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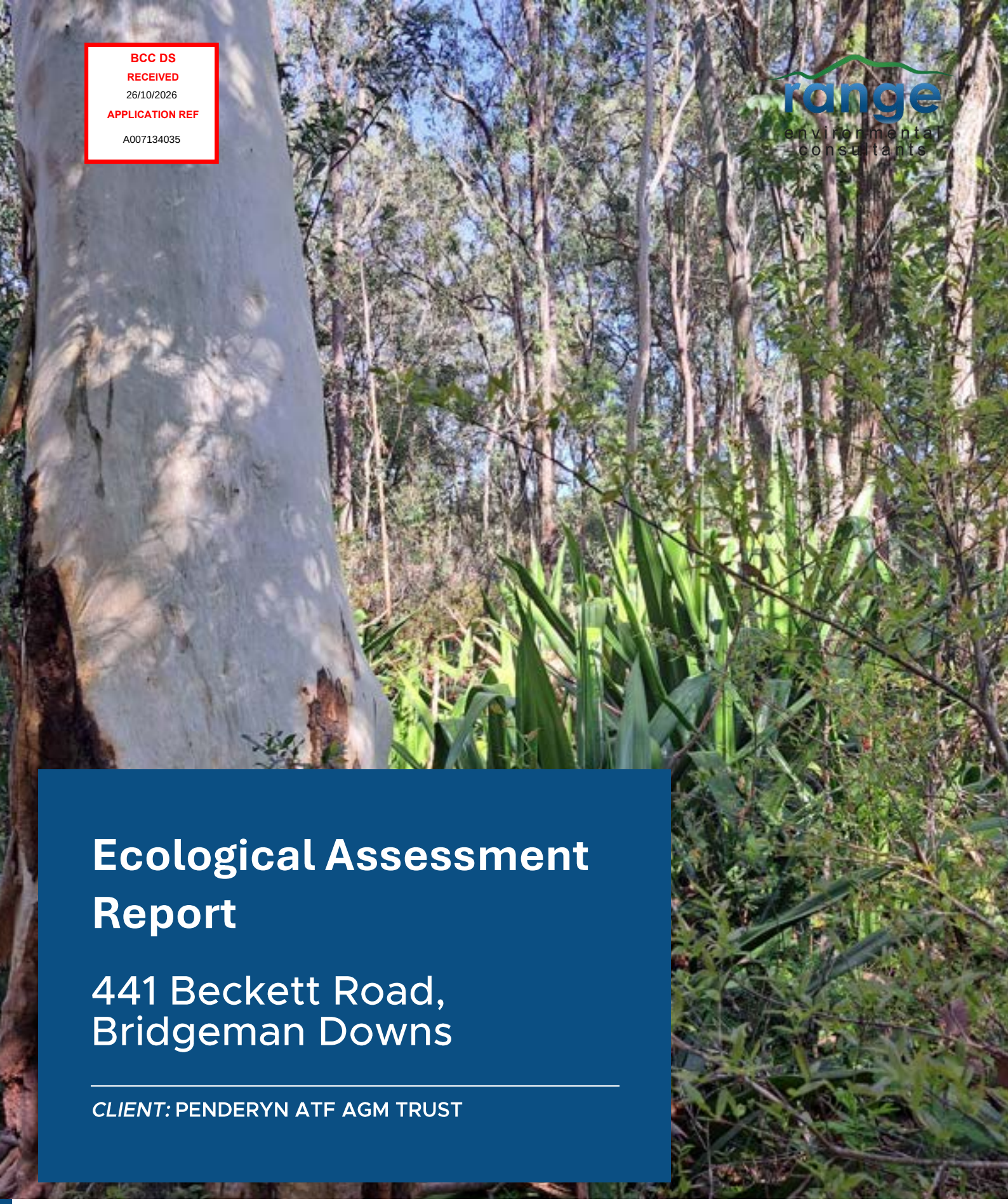

Ecological Assessment Report

441 Beckett Road, Bridgeman Downs

CLIENT: PENDERYN ATF AGM TRUST

PROJECT NO.	**J003043**
STATUS	**FINAL**
DATE	**23/10/2026**
VERSION	**5**

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Document Control

Version	Purpose	Lead Author	Reviewer	Approved by	Date
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2.	Draft Report (client issue)	MJW	WG	WG	9/10/2026
3.	Final Report	MJW	WG	WG	9/10/2026
4.	Final Report (client comments)	MJW	WG	WG	20/10/2026
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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Range Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (Range Environmental) was engaged by Penderyn ATF AGM Trust to prepare an Ecological Assessment Report to support a development application for reconfiguring a lot (1 into 21 lots and new road, access easement, and drainage reserve) for a property located at 441 Beckett Road, Bridgeman Downs (hereafter referred to as 'the site') (Figure 1). The site is formally described as Lot 8 on Plan SP227436.

This Ecological Assessment Report is provided as a supporting document for assessment by the State Assessment Referral Agency (SARA) under State Code 25 (development in SEQ koala habitat areas) and Brisbane City Council (BCC) under the Biodiversity Overlay Code of the BCC City Plan 2014.

It is noted that the SARA have previously approved clearing of mapped SEQ koala habitat at the site (subject to conditions) in association with development approval 2602-50712 SDA dated 23 April 2026. In association with this application, which is to be referred to the SARA for development within SEQ koala habitat areas, no further approval for clearing of SEQ koala habitat areas is sought; however, based on previous advice from the SARA, the presence of the koala habitat area mapping over the site requires the referral of the subject Reconfiguring a Lot (RaL) application to the SARA. In association with this referral, the imposition of the SARA conditions relating to koala exclusion fencing is sought.

1.2 Objectives and Scope

The objective of the assessment was to evaluate the ecological features and values across the site to determine the potential impacts from the proposed development and provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise identified ecological impacts. This report documents the results of the assessment and addresses relevant Commonwealth, State, and Local legislative requirements. The scope of works included:

- A review of Commonwealth, State, and Local regulatory mapping and database records.
- A site assessment for in-situ confirmation of relevant regulatory trigger mapped extents and assessment of the presence, or otherwise, of ecological features and values within or adjoining the site.
- Preparation of an assessment of likelihood of occurrence for threatened species presence within the site.
- Identification of any existing impacts or threatening processes for identified ecological features and values.
- A review and assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on identified ecological features and values.
- Determination of mitigation and management strategies (where required) to avoid or reduce identified impacts.
- Address relevant Commonwealth, State, and Local Government legislative requirements.
- A whole of site tree survey of non-juvenile koala habitat trees and other native species.
- Provision of recommendations to be enacted prior to and during development works.

