	Supersec
706	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<a href="#">Adelotus brevis</a>	tusked frog	
1971	Animalia	Aves	Apodidae	<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a>	white-throated needletail	
860	Animalia	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	<a href="#">Phascolarctos cinereus</a>	koala	
962	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	<a href="#">Pteropus poliocephalus</a>	grey-headed flying-fox	
17256	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	<a href="#">Eucalyptus curtisii</a>	Plunkett mallee	

Rows per page: 100 1-5 of 5

ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

# Appendix C

FLORA SPECIES LIST

**MASTER FLORA SPECIES LIST**

202 Gardner Road, Rochedale, QLD, 4123

Scientific Name	Common Name	Endemicity	Stratum
<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	N	S
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> *	Blue Billy goat weed	E	G
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> *	Alexandra Palm	E	C
<i>Celtis sinensis</i> *	Chinese Celtis	E	C
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	Camphor Laurel	E	S/C
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	N	C
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	N	C
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i> *	Cadagi	E	C
<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	Thick-leaved Mahogany	N	C
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	N	C
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	N	C
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Creek Fig	N	S
<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crows Ash	N	C
<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i> *	Narrow Leaf Cotton Bush	E	G
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Lantana	E	G/S
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	E	C
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	N	C
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	N	S/C
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut	E	S
<i>Megathyrsus maximus maximus</i> *	Guinea Grass	E	G
<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	Black Tea Tree	N	C
<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	Weeping paperbark	N	S/C
<i>Melinis repens</i> *	Red Natal Grass	E	G
<i>Nephrolepis biserrate</i>	Giant Sword Fern	N	G
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i> *	Corky Passionfruit	E	G
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i> *	Elephant Grass	E	G
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date Palm	E	S
<i>Praxelis Senna pendula var. glabrata</i> *	Easter Cassia	E	G
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> *	Cocos Palm	E	G
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> *	Umbrella Tree	E	S
<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i> *	Giant Devil's Fig	E	G
<i>Typha latifolia</i> *	Cumbungi	E	G

<i>Urochloa decumbens</i> *	Signal Grass	E	G
<i>Urochloa mutica</i> *	Para Grass	E	G
<i>Wodyetia bifurcate</i> *	Foxtail Palm	E	C
*Environmental Weed Species			
<b>Endemicity</b>			
N – Native			
E – Exotic			
<b>Stratum</b>			
G – Ground Stratum			
S – Shrub Stratum			
C – Canopy Stratum			
E – Emergent Stratum			

ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

# Appendix D

TREE RETENTION AND REMOVAL PLAN

# Tree Retention & Removal Plan (TRRP)

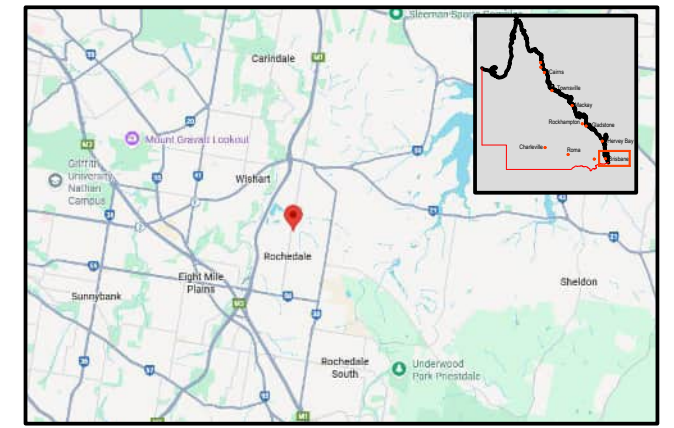
202 Gardner Road, ROCHEDALE, QLD, 4123

## PROPERTY DETAILS

Description: Lot 4 on RP114765  
 LGA: Brisbane City Council  
 Site Area: 36,760 m<sup>2</sup>

## DRAWING SCHEDULE

TRRP00 COVER SHEET & DEVELOPMENT LAYOUT	TRRP05 LOCATION-SPECIFIC TRRP (e)
TRRP01 LOCATION-SPECIFIC TRRP (a)	TRRP06 TREE CATALOGUE (a)
TRRP02 LOCATION-SPECIFIC TRRP (b)	TRRP07 TREE CATALOGUE (b)
TRRP03 LOCATION-SPECIFIC TRRP (c)	TRRP08 TREE CATALOGUE (c)
TRRP04 LOCATION-SPECIFIC TRRP (d)	TRRP09 TREE CATALOGUE (d)
	TRRP10 TREE CATALOGUE (e)



Inset 1: Site Locality (source: Nearmap 2025)

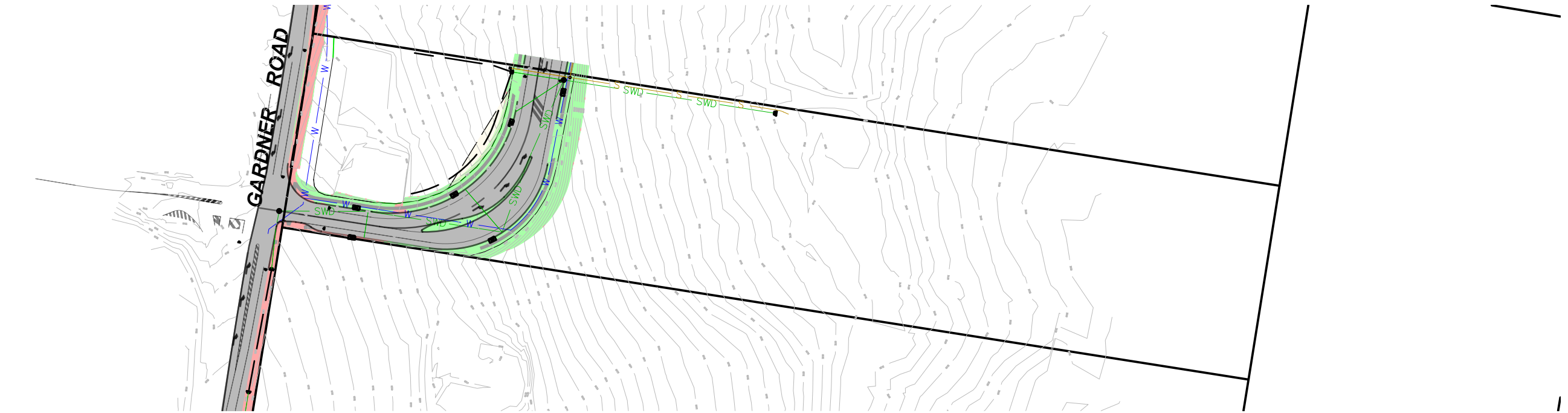
## LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Cadastral
- ~ Contours (0.5 metre)
- Proposed Road Development
- Proposed Water
- Proposed Stormwater
- Proposed Sewer
- Earthworks Cut
- Earthworks Fill
  
- Tree to be retained with Tree Protection Zone
- Tree to be removed with Tree Protection Zone
- Tree in adjoining lot with Tree Protection Zone

## NOTES:

1. Locations provided via survey with an accuracy of +/- 100mm (environmental condition dependent).
2. Only trees greater than 100mm DBH are indicated.
3. Tree Protection Zones provided in accordance with AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites.
4. Adjacent trees will require consent from adjoining landholders if impacted.

Inset 2: Site Aerial (Source: Nearmap 2025)