1.3 Site Context and Proposed Development

The site is located at 441 Beckett Road, Bridgeman Downs (formally described as Lot 8 SP227436) (Figure 1). The local area is predominately comprised of residential development, with Albany Creek Memorial Park and Darien Street Park occurring to the north-west and west of the site respectively.

The site is currently comprised of a residential dwelling and ancillary structures with an associated maintained lawn area. The remainder of the site contains a mature canopy layer with invasive shrub and understorey layers.

The proposed development will involve the creation of 21 residential lots, a drainage reserve, new road, and an access easement and is proposed to include vegetation clearing across the extent of the site (Figure 2). In consideration of this, an Ecological Structure Plan has been provided at Appendix A as a supporting document to articulate proposed environmental areas and corridors within the local area which ensure this ecological function is maintained within the local area, allowing for whole of site clearing at the proposed development site.

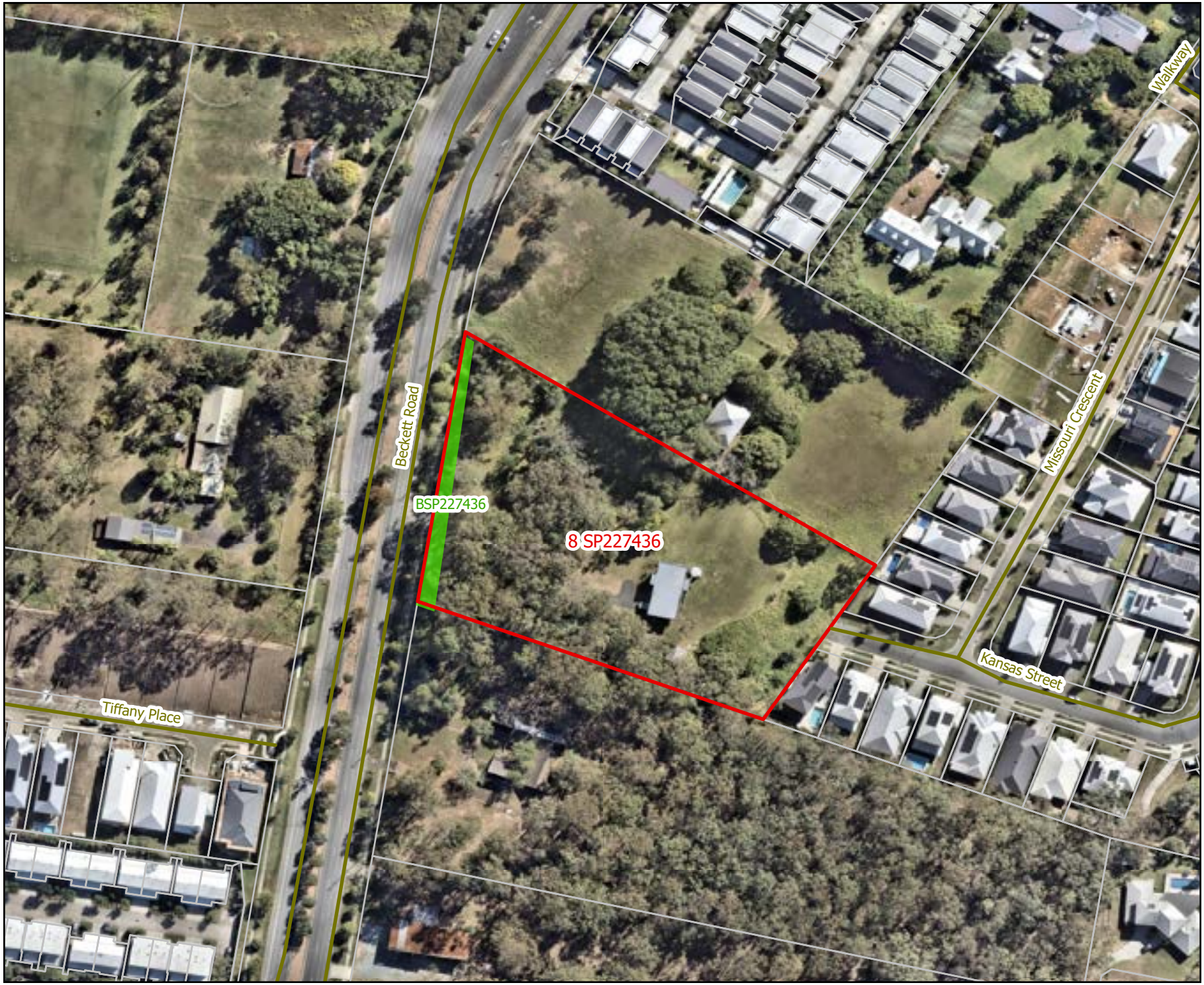

Figure 1
Site Locality

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 21/08/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 21/08/2026

Metres
0 23 46

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Easement parcel

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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Figure 2 Proposed Development

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 15/10/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 15/10/2026

Metres
0 10 20

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Residential lot
- Drainage reserve
- New road
- Access easement
- Vegetation clearing area

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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2 Methods

2.1 Desktop Assessment and Legislative Review

A desktop assessment was undertaken to review and confirm Commonwealth, State, and Local Government environmental mapping and databases that affect the site. The following legislation, associated triggers, and databases were reviewed:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Commonwealth):
  - Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) report as issued by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).
- *Planning Act 2016* (Qld) and Planning Regulation 2017 (Qld):
  - Development Assessment Mapping System (DAMS) provided by the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP) to review mapping under the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) (Qld):
  - Regulated Vegetation Management Map as issued by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD).
  - Vegetation Management Report (DNRMMRRD).
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) (Qld):
  - Wildlife Online Extract issued by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI), for a search radius of 5 km from the approximate centre of the site (-27.3578, 152.9938).
  - Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map issued by the DETSI.
  - Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 (NC Koala Plan) – Koala Habitat District Map.
- State Planning Policy (SPP) mapping for Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES).
- BCC City Plan 2014 (v36).

A copy of the obtained search results is provided at Appendix A.

2.2 Field Assessment

2.2.1 Ecological Assessment

A diurnal field assessment of the site was conducted by an ecologist on 4-5 November 2025. The following data was collected during the survey:

- The floristic structure, composition, and condition of vegetation communities located within the site.
- Opportunistic observations of fauna encountered throughout the site.
- Ecological features, such as fauna habitat values, within the site and assessing the potential for threatened flora and fauna species to utilise habitat at the site.
- The ecological function of the site and surrounds.

A Samsung Galaxy Pro 4, paired with ArcGIS Field Maps Global Positioning System (GPS), was used to delineate the extent of vegetation communities within the site and record flora and fauna species encountered. Whilst no

targeted fauna surveys, other than the koala census, were conducted, opportunistic observations were recorded during the field survey. The koala census was conducted to determine potential use, or evidence of use (i.e., scats) within the site.

Captured data was validated, mapped, and assessed using a geographical information system, whereby the development footprint and observed features and extents were overlaid on the relevant regulatory mapping (GDA2020).

2.2.2 Tree Survey

The field survey included the identification and mapping of all native vegetation (trees) within the site as per the requirements of the BCC City Plan 2014 SC6.3 Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy. This included an initial survey undertaken by Range Environmental on 4-5 November 2025 which included the collection of the following data for each tree:

- A generated identification number.
- Location (GPS location).
- Species (scientific name and common name).
- Height.
- Diameter of the tree at 1.3m above the ground.
- Habitat features including scratch marks, hollows, nests, arboreal termitaria, and scats.
- Evidence of koala usage (presence/absence and scats).

Following collection of field data, further data was generated, including:

- Structural root zone.
- Tree species utility for koala (as per Spatial modelling for koalas in South East Queensland (DES, 2020)).
- Determination as a NJKHT.
- A secondary survey was then undertaken by a Senior Landscape Architect/Arborist (AQF5) at JFP Urban Consultants in August 2026 which included the collection of the following data for each tree: A generated identification number.
- Location (GPS location).
- Species (scientific name and common name).
- Diameter of the tree at 1.3m above the ground.
- Height.
- Spread.
- Habitat features including scratch marks, hollows, nests, arboreal termitaria, and scats.
- Health of the tree.
- Structure.
- Status.
- Stability.

Data collected during both surveys was then collated into one super data set. A copy of the collated collected tree survey data is provided at Appendix C.

2.2.3 Koala Utilisation Assessment

An on-site koala census was conducted. It is acknowledged that limitations with presence/absence surveys include limits in capturing animals or where low densities are present. In addition, limitations of koala scratches include detection only on smooth barked trees and difficulty in aging scratches. It is also not possible to determine abundance from scratches given potential reuse of the same tree or area by a single koala.

2.3 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessments

Threatened flora and fauna species identified in the desktop review were assessed for their likelihood of occurrence within the site. This assessment considered the species' distribution, habitat requirements, and historical records in proximity to the site as well as observations and evidence of occurrence, habitat suitability, threats, and on-site conditions identified during the field survey.

The likelihood of occurrence of threatened species was based on the following criteria:

- Known to occur: species was recorded during the field survey.
- Likely to occur: suitable habitat to support the species is present and the species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent.
- Possible occurrence: the site is within the species' known distribution and suitable habitat to support the species is present; however,
    - The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent; and/or
    - Suitable habitat is degraded or of limited extent, thereby reducing the likelihood of the species' occurrence.
- Unlikely to occur: the site does not comprise suitable habitat for the species or is outside of the species' known distribution.

For fauna species assessed as known or likely to occur, the site was categorised as containing:

- Core habitat where suitable habitat/microhabitat was present that comprised suitable breeding places, habitat connectivity, and access to foraging resources. Removal of core habitat is likely to cause a decline in the local population of the species.
- General habitat where habitat is limited to a movement corridor by transient individuals, used intermittently or seasonally by foraging individuals, and/or lacks suitable breeding places for the species. Removal of general habitat is unlikely to affect the species' local population.

2.4 Survey Limitations

Ecological surveys have a range of inherent limitations associated with seasonal timing of the survey, variable climate conditions, and species' behaviour. As such, the survey conducted only represents a "snapshot" in time and may not provide a true indication of presence or absence of flora and fauna species within the site. In light of the identified limitations, precautionary principles were applied to assume presence where necessary for impact assessment purposes.

3 Results

3.1 Desktop Assessment and Legislative Review

3.1.1 Commonwealth Legislative Considerations

The EPBC Act protects the environment in relation to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) which include:

- World Heritage properties.
- National Heritage properties.
- Wetlands of International Importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention).
- Listed threatened species and ecological communities.
- Migratory species protected under international agreements.
- Commonwealth marine areas.
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.
- Nuclear actions.

Under the EPBC Act, if a development proposal involves an action that is likely to result in a significant impact on a MNES, the proposal must be referred to the DCCEEW. When an EPBC referral for a development proposal is submitted, DCCEEW provides a determination as to whether the project is considered a Controlled Action or Not a Controlled Action.

A PMST report, developed by the DCCEEW, was generated to identify MNES that are predicted to occur within 5 km of the site (the search results have been included at Appendix A). The report identified that the following MNES have the potential to occur within a 5 km radius of the site:

- Five (5) Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs).
- A total of 82 threatened species, including:
    - 18 flora species.
    - 36 birds.
    - One (1) fish.
    - Two (2) frogs.
    - One (1) insect.
    - 12 mammals.
    - Ten (10) reptiles.
    - Two (2) sharks.

The PMST report also identified numerous marine species; however, these species have not been considered in this assessment as the site is located approximately 14km from the east coast.

Likelihood of occurrence assessments were conducted for fauna and flora identified within the PMST report and which have been recorded as occurring within 5km of the site in the Wildnet database (Appendix D and Appendix E).

3.1.2 State Legislative Considerations

3.1.2.1 *Planning Act 2016*

The *Planning Act 2016* mandates the framework of planning instruments and processes for development assessment whilst incorporating the regulatory requirements of other Queensland environmental statutory legislation (e.g., VM Act, *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*, *Fisheries Act 1994*).

Supporting legislation termed 'categorising instruments' (i.e. Planning Regulation 2017) set out the triggers, thresholds, and planning rules for development proposals and include:

- The categorisation of development.
- Categories of assessment for assessable development.
- 'Assessment benchmarks' which describe and label the matters that assessable development must be assessed against.