Inset 3: Proposed Development

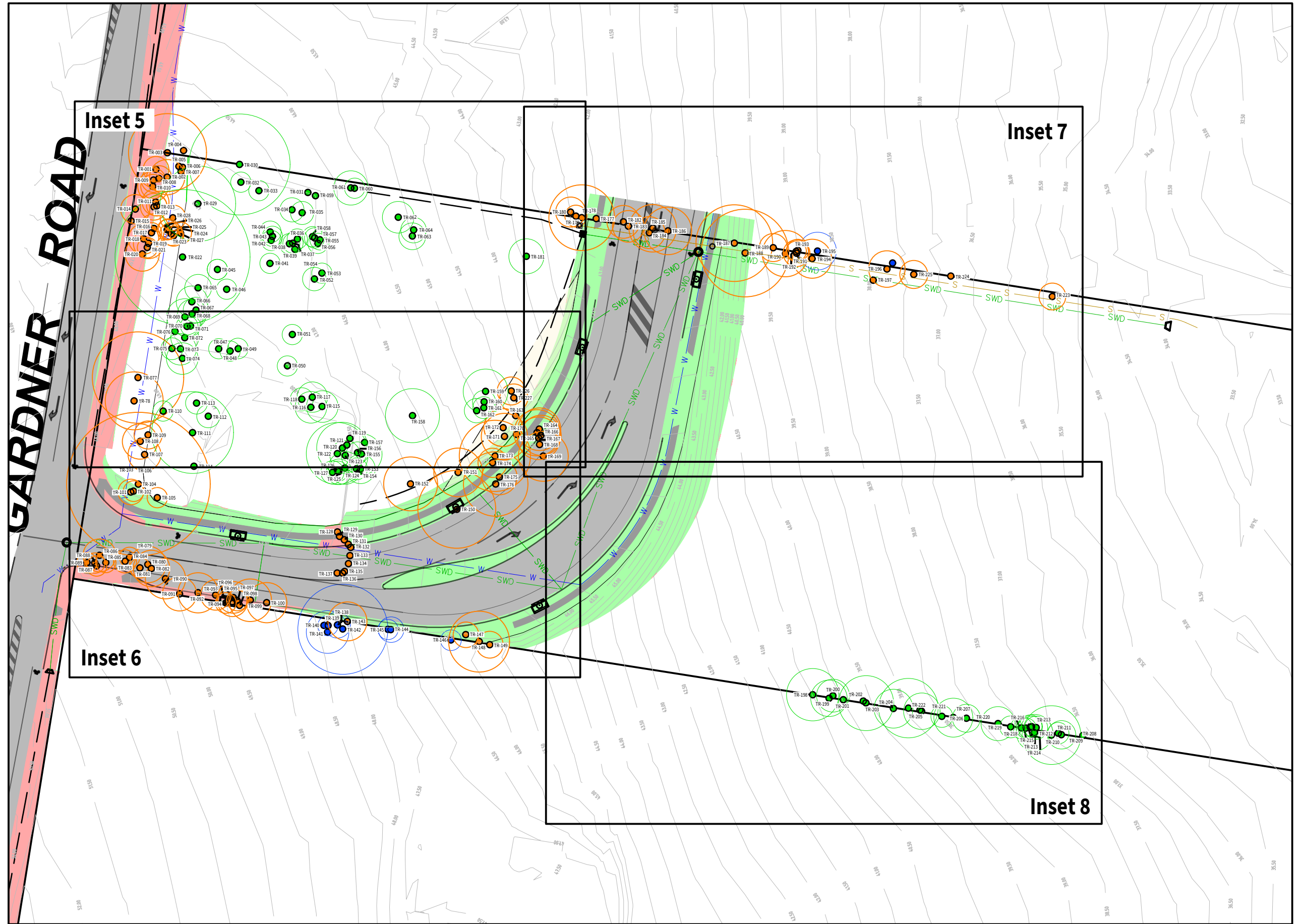


REVISION TABLE				
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DRWN	CHKD	DATE
A	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	YB	SH	20/06/25
B	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	RD	SH	08/08/25

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**LEGEND**

- Site Boundary
- Cadastral
- Contours (0.5 metre)
- Proposed Road Development
- W Proposed Water
- SWD Proposed Stormwater
- S Proposed Sewer
- Earthworks Cut
- Earthworks Fill
- Tree to be retained with Tree Protection Zone
- Tree to be removed with Tree Protection Zone
- Tree in adjoining lot with Tree Protection Zone



**Inset 4: Tree Retention & Removal Plan - Overview**

10 0 10 20  
Scale 1:750 @A3



CLIENT  
Rochedale Development  
Partners Pty Ltd

PROJECT ADDRESS  
202 Gardner Rd  
ROCHEDALE, 4123

**REVISION TABLE**

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DRWN	CHKD	DATE
A	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	YB	SH	20/06/25
B	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	RD	SH	08/08/25

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DRAWING NAME  
**Tree Retention & Removal Plan**

SCHEDULE  
Location-Specific TRRP (a)

PROJECT NO.  
24-0181E

DATE  
08-08-2025

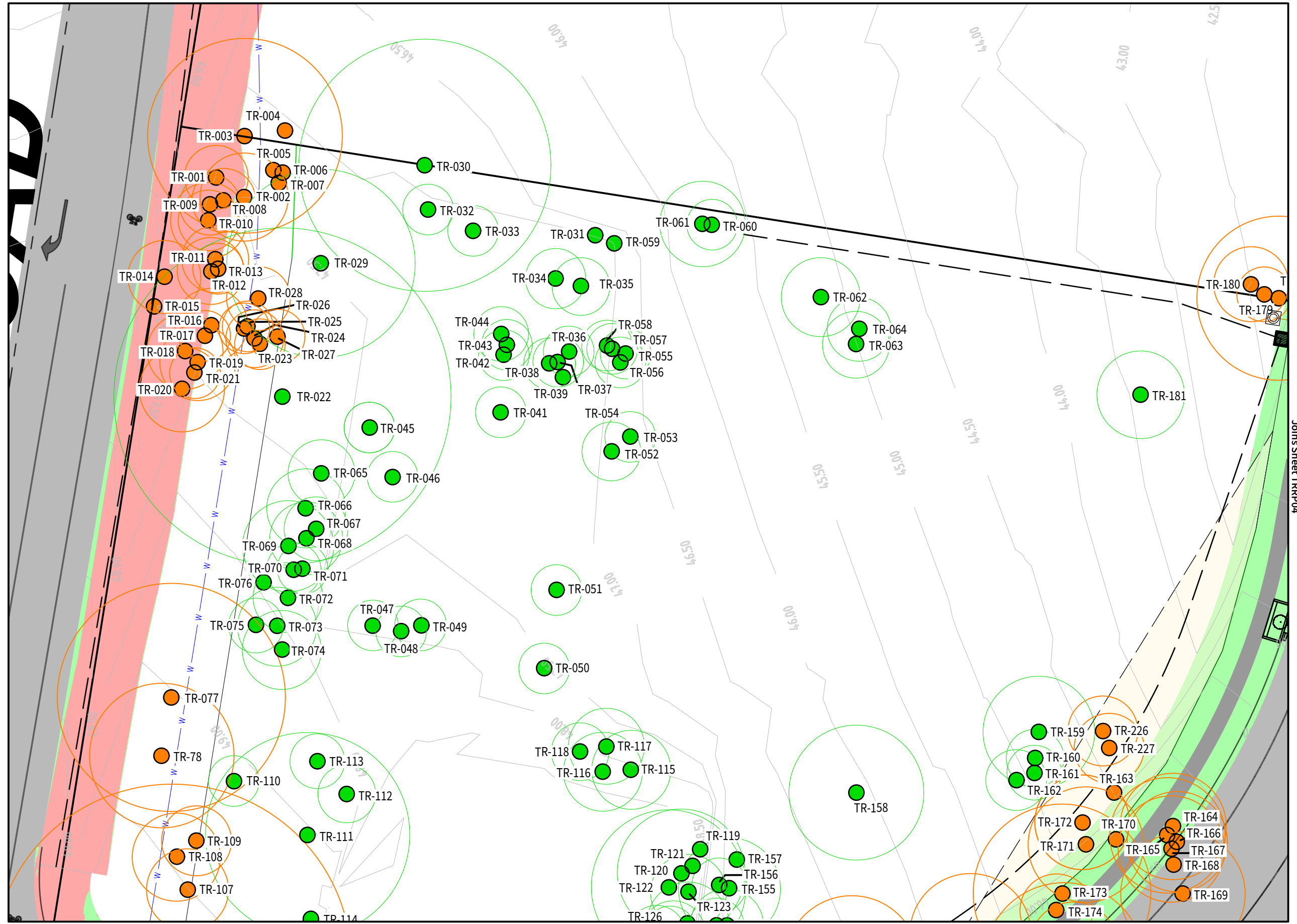
SHEET NO.  
TRRP01

NORTH

REV  
B

**LEGEND**

- Site Boundary
- Cadastral
- Contours (0.5 metre)
- Proposed Road Development
- Proposed Water
- Proposed Stormwater
- Proposed Sewer
- Earthworks Cut
- Earthworks Fill
- Tree to be retained with Tree Protection Zone
- Tree to be removed with Tree Protection Zone
- Tree in adjoining lot with Tree Protection Zone



**Inset 5: Tree Retention & Removal Plan - Northwest**

Joins Sheet TRRP03



**therefor GROUP**

CLIENT  
Rochedale Development Partners Pty Ltd

PROJECT ADDRESS  
202 Gardner Rd  
ROCHEDALE, 4123

REVISION TABLE

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DRWN	CHKD	DATE
A	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	YB	SH	20/06/25
B	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	RD	SH	08/08/25

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DRAWING NAME  
**Tree Retention & Removal Plan**

SCHEDULE  
Location-Specific TRRP (b)