3.1.2.2 State Development Assessment Provisions

SDAP mapping for the site shows that it is affected by the following mapped areas (Figure 3):

- Native vegetation clearing – Category B area on the regulated vegetation management map containing endangered regional ecosystems and essential habitat.
- Koala habitat in SEQ region – Core koala habitat area.

The site is not affected by mapped fish habitat areas, wetland protection areas, or coastal protection areas.

The proposed development will include clearing of all vegetation at the site. Impacts to SDAP matters are discussed at Section 6.

3.1.2.3 State Planning Policy (State Interest – Biodiversity)

SPP mapping shows that the site is affected by the following mapped areas of MSES (Figure 4):

- Regulated vegetation (essential habitat).
- Regulated vegetation (category B).
- Wildlife habitat (koala habitat areas – core).
- Wildlife habitat (endangered or vulnerable).

The proposed development will include clearing of all vegetation at the site. Detailed discussion of impacts to biodiversity matters and assessment of legislative compliance is provided at Section 6.



Figure 3
SDAP Mapping

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 21/08/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 21/08/2026

0 10 20 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Site boundary
- Category B
- Essential habitat
- Core koala habitat area

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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Figure 4
SPP Mapping

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 21/08/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 21/08/2026

0 10 20 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Site boundary
- MSES - Regulated vegetation (category B)
- MSES - Regulated vegetation (essential habitat)
- MSES - Wildlife habitat (koala habitat areas - core)
- MSES - Wildlife habitat (endangered or vulnerable)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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3.1.2.4 *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

The southern portion of the site is classified as Category B (remnant) vegetation, with the remainder of the site classified as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation (Figure 5). The site contains mapped Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.5.3.

Vegetation at the site was assessed as containing species consistent with the mapped RE at the site, with species including Narrow-leaved scribbly gum (*Eucalyptus racemosa*), Pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*), Grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*), Swamp paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), and Swamp box (*Lophostemon suaveolens*) present. However, the site was degraded due to high densities of invasive species, including Lantana (*Lantana camara)*.

The description of the mapped RE at the site has been included at Table 1.

Table 1 Description of the Regional Ecosystem at the site

Regional Ecosystem	12.5.3	**Conservation Status**	Endangered
Description	*Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa* woodland with *Corymbia intermedia, E. siderophloia* +/- *E. tindaliae, E. resinifera, E. pilularis, E. microcorys, Angophora leiocarpa. Melaleuca quinquenervia* is often a prominent feature of lower slopes. Minor patches (<1ha) dominated by *Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata* sometimes occur. Occurs on complex of remnant Tertiary surfaces +/- Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9g). Vegetation communities in this regional ecosystem include: 12.5.3a: Mixed woodland to open forest usually containing *Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa* and at least a presence of *Eucalyptus seeana*. Other commonly associated species include *Angophora leiocarpa, E. siderophloia, E. microcorys, C. citriodora subsp. variegata* and *Lophostemon suaveolens*. Occurs on complex of remnant Tertiary surfaces +/- Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9g).		

The information above was sourced from the Queensland Herbarium (2024) Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD). Version 13.1 (May 2024) (DESI: Brisbane).

3.1.2.5 *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

A Wildnet extract was obtained to identify the confirmed recorded presence of threatened flora and fauna species within a 5 km radius of the site (Appendix A). The extract listed:

- Three (3) flora species.
- One (1) frog.
- Seven (7) birds.
- Five (5) mammals.
- Two (2) reptiles.

To determine potential presence within the site, a likelihood of occurrence assessment has been conducted for these species (Appendix D and Appendix E).

A review of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map identified that the site does not contain a High-Risk Area (Figure 6).

The site is within Koala District A. As such, prescribed requirements under Sections 10 and 11 of the NC Koala Plan must be met when clearing koala habitat at the site.



Figure 5
Regulated Vegetation and Regional Ecosystems

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 21/08/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 21/08/2026

0 10 20 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Site boundary
- Category A or B area containing endangered
- Non remnant

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Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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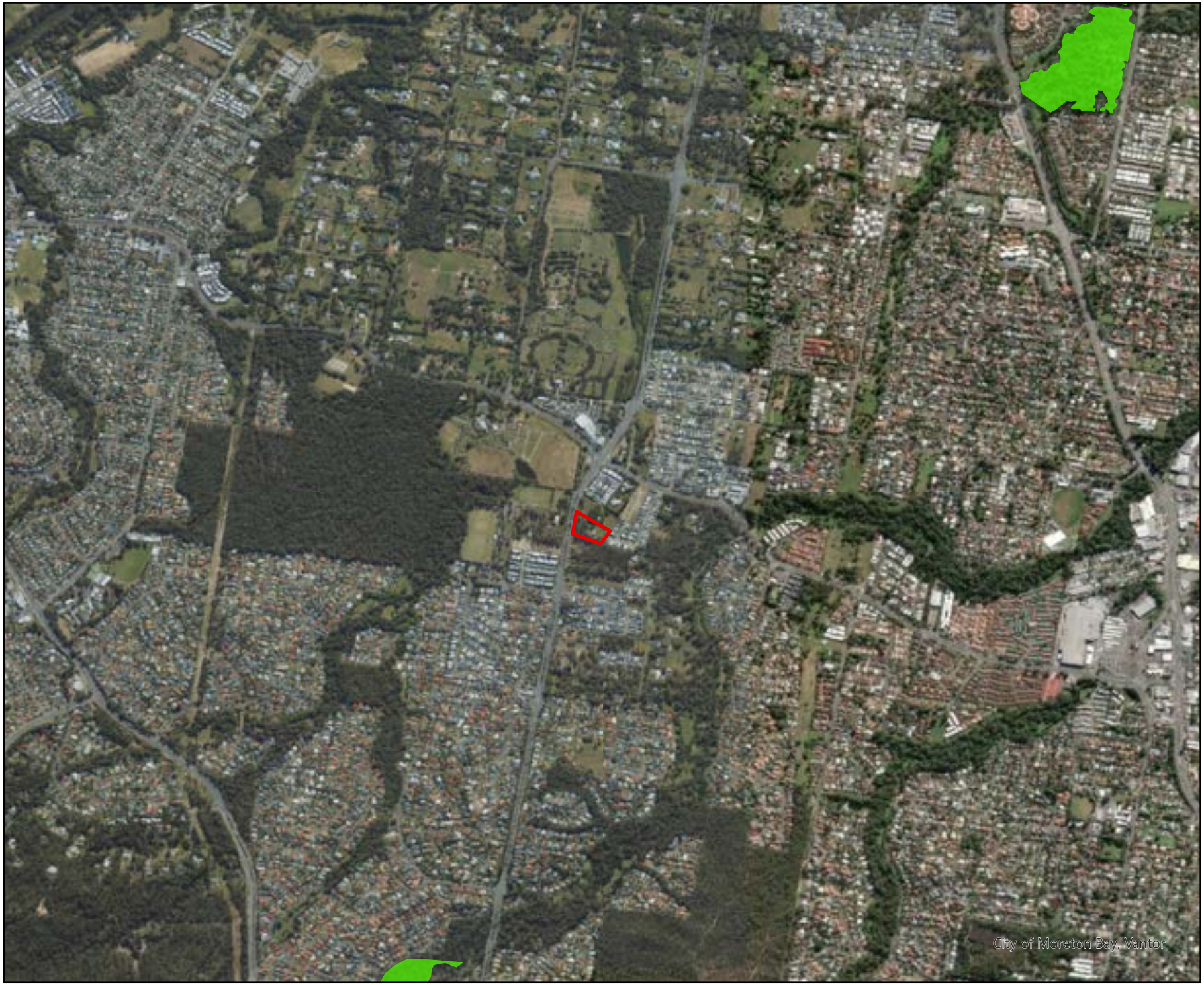

Figure 6
Protected Plants Trigger Map

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 19/01/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 19/01/2026

Metres
0 280 560

Legend

- Site boundary
- Protected Plants Trigger Map

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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3.1.3 Local Legislative Considerations

The site is located within the BCC local government area and is subject to the BCC City Plan 2014 (v36). Mapped ecological matters within the site include (Figure 7):

- General ecological significance sub-category.
- Matters of state environmental significance (MSES) sub-category.



Figure 7
BCC Biodiversity Areas Overlay

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 21/08/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 21/08/2026

Metres
0 10 20

Legend

- Site boundary
- Biodiversity area (General ecological significance)
- Matters of state environmental significance areas

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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3.2 Field Assessment

For ease of reading, the scientific name of each species has only been mentioned in the first instance where that species is described in the text.

A complete species list of flora species recorded within the site is provided at Appendix F.

3.2.1 Vegetation Communities and Regional Ecosystems

The site comprises mapped remnant vegetation with species consistent with the mapped regulated vegetation RE (12.5.3).

The field survey identified three (3) vegetation communities within the site (Figure 7):

- Vegetation Community 1 (VC1) – dominated by planted invasive species in the canopy and understorey layers and an invasive groundcover layer.
- Vegetation Community 2 (VC2) – native canopy dominated by Small-fruited grey gum (*Eucalyptus propinqua*) and Pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*) with associated Brown salwood (*Acacia disparrima*) in the understorey and an invasive groundcover layer.
- Vegetation Community 3 (VC3) – native canopy dominated by Pink bloodwood and Swamp paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) with associated Brown salwood in the understorey and an invasive groundcover layer.

3.2.1.1 Vegetation Community 1

The eastern portion of the site consisted predominately of planted invasive species in the canopy and understorey layers and an invasive groundcover layer.

The canopy layer consisted of Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Mango (*Mangifera indica*), Port Jackson fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*), Chinese elm (*Celtis sinensis*), and Poinciana (*Delonix regia*).

The understorey contained Queen palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*), Brown salwood, Native banana (*Musa acuminata*), Tangerine (*Citrus reticulata*), Ivorywood (*Siphonodon australis*), Avocado (*Persea americana*), Silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*), and Peach (*Prunus persica*).

The shrub layer consisted of Brazilian cherry tree (*Eugenia uniflora*), Easter cassia (*Senna pendula*), Mickey-Mouse plant (*Ochna serrulata*), Swiss cheese plant (*Monstera deliciosa*), and Lantana (*Lantana camara*).

Groundcover consisted predominately of Liverseed grass (*Urochloa panicoides*) and invasive species including Ground asparagus (*Asparagus aethiopicus*), Giant devil's fig (*Solanum chrysotrichum*), Arabian coffee (*Coffea arabica*), Ornamental asparagus (*Asparagus africanus*), Blue billygoat weed (*Ageratum houstonianum*), and Mother-in-law's tongue (*Sansevieria trifasciata*). Planted species including Spider plant (*Chlorophytum comosum*) and Copperleaf (*Acalypha wilkesiana*) and native species including Fishbone fern (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*), Basket fern (*Drynaria rigidula*), Little ironweed (*Cyanthillium cinereum*), and Native geranium (*Geranium solanderi*) also occurred. Climbing species were also observed as groundcover including Gotu kola (*Centella asiatica*) and Creeping Cinderella weed (*Calyptocarpus vialis*).



Photograph 1 VC1 – scattered canopy and understorey species with a groundcover layer dominated by Liverseed grass

3.2.1.2 Vegetation Community 2

The western portion of the site consisted of native canopy and understorey and an invasive groundcover layer.

The canopy layer was dominated by Small-fruited grey gum, Pink bloodwood, and Narrow-leaved scribbly gum (*Eucalyptus racemosa*) with associated Rough barked apple (*Angophora woodsiana*), Brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*), Swamp paperbark, Grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*), Black she-oak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*), and Swamp mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*). Cadaghi (*Corymbia torelliana*), Chinese elm, Camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Jacaranda, Mango, and Bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) also occurred in the canopy layer.

The understorey contained Brown salwood, Silky oak, Cheese tree (*Glochidion ferdinandi*), Weeping bottlebrush (*Melaleuca viminalis*), Crow's ash (*Flindersia australis*), Queen palm, Macadamia nut (*Macadamia integrifolia*), Port Jackson fig, Frangipani (*Plumeria rubra*), Flame tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*), White cedar (*Melia azedarach*), Golden cane palm (*Dypsis lutescens*), Red cedar (*Toona ciliata*), and Piccabeen palm (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*).