PROJECT NO.  
24-0181E

DATE  
08-08-2025

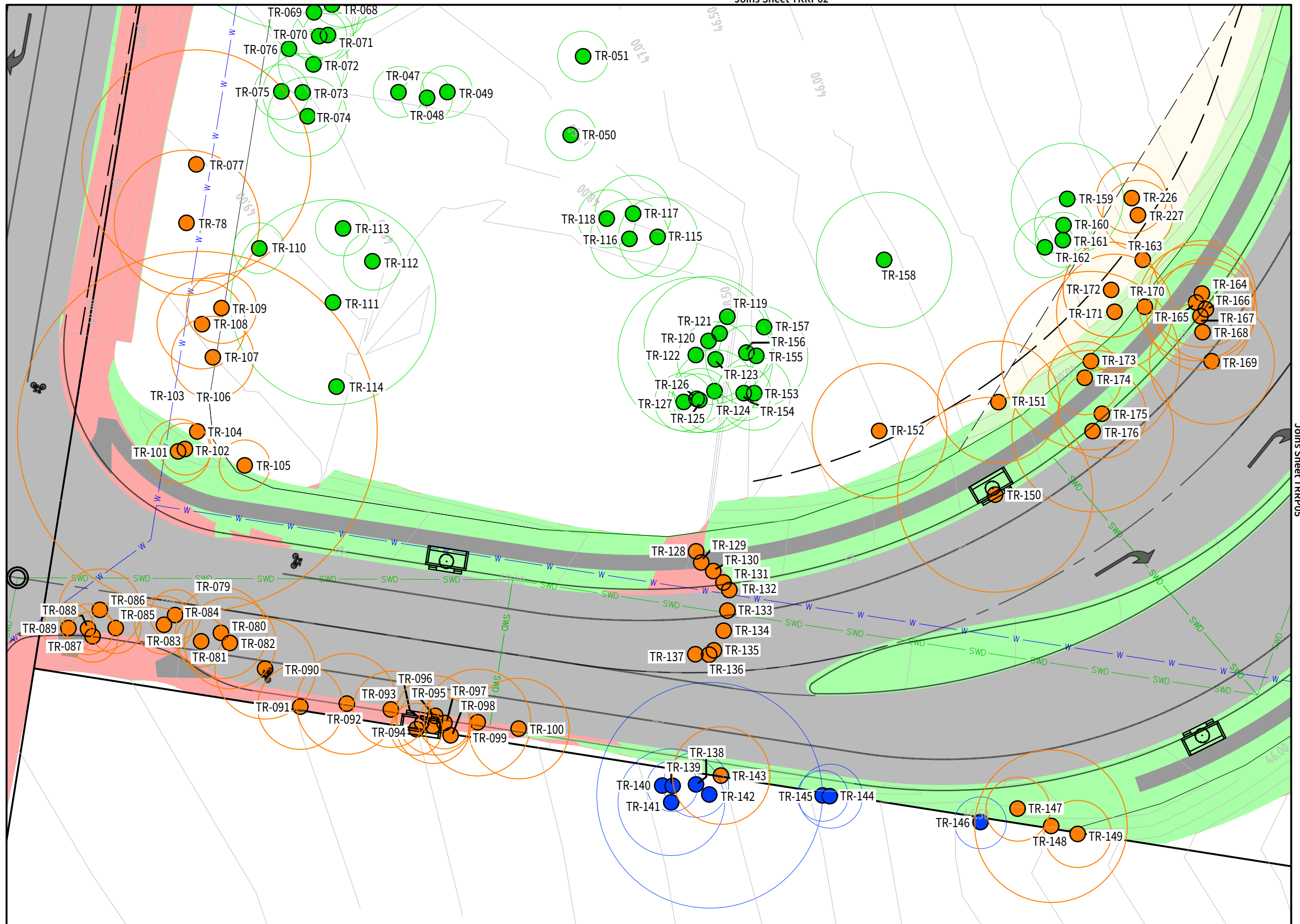
SHEET NO.  
TRRP02

NORTH

REV  
B

**LEGEND**

- Site Boundary
- Cadastral
- ~ Contours (0.5 metre)
- Proposed Road Development
- W Proposed Water
- SWD Proposed Stormwater
- S Proposed Sewer
- Earthworks Cut
- Earthworks Fill
- Tree to be retained with Tree Protection Zone
- Tree to be removed with Tree Protection Zone
- Tree in adjoining lot with Tree Protection Zone



**Inset 6: Tree Retention & Removal Plan - Southwest**



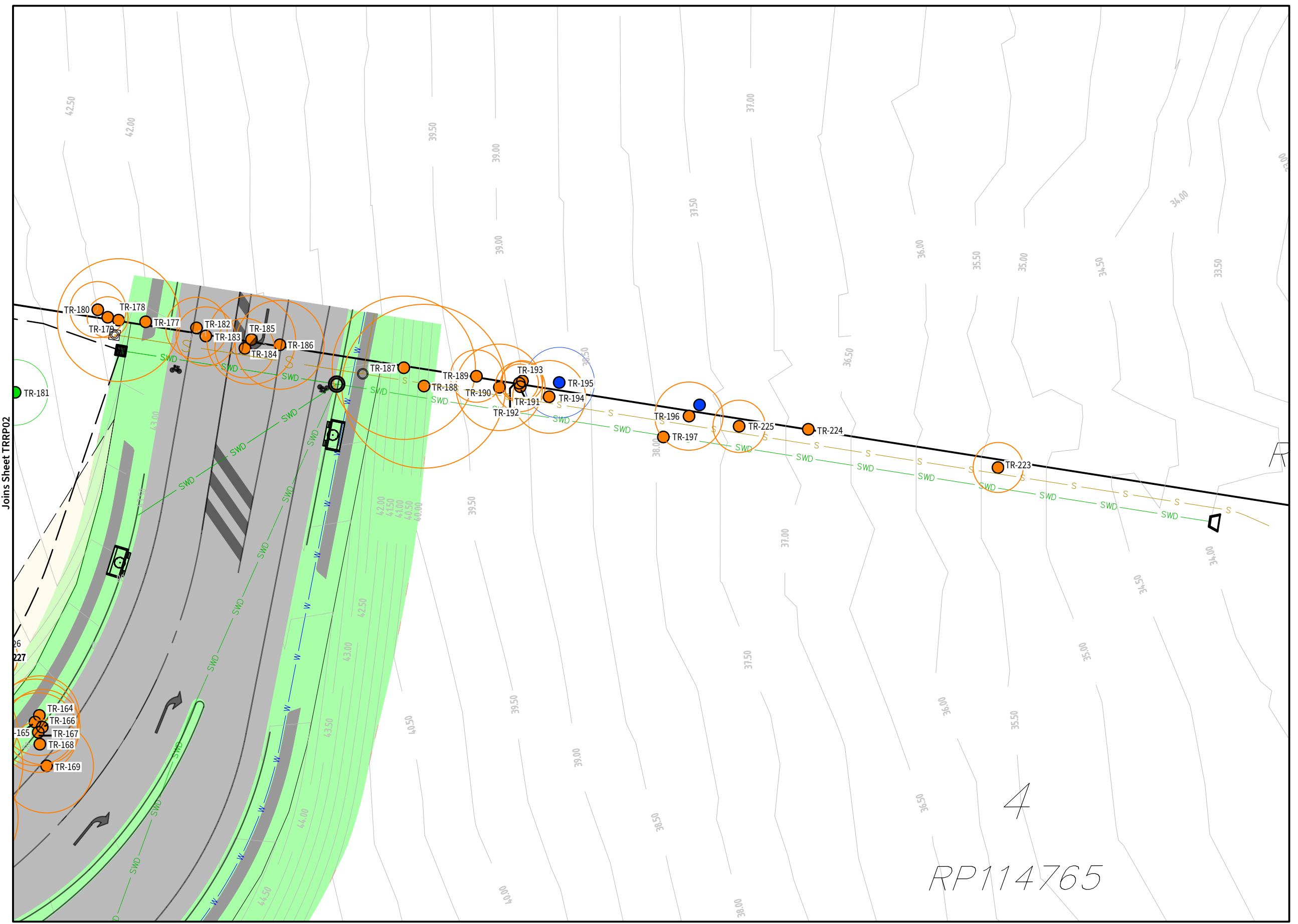
**REVISION TABLE**

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DRWN	CHKD	DATE
A	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	YB	SH	20/06/25
B	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	RD	SH	08/08/25

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**LEGEND**

- Site Boundary
- Cadastral
- ~ Contours (0.5 metre)
- Proposed Road Development
- W Proposed Water
- SWD Proposed Stormwater
- S Proposed Sewer
- Earthworks Cut
- Earthworks Fill
- Tree to be retained with Tree Protection Zone
- Tree to be removed with Tree Protection Zone
- Tree in adjoining lot with Tree Protection Zone



**Inset 7: Tree Retention & Removal Plan - Northeast**

Joins Sheet TRRP05



CLIENT  
**Rochedale Development Partners Pty Ltd**

PROJECT ADDRESS  
 202 Gardner Rd  
**ROCHEDALE, 4123**

REVISION TABLE				
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DRWN	CHKD	DATE
A	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	YB	SH	20/06/25
B	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	RD	SH	08/08/25

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DRAWING NAME  
**Tree Retention & Removal Plan**