A scattered shrub layer of Easter cassia, Mickey-Mouse plant, Pygmy date palm (*Phoenix roebelenii*), Suriname stickpea (*Calliandra surinamensis*), Bank's grevillea (*Grevillea banksii*), Coffee bush (*Breynia oblongifolia*), Lantana, Black-fruited thornbush (*Pittosporum viscidum*), Brazilian cherry tree, and Mock orange (*Murraya paniculata*) was observed.

Groundcover consisted of Fishbone fern, Guinea grass (*Megathyrsus maximus*), Blue billygoat weed, Ground asparagus, Giant devil's fig, Broad-leaved palm lily (*Cordyline fruticosa*), and Mother-of-millions (*Bryophyllum daigremontianum*). Creeping Cinderella weed, Arrowhead vine (*Syngonium podophyllum*), and Monkey rope (*Parsonsia straminea*) were also observed as groundcover and growing up canopy species.

Southern cinnabar polypore (*Pycnoporus coccineus*) was also observed growing on canopy species.



Photograph 2 VC2 – Native canopy layer consisting of Eucalyptus and Corymbia species with a scattered shrub layer and dense groundcover

3.2.1.3 Vegetation Community 3

The southern portion of the site consisted of native canopy and an invasive groundcover layer.

The canopy layer was dominated by Pink bloodwood, Swamp paperbark, Narrow-leaved scribbly gum, Narrow-leaved red gum (*Eucalyptus seeana*), Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), Red mahogany (*Eucalyptus resinifera*) with associated Brush box, Grey ironbark, Swamp box (*Lophostemon suaveolens*), Moreton Bay ash (*Corymbia tessellaris*), and River red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*). Cadaghi and Umbrella tree (*Heptapleurum actinophyllum*) also occurred in the canopy layer.

The understorey contained Brown salwood, Queen palm, Crow's ash, Frangipani, Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), and Python tree (*Gossia bidwillii*).

A scattered shrub layer of Easter cassia, Mickey-Mouse plant, Brazilian cherry tree, Bird's tongue flower (*Strelitzia nicolai*), and Japanese privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*) was observed.

Groundcover consisted of Mother-of-millions, Liverseed grass, Ground asparagus, Spiny-headed mat-rush (*Lomandra longifolia*), Mauritian hemp (*Furcraea foetida*), Pademelon grass (*Ottochloa gracillima*), Many-flowered matrush (*Lomandra multiflora*), and Pink periwinkle (*Catharanthus roseus*). Monkey rope, Whip vine (*Flagellaria indica*), Corky passionflower (*Passiflora suberosa*), and Slender milkvine (*Marsdenia coronata*) were also observed as groundcover and growing up canopy species.

Southern cinnabar polypore was also observed growing on canopy species.



Photograph 3 VC3 – Native canopy with a dense invasive understorey and invasive groundcover



Figure 8 Vegetation Communities

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 21/08/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 21/08/2026

0 10 20 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Site boundary
- Vegetation Community 1
- Vegetation Community 2
- Vegetation Community 3

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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3.2.2 Threatened Ecological Communities

The desktop assessment identified five (5) TECs, listed under the EPBC Act, as potentially occurring within 5 km of the site (Appendix A). No vegetation communities observed within the site satisfied the criteria of any TECs listed under the EPBC Act.

3.2.3 Threatened Flora

A review of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map identified that the site does not contain any High-Risk Areas (Figure 6). A likelihood of occurrence assessment based on species' habitat preferences, known distribution, and field survey data is provided at Appendix D. One (1) threatened flora species was identified during the field survey (*Macadamia integrifolia* – Macadamia Nut, which is listed as Vulnerable under the NC Act and the EPBC Act). Based on consideration of the site's bio spatial factors and condition, no other threatened flora species were identified as likely to occur.

3.2.4 Pest Flora

Five (5) weed species listed as a Weed of National Environmental Significance (WoNS) and/or restricted matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* were recorded within the site (Table 2). The 'general biosecurity obligation' under Part 1 of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* states all individuals and organisations are responsible for biosecurity risks and threats under their control. A full list of flora species recorded at the site can be found at Appendix F.

Table 2 Listed weed species recorded within the site

Species	Common name	Weed of National Environmental Significance (Yes/No)	*Biosecurity Act 2014* status
Asparagus aethiopicus	Ground asparagus	Yes	Category 3
Asparagus africanus	Ornamental asparagus	No	Category 3
Celtis sinensis	Chinese elm	No	Category 3
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor laurel	No	Category 3
Lantana camara	Lantana	Yes	Category 3

3.2.5 Fauna Habitat

Few incidental fauna observations were recorded within the site, potentially due to the timing of the survey (mid-morning) and associated temperatures. Species recorded were generalist species typical of a woodland environment and included:

- Australian brush-turkey (*Alectura lathami*).
- Australian crow (*Corvus orru*).
- Laughing kookaburra (*Dacelo novaeguineae*).
- Noisy miner (*Manorina melanocephala*).

Additional urban generalist species including urban birds, possums, and common reptiles such as carpet python and eastern brown snake are expected to utilise the site as a general habitat area. The above list should not be taken as a comprehensive fauna inventory, with this ecological survey predominantly assessing koala habitat values at the site.

Habitat complexity was modified on site due to the density of invasive species within the understorey and shrub layers and minimal accumulation of large woody debris. Mature canopy trees contained numerous

flowering/fruiting tree species and are likely to provide foraging resources for nectivorous mammals and birds as well as decorticating bark for small reptiles. Fauna habitat identified within the site included:

- Dead wood and stag trees with possible hollows.
- Arboreal termitarium.
- Decorticating bark, which provides potential habitat for microchiropteran bats and arboreal reptiles.
- Flowering trees and shrubs that provide a source of nectar for birds and flying foxes.

3.2.5.1 Threatened Fauna

The desktop assessment identified that 73 threatened fauna species have been recorded (Wildnet) or predicted to occur (PMST) within 5 km of the site. No threatened fauna species were identified at the site at the time of the survey. An assessment of likelihood of occurrence based on the field survey, species' habitat preferences, and distribution is provided at Appendix E.

The likelihood of occurrence assessment determined the site is likely to provide suitable habitat for the koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) listed as Endangered under the NC Act and EPBC Act, the grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act, the short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus)* listed as Special Least Concern under the NC Act, and the common death adder (*Acanthophis antarcticus*) listed as Vulnerable under the NC Act. The site also possibly provides suitable habitat for the squatter pigeon (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) listed as Vulnerable under the NC Act and EPBC Act. No other threatened fauna species were considered likely to occur within the site.

3.2.5.2 Migratory Species

The desktop assessment identified a number of migratory species as potentially occurring within the desktop search extent (Appendix A). However, due to the degraded quality of the site (dense invasive understorey and shrub layers) and the fragmented nature of the surrounding area, it is considered unlikely that the proposed development would significantly impact important habitat (foraging, breeding, and connectivity) for any migratory species described under the EPBC Act. As such, the proposed development is not considered likely to have a significant impact on listed migratory species.

3.2.6 Waterway and Wetland Features

The site contains no mapped watercourses under the *Water Act 2000* or Waterway Barrier Works mapping.

3.2.7 Corridors and Connectivity

Whilst the site includes areas of remnant vegetation, the greater surrounding landscape has been largely fragmented through historical and ongoing residential development. Surrounding land uses also present threats to koala safety and movement through the fragmented landscape. Vegetation like that at the site that currently occurs immediately adjacent to the south of the site is also to be cleared as part of an approved development, meaning any koalas utilising the site will be required to move through surrounding developed areas or across major roads to larger patches of habitat. The site is located within a regional biodiversity corridor (non-statutory).

3.2.8 Tree Survey Results

The proposed development has been considered under two (2) levels of assessment, being assessment by the State and Local Governments.

3.2.8.1 State Assessment Methodology

In respect to State assessment matters, consideration of the location of NJKHTs within mapped KHA has occurred (Table 3 and Figure 9) as is appropriate under a State Code 25 assessment.

Table 3 Summary of recorded NJKHTs (State)

Koala tree type	Total recorded within the site (mapped KHA)
NJKHT	177

3.2.8.2 Local Assessment Methodology

In respect to consideration of matters under the local planning instrument, being the BCC City Plan 2014 (v36), consideration of the following has occurred (Table 4 and Figure 10).

Table 4 Summary of recorded trees (Local)

Tree type	Total recorded within the site (mapped biodiversity area)
Native Flora Species	214
Stag	8



Figure 9
Location of NJKHTs (mapped KHA)

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 8/10/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 8/10/2026

Metres
0 10 20

Legend

- Cadastre
- Site boundary
- Core Koala Habitat
- NJKHTs (177)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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Figure 10
Location of Significant Flora Species (Local Assessment)

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 8/10/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 8/10/2026

Metres
0 10 20

Legend

- Cadastre
- Site boundary
- Biodiversity area (General ecological significance)
- Stag (8)
- Native Flora Species (214)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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4 Koala Habitat Assessment

4.1 Tree Survey Results

A total of 177 NJKHTs were recorded within the mapped koala habitat area at the site (Figure 9). The results of the on-site tree survey are included at Appendix C.

4.2 Koala Census

A limited site koala census was undertaken on the day the tree survey was conducted. No koalas (individuals) or evidence of koalas (e.g., scats) were recorded during this survey.

A Balance Koala Scat Survey (BKSS) was undertaken during the tree survey, with no koala scats recorded within the assessment extent. This survey was undertaken within the mapped koala habitat area.

Review of online spatial databases (Biomaps, INaturalist, and Atlas of Living Australia) records limited koala records within immediate proximity to the site, with sightings recorded on Biomaps predominantly in association with Cabbage Tree Creek and Dawn Road Reserve.

Based on these findings, the position of the site within the surrounding landscape, and the density of invasive understorey and shrub species present at the site, it is the view of Range Environmental that whilst the site contains habitat generally suitable for koala (i.e., NJKHTs) and koalas are likely to be present in the area, there are functional barriers to movement of the species within and surrounding the site and the site is unlikely to provide critical habitat to a resident koala population.

4.3 Koala Habitat Connectivity Value Assessment

The koala habitat connectivity value assessment was conducted in accordance with the Koala-sensitive Design Guidelines for the proposed development. While many of the concepts discussed in the guidelines address considerations for structure planned, large scale developments, the values that the subject site affords to the broader landscape were considered (Table 5). The below section should be read in conjunction with earlier Section 3.2.7.

Table 5 Koala habitat connectivity value assessment

Factors considered	Information utilised in considering impacts to koala connectivity in the landscape
1. The site's location with regards to the following: • areas identified as koala habitat area; • areas that are other remnant or regulated regrowth regional ecosystems where koalas are known to occur; • areas of environmental significance; and • waterway and ecological corridors.	Vegetation within the southern portion of the site is mapped as core koala habitat and the field survey identified the site contained mature koala habitat trees. The mapped koala habitat that occurs immediately adjacent to the south of the site is to be cleared as part of an approved residential development. There is a small koala habitat patch located approximately 47m to the south-west of the site which is separated from the site by Beckett Road and a larger koala habitat patch located approximately 161m to the east of the site which is separated from the site by residential dwellings. The site contains no mapped watercourses or high ecological value waters (wetland) under the *Water Act 2000*.

Factors considered	Information utilised in considering impacts to koala connectivity in the landscape

2. The attributes of the site, including the following:
• presence of koalas;
• condition of the habitat; and
• the presence of any of the following on the site:
  ◦ waterway and ecological corridors; and/or
  ◦ areas that are remnant or regulated regrowth regional ecosystems where koalas are known to occur.
	Koalas (individuals) or evidence of koalas (scats) were not observed during the field survey.
	Koalas are recorded in the QLD WildNet database within 5km of the site.
	Vegetation at the site, with koala food trees present, provides potential habitat to the koala. However, habitat is degraded due to high densities of invasive species, including Lantana.
	The site contains no mapped watercourses or high ecological value waters (wetland) under the *Water Act 2000*.

3. Any factors which diminish the site's habitat connectivity value for koala movement, including: • edge effects and other indirect impacts of development on ecological features; and • the presence of infrastructure and services, such as roads, which present barriers for koala movement and dispersal.	The site is located within an area of ongoing residential development in all directions of the site. This includes several factors which diminish habitat connectivity value for koala movement, including: • Roads (Beckett Road (major road) and local roads), which fragment habitat and provide barriers to koala movement. • Vehicles, which generate road noise and contribute to vehicle/animal strikes. • Fences, which limit koala mobility through the landscape. • Domestic dogs, which may attack koalas and limit koala movement due to odour or noise effects. In addition, edge effects associated with existing development may contribute to reduced usability of koala habitat due to microclimate, light, noise, and odour impacts and proliferation of invasive plant species (illegal dumping of green waste).