SCHEDULE  
**Location-Specific TRRP (d)**

PROJECT NO.  
**24-0181E**

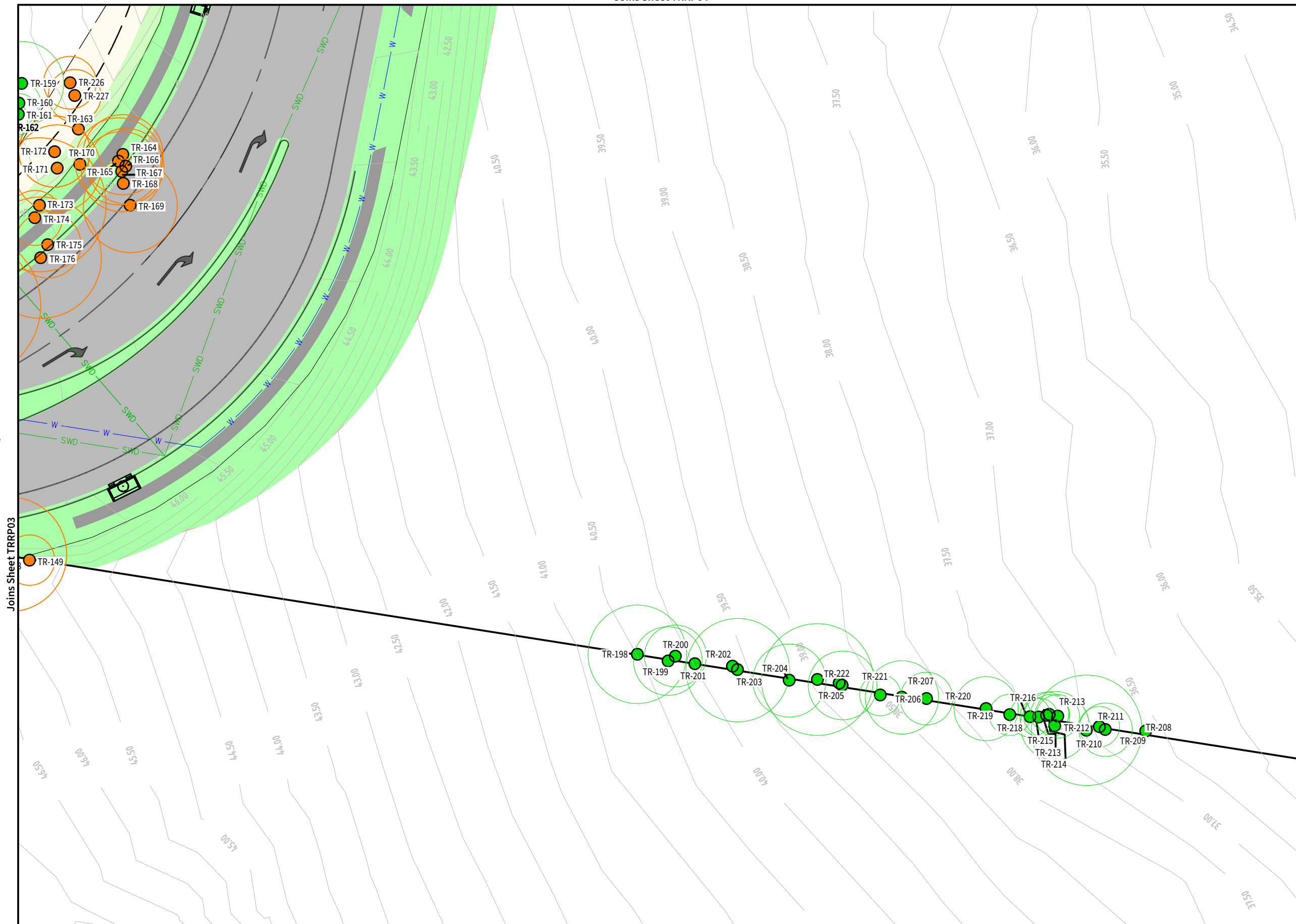
DATE  
**08-08-2025**

SHEET NO.  
**TRRP04**



LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Cadastral
- ~ Contours (0.5 metre)
- Proposed Road Development
- W Proposed Water
- SWD Proposed Stormwater
- S Proposed Sewer
- Earthworks Cut
- Earthworks Fill
  
- Tree to be retained with Tree Protection Zone
- Tree to be removed with Tree Protection Zone
- Tree in adjoining lot with Tree Protection Zone



Inset 7: Tree Retention & Removal Plan - Southeast



CLIENT  
 Rochedale Development  
 Partners Pty Ltd

PROJECT ADDRESS  
 202 Gardner Rd  
 ROCHEDALE, 4123

REVISION TABLE				
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DRWN	CHKD	DATE
A	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	YB	SH	20/06/25
B	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	RD	SH	08/08/25

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DRAWING NAME  
**Tree Retention & Removal Plan**


SCHEDULE  
 Location-Specific TRRP (e)

PROJECT NO.  
 24-0181E

DATE  
 08-08-2025

SHEET NO.  
 TRRP05

NORTH



REV  
**B**

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (mm) AS4970-2009	Leader DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	TPZ Radius (m)	Notes	Retain/Remove
1	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	210	-	14	4	2.52	NSHF	REMOVE
2	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	290	-	14	5	3.48	NSHF	REMOVE
3	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	641	150, 180, 310, 480, 170	17	7	7.69	On fenceline, NJKHT	REMOVE
4	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	Weeping paperbark	354	250, 250	15	5	4.24	NJKHT	RETAIN
5	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	209	-	14	4	2.51	NSHF	RETAIN
6	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	170	-	15	4	2.04	NSHF	RETAIN
7	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	180	-	12	5	2.16	NSHF	RETAIN
8	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	210	-	13	5	2.52	NSHF	REMOVE
9	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	200	-	14	5	2.40	NSHF	REMOVE
10	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	250	-	12	6	3.00	NSHF	REMOVE
11	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	220	-	16	4	2.64	NSHF	REMOVE
12	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	220	-	17	4	2.64	NSHF	REMOVE
13	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	160	-	16	5	2.00	NSHF	REMOVE
14	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	240	-	20	4	2.88	Small scratches, NJKHT	REMOVE
15	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	420	-	25	8	5.04	NJKHT	REMOVE
16	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	240	-	16	4	2.88	NSHF	REMOVE
17	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	140	-	7	2	2.00	NSHF	REMOVE
18	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	250	-	18	5	3.00	NSHF	REMOVE
19	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	250	-	14	6	3.00	NSHF	REMOVE
20	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	280	-	15	6	3.36	NSHF	REMOVE
21	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	130	-	11	2	2.00	NSHF	REMOVE
22	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	1110	-	28	14	13.32	Significant Landscape Tree (NALL)	RETAIN
23	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	140	-	12	3	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
24	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	190	-	17	4	2.28	NSHF	RETAIN
25	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	140	-	11	3	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
26	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	130	-	11	4	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
27	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	180	-	16	4	2.16	NSHF	RETAIN
28	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	210	-	17	7	2.52	Termites infested	RETAIN
29	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	620	-	24	8	7.44	Termites nests, Significant Landscape Tree (NALL)	RETAIN
30	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	830	-	28	12	9.96	Significant Landscape Tree (NALL)	RETAIN
31	Stag		400	-	11	-	-	NSHF	RETAIN
32	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	156	110, 110	7	6	2.00	Wrapped in wire fence	RETAIN
33	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	135	90, 100	8	5	2.00	Wrapped in wire fence	RETAIN
34	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	199	110, 120, 90, 70	9	5	2.38	NSHF	RETAIN
35	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	190	-	10	4	2.28	NSHF	RETAIN
36	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	150	-	9	4	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
37	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	140	-	8	3	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
38	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	170	-	12	4	2.04	NSHF	RETAIN
39	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	152	90, 100, 70	-	-	-	NSHF	RETAIN
40	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	110	-	8	4	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
41	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	157	100, 90, 80	9	5	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
42	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	120	-	9	4	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
43	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	158	110, 90, 70	8	4	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
44	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	180	-	10	4	2.16	NSHF	RETAIN
45	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	149	110, 100	8	4	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
46	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	120	-	8	4	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
47	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	130	-	10	3	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
48	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	160	-	8	4	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
49	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	170	-	11	5	2.04	NSHF	RETAIN
50	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	140	-	9	3	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN

REVISION TABLE

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Tree Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (mm) AS4970-2009	Leader DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	TPZ Radius (m)	Notes	Retain/Remove
51	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	140	-	6	4	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
52	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	193	180, 70	11	5	2.32	Half broken leader, NSHF	RETAIN
53	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	156	110, 110	8	4	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
54	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	110	-	9	3	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
55	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	130	90, 40, 60, 60	7	3	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
56	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	130	-	7	3	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
57	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	110	-	9	3	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
58	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	130	-	10	4	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
59	<i>Stag</i>		198	150, 130	10	-	-	NSHF	RETAIN
60	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	100	-	7	3	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
61	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	282	130, 250	10	4	3.38	NSHF	RETAIN
62	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	260	-	11	6	3.12	NSHF	RETAIN
63	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	220	-	12	5	2.64	NSHF	RETAIN
64	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	210	-	13	5	2.52	NSHF	RETAIN
65	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	220	-	10	5	2.64	NSHF	RETAIN
66	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	260	-	15	5	3.12	NSHF	RETAIN
67	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	210	-	9	5	2.52	NSHF	RETAIN
68	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	240	-	10	5	2.88	NSHF	RETAIN
69	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	300	-	16	6	3.60	NSHF	RETAIN
70	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	180	-	13	4	2.16	NSHF	RETAIN
71	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	160	-	7	4	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
72	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	230	-	12	5	2.76	NSHF	RETAIN
73	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	260	-	17	5	3.12	NSHF	RETAIN
74	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	260	-	17	5	3.12	NSHF	RETAIN
75	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	180	-	13	3	2.16	NSHF	RETAIN
76	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	180	-	12	3	2.16	NSHF	RETAIN
77	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	751	500, 560	26	12	9.01	NJKHT	REMOVE
78	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Poinciana	476	250, 200, 200, 290	13	12	5.71	NSHF	RETAIN
79	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	250	-	8	5	3.00	NSHF	REMOVE
80	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	160	-	5	4	2.00	NSHF	REMOVE
81	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	130	-	9	3	2.00	NSHF	REMOVE
82	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	300	-	12	5	3.60	NSHF	REMOVE
83	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	190	-	16	5	2.28	NSHF	REMOVE
84	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	163	90, 80, 110	11	4	2.00	NSHF	REMOVE
85	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date Palm	100	-	3	3	2.00	NSHF	REMOVE
86	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	270	-	12	5	3.24	Rotted at bottom, NSHF	REMOVE
87	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	120	-	12	4	2.00	NSHF	REMOVE
88	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	110	-	10	4	2.00	NSHF	REMOVE
89	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	130	-	7	4	2.00	NSHF	REMOVE
90	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	330	-	13	5	3.96	NSHF	REMOVE
91	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	280	-	14	6	3.36	Mostly dead, NSHF	REMOVE
92	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	330	-	13	5	3.96	NSHF	REMOVE
93	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	250	-	12	4	3.00	NSHF	REMOVE
94	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	170	-	7	5	2.04	NSHF	REMOVE
95	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	260	-	13	5	3.12	NSHF	REMOVE
96	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	244	140, 200	12	5	2.93	On fenceline, NSHF	REMOVE
97	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	170	-	12	4	2.04	NSHF	REMOVE
98	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	160	-	12	4	2.00	On fenceline, NSHF	REMOVE
99	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	350	-	15	5	4.20	NSHF	REMOVE
100	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	330	-	12	4	3.96	NSHF	REMOVE

**REVISION TABLE**

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DRWN	CHKD	DATE
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Tree Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (mm) AS4970-2009	Leader DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	TPZ Radius (m)	Notes	Retain/Remove
101	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	210	-	13	3	2.52	NSHF	REMOVE
102	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	170	-	10	3	2.04	NSHF	REMOVE
103	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	140	-	6	3	2.00	NSHF	REMOVE
104	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	1180	-	26	14	14.16	NJKHT	REMOVE
105	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	130	-	10	4	2.00	NSHF	REMOVE
106	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Cadaghi	160	-	14	5	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
107	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	270	-	17	5	3.24	NSHF	RETAIN
108	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	290	-	15	5	3.48	NSHF	RETAIN
109	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	230	-	17	5	2.76	NSHF	RETAIN
110	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African Tulip Tree	130	-	11	4	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
111	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	673	450, 500	25	14	8.07	Termites nest, NJKHT	RETAIN
112	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	190	-	9	4	2.28	NSHF	RETAIN
113	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date Palm	180	-	8	5	2.16	Untaggable	RETAIN
114	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	Black Tea-tree	441	180, 350, 130, 150	14	5	5.29	NSHF	RETAIN
115	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	260	-	15	5	3.12	NSHF	RETAIN
116	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	260	-	14	5	3.12	NSHF	RETAIN
117	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	250	-	13	4	3.00	NSHF	RETAIN
118	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	190	-	14	4	2.28	NSHF	RETAIN
119	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	319	90, 90, 80, 60, 100, 70, 100, 90, 120, 100, 90, 70, 70	14	6	3.82	NSHF	RETAIN
120	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	420	-	8	7	5.04	Leaning, NJKHT	RETAIN
121	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	260	-	18	5	3.12	NSHF	RETAIN
122	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	509	370, 350	22	13	6.11	NJKHT	RETAIN
123	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	250	-	16	4	3.00	Overgrown with vines, NSHF	RETAIN
124	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	270	-	14	4	3.24	Overgrown with vines, NSHF	RETAIN
125	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	210	-	14	4	2.52	NSHF	RETAIN
126	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	160	-	6	3	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
127	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	190	-	12	3	2.28	NSHF	RETAIN
128	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	200	-	10	3	2.40	NSHF	REMOVE
129	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	240	-	14	4	2.88	NSHF	REMOVE
130	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	220	-	14	4	2.64	NSHF	REMOVE
131	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	200	-	13	4	2.40	NSHF	REMOVE
132	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	250	-	12	4	3.00	NSHF	REMOVE
133	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	200	-	14	3	2.40	NSHF	REMOVE
134	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	230	-	14	4	2.76	NSHF	REMOVE
135	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	250	-	15	4	3.00	NSHF	REMOVE
136	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	240	-	14	4	2.88	NSHF	REMOVE
137	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	474	330, 340	16	5	5.69	NSHF	REMOVE
138	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	214	100, 140, 90, 90	10	5	2.57	NSHF - Requires adjoining owners consent	REMOVE
139	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	128	100, 80	10	3	2.00	NSHF - Requires adjoining owners consent	REMOVE
140	Stag		390	-	9	-	-	NSHF - Requires adjoining owners consent	REMOVE
141	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Celtis	350	-	12	4	4.20	NSHF - Requires adjoining owners consent	REMOVE
142	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	740	-	27	10	8.88	Central stag leader, NJKHT - Requires adjoining owners consent	REMOVE
143	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	Thick-leaved Mahogany	320	-	13	5	3.84	NSHF	REMOVE
144	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	210	-	15	4	2.52	NSHF - Requires adjoining owners consent	REMOVE
145	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	150	-	12	3	2.00	NSHF - Requires adjoining owners consent	REMOVE
146	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	170	-	13	5	2.04	NSHF	REMOVE
147	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	210	-	15	4	2.52	NSHF	REMOVE
148	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	500	-	22	10	6.00	NJKHT	REMOVE
149	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	220	-	12	4	2.64	NSHF	REMOVE
150	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African Tulip Tree	640	-	19	10	7.68	NSHF	REMOVE

**REVISION TABLE**

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DRWN	CHKD	DATE
A	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	YB	SH	20/06/25
B	ISSUE FOR COORDINATION	RD	SH	08/08/25

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Tree Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (mm) AS4970-2009	Leader DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	TPZ Radius (m)	Notes	Retain/Remove
151	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Creek Fig	400	-	17	8	4.80	NSHF	REMOVE
152	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crow's Ash	443	430, 60, 80, 40	14	4	5.32	NSHF	REMOVE
153	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	242	150, 190	10	3	2.90	NSHF	RETAIN
154	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	180	-	9	3	2.16	NSHF	RETAIN
155	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	336	190, 120, 250	18	5	4.03	NSHF	RETAIN
156	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	180	-	14	4	2.16	NSHF	RETAIN
157	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	160	-	13	3	2.00	NSHF	REMOVE
158	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	444	240, 170, 170, 230, 170	17	6	5.33	NSHF	RETAIN
159	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia	367	210, 110, 120, 120, 200, 100	12	5	4.41	NSHF	RETAIN
160	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	190	-	12	3	2.28	NSHF	RETAIN
161	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Celtis	180	-	14	4	2.16	NSHF	RETAIN
162	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Celtis	200	-	14	5	2.40	NSHF	RETAIN
163	Stag		130	-	3	-	-	NSHF	REMOVE
164	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	350	-	15	5	4.20	NSHF	REMOVE
165	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	380	-	17	5	4.56	NSHF	REMOVE
166	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	330	-	17	5	3.96	NSHF	REMOVE
167	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	350	-	18	5	4.20	NSHF	REMOVE
168	Stag		290	-	8	-	-	NSHF	REMOVE
169	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	410	-	14	5	4.92	NSHF	REMOVE
170	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	370	-	18	4	4.44	NSHF	REMOVE
171	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	380	-	12	3	4.56	NSHF	REMOVE
172	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	312	200, 140, 110, 160	12	4	3.74	NSHF	REMOVE
173	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Celtis	585	410, 280, 310	13	2	7.02	Predominantly stag with small regrowths. One stag leader. Hollows present	REMOVE
174	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	240	-	17	3	2.88	NSHF	REMOVE
175	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	290	-	16	4	3.48	NSHF	REMOVE
176	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Celtis	530	-	18	9	6.36	NSHF	REMOVE
177	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	760	-	27	11	9.12	NJKHT, Old tag 27	REMOVE
178	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	540	-	17	5	6.48	NJKHT, Old tag 26	REMOVE
179	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	180	-	14	4	2.16	NSHF	REMOVE
180	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail Palm	247	210, 130	11	5	2.96	NSHF	REMOVE
181	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia	288	90, 60, 40, 50, 150, 170, 60, 110	6	5	3.46	NSHF	RETAIN
182	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	270	-	15	4	3.24	NSHF	REMOVE
183	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	260	-	13	3	3.12	Termites nest	REMOVE
184	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Umbrella tree	262	110, 120, 80, 100, 160	9	7	3.14	NSHF	REMOVE
185	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	Weeping paperbark	390	-	14	8	4.68	NJKHT	REMOVE
186	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	391	90, 300, 200, 120	13	3	4.69	NJKHT, 300mm stag leader, Old tag 29	REMOVE
187	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	630	-	24	10	7.56	Significant Landscape Tree (NALL), Old tag 33	REMOVE
188	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	720	-	25	10	8.64	NJKHT, Old tag 34	REMOVE
189	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	230	-	13	3	2.76	NSHF	REMOVE
190	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	Weeping paperbark	380	-	15	5	4.56	NJKHT	REMOVE
191	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	220	-	12	4	2.64	NJKHT	REMOVE
192	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Rubber Plant	100	-	12	1	2.00	Wrapped around tree 191	REMOVE
193	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	180	-	12	3	2.16	NSHF	REMOVE
194	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	320	-	15	5	3.84	NSHF	REMOVE
195	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	310	-	15	5	3.72	NJKHT	REMOVE
196	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	300	-	13	4	3.60	2 termite nests	REMOVE
197	Stag		198	130, 150	6	-	-	NSHF	REMOVE
198	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	430	-	16	5	5.16	Burnt trunk, NJKHT	RETAIN
199	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	300	-	12	5	3.60	Burnt trunk	RETAIN
200	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	270	-	15	4	3.24	Burnt trunk	RETAIN

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Tree Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	DBH (mm) AS4970-2009	Leader DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	TPZ Radius (m)	Notes	Retain/Remove
201	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	260	-	13	4	3.12	NSHF	RETAIN
202	<i>Stag</i>		970	-	18	-	-	NSHF	RETAIN
203	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	Weeping paperbark	452	210, 400	15	4	5.42	NJKHT	RETAIN
204	<i>Stag</i>		320	130, 170, 80, 90, 90, 160, 90	8		3.83	Multiple hollows	RETAIN
205	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	Weeping paperbark	488	400, 280	15	6	5.86	NJKHT	RETAIN
206	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	180	-	12	3	2.16	NSHF	RETAIN
207	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	Weeping paperbark	320	-	15	5	3.84	NJKHT	RETAIN
208	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Paperbark	285	160, 170, 100, 130	13	5	3.42	NSHF	RETAIN
209	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	233	200, 120	12	5	2.80	NSHF	RETAIN
210	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	177	120, 130	11	2	2.12	NJKHT	RETAIN
211	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Paperbark	482	220, 190, 150, 340, 100	12	5	5.79	NSHF	RETAIN
212	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	300	-	13	4	3.60	NSHF	RETAIN
213	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	Weeping paperbark	190	-	9	4	2.28	NJKHT	RETAIN
214	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	110	-	9	3	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
215	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	Weeping paperbark	200	-	13	4	2.40	NJKHT	RETAIN
216	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	150	-	11	3	2.00	NSHF	RETAIN
217	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	180	-	11	4	2.16	NSHF	RETAIN
218	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	180	-	9	4	2.16	NSHF	RETAIN
219	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	280	-	13	4	3.36	NSHF	RETAIN
220	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	230	-	10	4	2.76	NSHF	RETAIN
221	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	300	-	14	7	3.60	NSHF	RETAIN
222	<i>Stag</i>		130	-	6	-	-	Wrapped around Tree 221	RETAIN
223	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	220	-	12	5	2.64	NSHF	REMOVE
224	<i>Stag</i>		300	270, 130	6	-	-	NSHF	REMOVE
225	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curracabah	230	-	8	3	2.76	Mostly dead. NSHF	REMOVE
226	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	230	-	9	9	2.76	NSHF	REMOVE
227	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	230	-	9	9	2.76	NSHF	REMOVE



CLIENT  
 Rochedale Development  
 Partners Pty Ltd

PROJECT ADDRESS  
 202 Gardner Rd  
 ROCHEDALE, 4123

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DRAWING NAME  
 Tree Retention & Removal Plan

SCHEDULE  
 Tree Catalogue (e)

PROJECT NO.  
 24-0181E

DATE  
 08-08-2025

SHEET NO.  
 TRRP10



ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

# Appendix E

FAUNA AND FLORA LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE

### Fauna Subject Species Likelihood of Occurrence

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	EPBC Status	Migratory	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<b>Birds</b>						
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpaper	-	-	M	Typically breeds in Eurasia, however some tend to remain in Australia and breed throughout the winter. The Common Sandpiper is found in coastal or inland wetlands, both saline and fresh. It is found mainly on muddy edges or rocky shores. During the breeding season in the northern hemisphere, it prefers freshwater lakes and shallow rivers.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. Two (2) ALA records within a 10km radius found within conservation areas.
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	CR	CE	-	Distribution is extremely patchy, with limited known breeding sites. Generally, habitat consists of dry eucalypt woodland and open forest, rural and urban areas with mature eucalypts. In addition, it can be found in a range of other habitats including remnant trees in farmland, roadside reserves and travelling stock routes, and in planted vegetation in parks and gardens. Principally a canopy bird, it is reliant on select species of eucalypt and mistletoe and also favours ironbark-box associations, <i>E. robusta</i> or spotted gum. There is a notable preference for wetter, more fertile sites (creek flats, river valleys and lower slopes), as they mainly feed on nectar, arthropods and fruit.	<b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. Two (2) ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site, the closed record is located approximately 5km away.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	E	E	-	Inhabits estuarine and freshwater wetlands, generally with permanent water and dense vegetation of sedges, rushes and reeds, particularly Bullrush and Spikerush. Solitary or groups up to 12. Usually sedentary. Roosts in reeds by day, forages in shallow water at dusk/night for frogs, fish, invertebrates, fruit, leaves. Tramples reeds, sedges to make a foraging platform. Nests in dense vegetation over water.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-Tailed Sandpiper	-	V	M	In Queensland, the species is widespread along the coast and is sparsely scattered inland, particularly in central and south-western regions. Species utilises fresh and hypersaline environments, feeding along the edge of water on mudflats, coastal and inland wetlands, and sewage ponds. After rainfall events, the species may also feed on areas of agricultural pasture.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. Seven (7) ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site, all found within proximity of Tingalpa Reservoir.
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	E	V	M	Medium-sized shorebird breeds in tundra. Migrates from Siberian breeding grounds to non-breeding grounds in Australia. Widespread around the Australian coast with less recorded in the south or inland. Gather in large flocks on the coast in sandy estuaries with tidal mudflats. Probes sand and	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.

					<p>mud for worms, bivalves, crustaceans, spiders, insects, seeds and shoots. Feed day and night. Feeding habits regulated by the tide.</p>	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CE	CE	M	<p>Occupies littoral and estuarine habitats, non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons on the coast. Forages on the edge of shallow waters and occasionally on exposed algal mats / waterweed. Roosts on shell or sand beaches, spits, islets on the coast or in wetlands, sometimes in salt marsh or on rocky shores.</p>	<p><b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. Two (2) ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site, located near coastline.</p>
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	M	<p>From the high Arctic this species migrates through the Americas to winter in southern South America. A slight deviation will lead to birds tracking down to Australia. They are found in coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, salt marshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains, and artificial wetlands. The species is usually found in coastal or near coastal habitats but occasionally found further inland. It prefers wetlands with open fringing mudflats and low, emergent or fringing vegetation, such as grass or samphire.</p>	<p><b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.</p>
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V	V	-	<p>Found in a large range of habitats grassy woodlands, riparian forests, heathland and pine plantations. Woodland areas dominated by she-oak Allocasuarina or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum Allocasuarina beneath Eucalypts, Corymbia or Angophora. Large old trees, usually eucalypts, are a vital for breeding, with hollows generally 10-20m above ground in vertical cavities. There have been occurrences where the species utilizes appropriate remnant woodlands of Allocasuarina and Casuarina for feeding purposes. Reliant on Allocasuarina and Casuarina seeds for food.</p>	<p><b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. 18 ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site, only within environmental reserves and conservation areas.</p>
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	V	V	M	<p>Usually feeds within sheltered sandy, shelly, or muddy coastal areas, as well as around large intertidal mudflats, sandbanks, saltmarshes, estuaries, coral reefs, rocky islands tidal lagoons and dunes near the coast. Usually roost on sand-spits and banks on beaches or in tidal lagoons and breed in open, dry, treeless, uncultivated areas up to 3,000 metres, including dried mud, silt and clay flats, hard salt pans overgrown with halophytic plants and rocky plains near mountains in desert or semi-desert.</p>	<p><b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. one (1) ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site within Daisy Hill Conservation Park.</p>

<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper	V	V	-	Found in eucalypt woodlands (including Box-Gum Woodland) and dry open forest of the inland slopes and plains inland of the Great Dividing Range; mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species; also found in mallee and River Red Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ) Forest bordering wetlands with an open understorey of acacias, saltbush, lignum, cumbungi and grasses; usually not found in woodlands with a dense shrub layer; fallen timber is an important habitat component for foraging; also recorded, though less commonly, in similar woodland habitats on the coastal ranges and plains.	<b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	-	-	M	Oriental Cuckoos inhabit open forests such as monsoon forests, wet sclerophyll forests, paperbark swamps and mangroves. They can be found around subtropical woodland near streams.	<b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. 13 ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site, predominately within reservoir areas and environmental reserves.
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's Fig-Parrot	CE	CE	-	Small parrot predominantly found in lowland rainforest but recorded in various rainforest types. Can also be found in sub-littoral mixed scrub, riparian corridors in woodland, open woodland and otherwise cleared land, and urbanised and agricultural areas with fig trees. Mainly feeds on figs but also seeds and occasionally, nectar and lichen. Nests are reported within subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest and also from ecotones between sclerophyll forest and subtropical rainforest. Distribution recorded from Gympie (potentially as far as Rockhampton) in the north to Richmond River in the south.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	E	E	-	The Red Goshawk occurs in coastal and sub-coastal areas in wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Riverine forests are also used frequently. Such habitats typically support high bird numbers and biodiversity, especially medium to large species, which the goshawk requires for prey. The Red Goshawk nests in large trees, frequently the tallest and most massive in a tall stand, and nest trees are invariably within one km of permanent water.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	V	V	-	Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, including the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, central Australia and Western Australia. It is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. The species is mainly found where annual	<b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.

rainfall is less than 500 mm, except when wet years are followed by drought, when the species might become marginally more widespread, although it is essentially confined to the arid and semi-arid zones at all times. Grey Falcons utilise old nests of other birds of prey and ravens, usually high in a living eucalypt near water or a watercourse. Its peak laying season is in late winter and early spring.

<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	-	V	M	<p>The species usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation. However, they can also occur in habitat with saline or brackish water, in modified or artificial wetlands, and in areas located close to humans or human activity. Smaller numbers inhabit drier habitat, including open woodlands and high-altitude grasslands or herblands, usually those being in proximity to surface water. They usually shelter during the day in small wetlands and tend to disperse after dusk to forage over larger areas.</p>	<p><b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but are considered sub-optimal. Over 20 records ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site, however primarily located within environmental reserves with sporadic occurrences in urban areas. The closest records are recorded approximately 3km in a cluster of approximately 7 records, all strictly within Tinglapa reservoir and Brisbane Koala Bushlands.</p>
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon	V	V	-	<p>Known to occur within South East and West Queensland, habitat requirements range from open-forest to woodland communities. Mostly dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species with patchy, tussock-grassy understories that support the subspecies' foraging and breeding requirements. Seasonal or permanent access to nearby water bodies or courses is required, with preference given to bare grounded, gently sloping water sources. Access is particularly important as breeding occurs generally within 1km of a suitable waterbody. Well-draining soils are a habitat requirement for nesting purposes. Diet is mainly comprised of seeds sourced from low vegetation.</p>	<p><b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.</p>
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V	V	-	<p>The painted honeyeater is the most specialised of Australia's honeyeaters. Its diet mainly consists of mistletoe fruits, but also includes nectar (from flowering mistletoe, eucalypts and possibly banksias) and arthropods, especially in the non-breeding season. Arthropods are an important dietary item provided to nestlings and for adults during the breeding season. The species inhabits mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum, box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands, acacia-dominated woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, callitris, and trees on farmland or gardens. The species prefers woodlands which contain a higher number of mature trees, as these host more mistletoes. It is more common in wider blocks of remnant woodland than</p>	<p><b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.</p>

					in narrower strips, although it breeds in quite narrow roadside strips if ample mistletoe fruit is available.	
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	V	V	M	Non-breeding migrant species known to occur in large numbers over the eastern Australia coastline and inland through Victoria, NSW and southern areas of QLD. They occur over most types of habitat, however are most often recorded above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest and fly below the canopy between trees or in clearings. When flying above farmland, they are more often recorded above partly cleared pasture, plantations or remnant vegetation at the edge of paddocks Migration occurs around October annually and residence in Australia until May-August. Spend majority of time in flight and roosts in trees amongst dense foliage in the canopy or in hollows.	<b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but is considered sub-optimal. Site holds minimal preferential roosting habitat. Numerous ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site, however records may be aerial.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	CE	-	Dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, suburban parks and gardens and flowering fruit trees. Breeds in Tasmania and migrates north to southeastern Australia. Key tree species utilized for foraging purposes include <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> and <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .	<b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	-	V	M	The species is known to frequent shallow water and exposed mudflats or sandflats, as well as the round ponds and channels of saltworks and sewage farms. Two important distributional areas have been identified between Broome and Port Headland and the Port McArthur tidal wetlands in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Outside of these two key range areas, Asian dowitchers are irregularly sighted in low numbers (often single birds) at widely dispersed locations on the northern and eastern Australian coastline.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	E	CE	M	Lives in Australia until it migrates annually to Russia and north-eastern China to breed. Feeds on intertidal mudflats. Diet consists of crabs and molluscs. Within Australia immature birds, which do not migrate move northward in winter.	<b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. Five (5) ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E	E	-	Mostly recorded in south-eastern Australia particularly in the Murray Darling Basin. In SE QLD it is known from Conondale Ranges and Clarence lowlands. Its range is only predicted in the Gold Coast to Sunshine Coast region. Prefers fringes of swamps, dams and marshlands where there is adequate cover of grasses, low scrub or open timber. Forages nocturnally	<b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. One (1) ALA records within a 10km radius approximately 7km from subject site.

					on mud-flats and in shallow water. Nests in scrapes in the ground lined with leaves and grasses.	
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V	V	-	Found in grassy eucalypt woodlands, including Box-Gum Woodlands and Snow Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> ) Woodlands. Often found in riparian areas (rivers and creeks), and sometimes in lightly wooded farmland. Nests are globular structures built either in the shrubby understorey, or higher up, especially under hawk's or raven's nests.	<b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. One (1) ALA records within a 10km radius approximately 8km from subject site.
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern	V	V	-	The species has been recorded in Queensland but is considered to be a vagrant, an occasional visitor or more likely, New Caledonian Fairy Tern individuals. Species nests above the high-water mark often in clear view of the water and on sites where the substrate is sandy and the vegetation low and sparse.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	-	E	M	The species frequents a variety of freshwater, marine, and artificial wetlands. Forages at the edge of wetlands, in soft mud on mudflats, in channels, or within shallows around the edge of waterbodies. These locations are often situated near or among mangroves or other sparse, emergent or fringing vegetation such as sedges or saltmarsh. Occasionally feeds amongst seagrass beds.	<b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. Five (5) ALA records within a 10km radius, predominately within Tingalpa Reservoir and environmental reserves.
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted Button-quail	V	V	-	Normally prefers drier low closed forests, including dry rainforests, vine forest and vine thickets, often in association with Hoop Pine. Understorey may be dense or sparse, but a deep, moist leaf-litter layer is important for foraging.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<b>Amphibians</b>						
<i>Litoria olongburensis</i>	Wallum Sedge Frog	V	-		Inhabits coastal ephemeral and semi-permanent swamps (pH < 5.5) with sedges, emergent reeds and/or ferns. The species can also be found around freshwater lakes and drainage lines on sandy, low nutrient soils in coastal wallum. In addition, species have been recorded a considerable distance from water in eucalypt forest, near wallum habitat. Confined to the coastal lowlands and sand islands of south east Queensland and New South Wales. Occurs from K'gari (Queensland), south to Woolgoolga (New South Wales). In Queensland, significant populations of <i>L. olongburensis</i> are known from Great Sandy and Moreton Island National Parks, Bribie Island and North Stradbroke Island.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Wallum habitat not found within subject site. One (1) ALA record within a 10km radius of subject site closer to coastline, approximately 9.5km from site.

Insects						
<i>Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</i>	Australian Fritillary	E	CE	-	Recorded in scattered locations across south-eastern Queensland and north-eastern New South Wales. The subspecies appears to have had a core distribution between Gympie in Queensland and Port Macquarie in NSW, although there are historical records which extend beyond this range. The subspecies has been recorded as far north as Mt Bellenden Ker in Queensland, and as far south as the Hunter Valley in NSW (Sands & New 2002). Reported to be abundant around Gympie at intervals between 1977 and 1994, and around Port Macquarie in 1977, 1985 and 1994.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
Mammals						
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	E	E	-	Found in moderately wooded habitats such as dry sclerophyll forest, tall open eucalypt forests, woodlands, and sub-alpine woodlands, edge of rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest. Roosts in caves, mines and abandoned bottle-shaped mud nests of Fairy Martins. In caves and mines, they tend to roost in twilight sections near entrance. Insectivorous but habits are poorly known. Fly relatively slowly, direct and maneuverable, low to ground or 6-10m above ground.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat and roosting requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll	-	E	-	Nocturnal and crepuscular species naturally occurs in Queensland and interstate. Found in abundance in hilly or rocky areas close to permanent water and makes its dens in rock crevices, tree holes or occasionally termite mounds. Quolls are likely to disappear in areas where less than 50-70% woodland remains within a 4km radius.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat or rocky outcrops not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spot-tailed Quoll	E	E	-	Distribution is largely fragmented, distributed mainly in coastal areas and adjacent ranges throughout south-eastern Australia, in densely vegetated areas. Habitat preference pertains mainly to mature wet forest habitat (especially where annual rainfall is generally 600mm/year), unlogged or forests that have experienced limited disturbance. Owing to nocturnal tendencies, suitable den sites (hollow logs, tree hollows or caves) are required for daytime resting. Small mammals, insects, frogs, fish, plant material and birds form the basis of food requirements, alongside the need for relatively intact vegetation for foraging purposes.	<b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but considered sub-optimal. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.

<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	-	V	-	Roosts in caves, tunnels and deep fissures in rock walls. Colonial but generally in only small numbers. Distributed widely but in patchy configuration with extant QLD populations known in North Western QLD south of the Gulf Of Carpentaria, Cape York, the wet and dry tropics and the central QLD coastal and hinterland regions.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat and roosting requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider	E	E	-	Wide range of habitats including tall open woodland, eucalypt forests and low woodlands. Locally common in wet sclerophyll forests on the ranges and coastal plains. The species prefers high elevation and moist eucalypt forests. Diet primarily consists of eucalyptus foliage and prefers leaves with high levels of foliar nutrients Spotted ( <i>C. citriodora</i> ) and Red Forest gums ( <i>E. tereticornis</i> ).	<b>LOW</b> – Some habitats requirements located on site but is considered sub-optimal, as limited feed trees located on site. Approximately 20 ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider	V	V	-	Moist and dry mature eucalypt forest and woodland, dry sclerophyll open forest containing smooth barked eucalypts that shed their bark in strips, has a moderate rainfall (650-1200 mm). Tree hollows, diversity of winter-flowering and suitable sap-feeding eucalypt species required. Large territory. Diet primarily consists of plant and insect exudates (eucalypt sap, nectar, honeydew and manna). Spotted gum ( <i>C. citriodora</i> ), forest red gum ( <i>E. tereticornis</i> ) and the locally occurring grey gum ( <i>E. propinqua</i> ) are preferable species.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat and roosting requirements not found within subject site. One (1) ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site, approximately 6km away.
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo	V	V	-	Occurs across a range of vegetation types from subtropical and warm temperate rainforest through tall open forest with dense understory to dense coastal heaths. Requires thick groundcover for protection and nesting material and prefers light for foraging. The home range size of the long-nosed potoroo varies from 2-5 ha, and it is often influenced by habitat quality.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat and roosting requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	V	V	-	Fragmented distribution across QLD with habitat preference to open heathlands, woodlands and forests with heathland understory and vegetated sand dunes.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat and roosting requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<b>Reptiles</b>						
<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	-	V	-	Poorly known ecology. Burrowing lizard found in moist layered forest, closed forest and tall open forest (Cogger 1992). Soil type appears important – rich dark or loamy basaltic soils (SFNSW 1994). Also recorded in closed forest on silica dunes, coastal eucalypt woodlands on sand, and in logged forest with tall softwood regrowth. Usually found under leaf litter,	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.

					moist rotting logs, or loose friable soil. Feeds on soil invertebrates, mainly worms (NSW NPWS 2000). Recorded in south-east QLD, north-eastern NSW and in the Greater Brisbane Region restricted to Tambourine Mountain rainforest.	
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Adorned Delma	V	V	-	Normally inhabits eucalypt dominated woodland and open forest where it is associated with suitable micro-habitats (exposed rocky outcrops). The ground cover is predominantly native grasses, such as Kangaroo Grass ( <i>Themeda triandra</i> ), Barbed-wire Grass ( <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> ), Wiregrass ( <i>Aristida</i> sp.) and Lomandra ( <i>Lomandra</i> sp.).	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements (rocky outcrops) not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's Snake	V	V	-	Found in open forest, particularly brigalow <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> forest and woodland growing on floodplains of deep-cracking black clay and clay loam soils. Little is known about this species though it is thought to be uncommon within its limited range. The distribution of this species is associated with the “Brigalow ( <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant).	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site and not in geographical range. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	Grey Snake	E	E	-	In Queensland, the grey snake has a broader and more dispersed distribution, with most records along the Macintyre and Condamine Rivers and associated floodplains of the southern Brigalow Belt from Goondiwindi and Dalby west to Glenmorgan, on the Darling Downs and western Lockyer Valley, near Rockhampton on the central Queensland coast, and on the Darling Riverine Plains near Currawinya in south-western Queensland. The elevations of occurrence records range from 70 m above sea level in the Lowbidgee region to 540 m on elevated floodplains near Toowoomba in Queensland.	<b>UNLIKELY</b> – Habitat requirements not found within subject site. No ALA records within a 10km radius of subject site.

### Flora Subject Species Likelihood of Occurrence

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	EPBC Status	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Hairy-joint Grass	V	V	It is found in or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forests, often near creeks or swamps, as well as woodland (Queensland Herbarium, 2011). In the South-East Queensland Bioregion, <i>A. hispidus</i> has also been recorded growing around freshwater springs on coastal foreshore dunes, in shaded small gullies, on creek banks, and on sandy alluvium in creek beds in open forests, and also with bog mosses in mound springs (Queensland Herbarium, 2011).	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i>	Three-leaved Bosistoa	-	V	<i>Bosistoa transversa</i> grows in wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up to 300 m in altitude. Associated vegetation includes <i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i> , <i>Syzygium hodgkinsoniae</i> , <i>Endiandra pubens</i> , <i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i> , <i>Acmena ingens</i> , <i>Diploglottis australis</i> and <i>Diospyros mabacea</i> .	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>
<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i>	Native Jute	E	E	The Native Jute occurs in the ecotone of wet sclerophyll forest and dry to dry-subtropical rainforest (e.g. araucarian microphyll vine forest), and in Hoop Pine ( <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> ) plantations. It often occurs on hill crests, exposed slopes, ridges or upper slopes of hilly terrain on south or south-east aspect. It also occurs on sheltered slopes, gullies and on lower slopes, depending on the topographic position of the sclerophyll-rainforest margin.	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless Tongue-orchid	V	V	The Leafless Tongue-orchid does not appear to have well defined habitat preferences and is known from a range of communities, including swamp-heath and woodland. Larger populations typically occur in woodland dominated by Scribbly Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i> ), Silvertop Ash ( <i>E. sieberi</i> ), Red Bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> ) and Black Sheoak ( <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> ). In Queensland, Leafless Tongue-orchid is known from a single plant near the village of Tinnanbar and four additional coastal populations north of the Glasshouse Mountains to Tin Can Bay. The Queensland populations have been recorded from sandy Heathland.	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	V	V	Occurs at 20 to 550 m elevation. Recorded in a variety of rainforest types including vine thicket and dry rainforest. Occurs on hillsides, mountain tops, lower slopes of valleys, stream beds and along riverbanks. Grows in a variety of soil types (Queensland Herbarium, 2012).	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>
<i>Endiandra floydii</i>	Floyd's Walnut	E	E	A small tree to 15 m tall, Floyd's Walnut typically grow in warm temperate, subtropical rainforest or wet sclerophyll forest with Brush Box overstorey, and in Camphor Laurel forests. The species can occur in disturbed and regrowth sites and generally prefers sheltered locations, however it has been recorded on ridgelines, slopes, gullies and creek flats. Typically found in the Burringbar-Conondale Ranges in Queensland.	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	Rough-shelled Bush Nut	V	V	A rare species that generally occurs in subtropical rainforest and complex notophyll vineforest, at the margins of these forests and in mixed sclerophyll forest. It occurs in restricted habitat, growing on moderate to steep hillslopes on alluvial soils at well-drained sites. Vegetation associated with Rough-shelled Bush Nut include: very tall mixed sclerophyll-simple notophyll vineforest along riparian zones involving Tallow-wood ( <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> ), Queensland Brush Box ( <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> ) and Turpentine ( <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ); very tall open forest with regenerating complex notophyll vineforest understorey involving Tallow-wood and Queensland Brush Box; complex notophyll vineforest; simple-complex notophyll rainforest involving Lilly Pilly ( <i>Acmena smithii</i> ), Hairy Acronychia ( <i>Acronychia pubescens</i> ), Jackwood ( <i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i> ), Sandpaper Fig ( <i>Ficus coronata</i> ) and Rose Apple ( <i>Syzygium moorei</i> ).	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>
<i>Notelaea lloydii</i>	Lloyd's Olive	V	V	<i>Notelaea lloydii</i> is endemic to south-east Queensland between Mt Brisbane, near Somerset Dam, to just south of Beaudesert and as far west as Mt Berryman near Laidley, a range of	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>

approximately 120 km, with an area of occupancy of approximately 3700 km<sup>2</sup>. It commonly occurs in open eucalypt forest, often near the margins of vine thickets, vine forests and softwood scrub at altitudes between 80 and 480 m. It is usually found on stony, shallow and rocky soils derived from sandstone or acid volcanic rocks, often on steep slopes, or near drainage lines.

<i>Persicaria elatior</i>	Knotweed	V	V	Knotweed normally grows in damp places, including: coastal with swampy areas (Quinn et al. 1995); along watercourses, streams and lakes (NSW DECCW 2005); swamp forest (NSW DECCW 2005); disturbed areas (NSW DECCW 2005). Associated species include <i>Melaleuca linearifolia</i> , <i>M. quinquenervia</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Casuarina glauca</i> , <i>Corymbia maculata</i> , <i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> and <i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> (NSW undated; Quinn et al. 1995).	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>
<i>Phaius australis</i>	Lesser Swamp-orchid	E	E	Grows in areas where soils are almost always damp, but not flooded for lengthy periods. Sands are generally the underlying soil type. <i>P. australis</i> are usually found in coastal habitats between swamps and forests or in suitable areas further inland. This includes swampy sclerophyll forest dominated by melaleucas, swampy forest that often have sclerophyll emergents, or fringing open forest and melaleuca swamp forest associated with rainforest species. <i>P. australis</i> has also been recorded in wallum, sedgeland, rainforest and closed forest. They often grow in deep shade, but can also occur in full sun. This species occurs at higher altitudes in northern Queensland.	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>
<i>Planchonella eerwah</i>	Shiny-leaved Condo	-	E	The species grows in subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest and Hoop Pine ( <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> ) vine scrub (Forster et al. 1991; Hauser & Blok 1998; Leigh et al. 1984; Williams et al. 1984). All known areas in which the Shiny-leaved Condo occurs are warm and subtropical with an annual rainfall of between 650–1000 mm. Sixty percent of the annual rain falls in the summer months (Wiley et al. 1999).	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub Turpentine	CE	CE	The habitat of <i>R. rubescens</i> is likely to include the following vegetation classes: Subtropical Rainforests, Northern Warm Temperate Rainforests, Littoral Rainforest, North Coast Wet Sclerophyll Forests, Northern Hinterland WSF, Northern Escarpment WSF, Southern Lowland WSF, and probably the northern patches of South Coast WSF and Southern Escarpment WSF, and perhaps easterly patches of Northern Tableland WSF. It may also occur as a pioneer in adjacent areas of dry sclerophyll and grassy woodland associations (Keith 2004; Floyd 2008).	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	Native Guava	CE	CE	The habitat of <i>R. psidioides</i> is likely to include the following vegetation types: Subtropical Rainforests, Warm Temperate Rainforests, Littoral Rainforest, and Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Keith 2004; Floyd 2008). The species may be found in the adjoining margins of sclerophyll vegetation associated with any of these rainforest formations.	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>	Quassia	V	V	Commonly occurs in lowland rainforest often with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> or on rainforest margins, but it can also be found in other forest types, such as open forest and woodland, it is commonly found in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses up to 510 m altitude. Commonly associated trees in the open forest and woodlands include spotted gum ( <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ), grey gum ( <i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i> ), white mahogany ( <i>E. acmenoides</i> ), forest red gum ( <i>E. tereticornis</i> ), pink bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ), ironbark ( <i>E. siderophloia</i> ), gum topped box ( <i>E. moluccana</i> ), Gympie messmate ( <i>E. cloeziana</i> ) and broad-leaved ironbark ( <i>E. fibrosa</i> ).	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	V	V	Grows in grassland or woodland, often in damp sites. Examples of associated vegetation includes: open woodland with <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>E. tindaliae</i> on skeletal soils; on heavy alluvium soil in grassy <i>E. populnea</i> woodland; on black cracking clay in grassland of <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> ; and grassland dominated by <i>Themeda triandra</i> and <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> on basaltic, rocky soils.	<b>NOT PRESENT</b>



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