4.3.1 Assessment of Proposed Development

Due to the site's position within the landscape, it is unlikely to provide important connectivity functions to nearby or adjacent habitat areas. The site has restricted connectivity to the west (due to the presence of Beckett Road) and existing and ongoing residential development in all directions of the site is unlikely to support koala movement or transition.

4.4 Existing Threats to Koala Assessment

The site and surrounding landscape can present numerous threats to the koala, including impacts to habitat, vehicle strike, domestic dog attack, disease, and available range due to the impacts of climate change. Table 6 presents an assessment of existing threats to koalas on-site and within the surrounding landscape.

Table 6 Existing Threats to Koala Assessment

Threat	Information considered and potential mitigation actions
Loss of habitat	The field survey did not identify any evidence of koala usage, including individuals, scats, etc. It is noted that this survey effort was limited by the dense occurrence of invasive species, including Lantana, within koala habitat areas. Current on-site threats to koala habitat include proximity to Beckett Road, edge effects (noise and light), and expansion of existing weed (Lantana) thickets which actively degrades koala habitat values and reduces koala movement opportunities.
Habitat fragmentation	The proposed development will involve vegetation clearing across the entirety of the site. The surrounding landscape is highly fragmented, with ongoing development threatening connectivity values within the landscape. The potential for further urban development and existing urban developments is likely to be the main sources of landscape fragmentation. At an individual site scale, habitat degradation through weed infestation is also likely to inhibit local koala movement, which may result in an overall regional impact.
Vehicle strike	The site is located adjacent to Beckett Road (west), which is a potential source of mortality to local koalas (70km/h speed limit).
Domestic dog attacks	Domestic dogs are likely to be present at properties surrounding the site, with domestic dog attacks possible if koalas move through these areas.
Increased prevalence of disease	It is unlikely that on-site factors are significantly contributing to increased prevalence of disease within surrounding koala populations.
Impacts of climate change on species range	It is unlikely that on-site factors are significantly contributing to climate change, or that on-site activities are impacting the koala's ability to adapt to impacts associated with climate change.

5 Potential Ecological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

5.1 Key Matters of Concern

The desktop and field assessment results confirmed that impacts to koala habitat is the primary matter of concern.

5.2 Predicted Impacts to Habitat

Due to ecological values at the site being cleared as a part of the proposed development, the following impacts could potentially occur:

- Reduction of fauna habitat for native species, including the threatened koala.
- Reduction of habitat quality due to odour, light, and noise.
- Potential injury and death of native fauna associated with the proposed development and potential modification of overland flow/hydrology.
- Sedimentation and erosion.
- Introduction and spread of exotic weeds and pests.

Impacts to koala resulting from the proposed development can be effectively managed through the implementation of the measures to minimise and mitigate impacts outlined at Section 5.3 below.

5.2.1 Impacts to Koala Habitat

The proposed development will result in the removal of 177 NJKHTs, with no koala habitat trees being retained at the site.

5.2.1.1 Direct Impacts

Direct impacts associated with the proposed development include clearing of the extent of the site to enact the development application for reconfiguring a lot.

5.2.1.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts of the proposed development may include the exposure to increased noise, light, and odour impacts and the spread of environmental weeds. Implementation of environmental management controls is recommended to minimise and mitigate these impacts.

5.3 Mitigation Measures

5.3.1 Vegetation and Soil Management

Impacts to native vegetation can be effectively mitigated and minimised through the implementation of the following measures:

- Mark out the boundary of the site to ensure clearing works are limited to the authorised footprint.
- Do not store stockpiles, materials, plant/equipment, or wastes within the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) of retained vegetation adjacent to the site.
- Construction and machinery hygiene measures (i.e., weed washdowns) shall be implemented if plant and equipment have been used in weed infested areas to prevent further spread of weeds at the site.

- Preparation and implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) that complies with Aust IECA (2025) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control.

5.3.2 Koala Management

The Koala Management Plan provided at Appendix G shall be implemented to minimise the potential for harm to koala during clearing and operational works.

For ongoing koala management at the site, it is recommended that a koala exclusion fence is constructed along the southern boundary of the site (Figure 11).

5.3.3 Vehicle Management

During clearing works, clearing is to commence from the north-western corner of the site, pushing fauna (if present) to the south-east, away from high-speed vehicle movements.

5.3.4 Hydrology and Water Quality

Impacts associated with hydrology and water quality shall be managed in accordance with the General Environmental Duty under the *Environmental Protection Act 2014* (EP Act).

5.3.5 Noise and Light

Works shall be undertaken during standard working hours and not at night.



Figure 11
Koala exclusion fencing

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 17/09/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 17/09/2026

Metres
0 10 20

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Proposed Koala Exclusion Fencing
- Surrounding Development Connectivity Linkages (to be restored)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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6 Legislative Compliance

6.1 Federal Legislative Considerations

The desktop assessment and field survey identified the site affords habitat for three (3) MNES values, namely suitable habitat for the Endangered koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), Vulnerable grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), and Vulnerable squatter pigeon (*Geophaps scripta scripta*). No vegetation communities observed onsite were consistent with any TECs identified under the EPBC Act.

A significant impact to MNES values is not likely as a result of the proposed development.

6.1.1 MNES – Koala

The proposed development will result in impacts to 177 NJKHTs within the mapped core koala habitat area at the site. For the koala, a project requires referral where there is the potential to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the koala and/or the project may interfere substantially with the recovery of the koala through the introduction or exacerbation of key threats in areas of habitat critical to the survival of the koala. The EPBC Act referral guidelines for the endangered koala require consideration of the following in the context of the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1:

- The scale of the action and its impacts.
- The intensity of the action and its impacts.
- The duration and frequency of the action and its impacts.
- The environmental context (e.g., the sensitivity, value, quality, and size of the environment), the site's connectivity to other habitats in the broader landscape, and its importance in the conservation of the environment.
- The nature of the potential impacts that are likely to result from your actions.
- Whether mitigation measures will avoid or reduce these impacts.

In accordance with the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1, for critically endangered and endangered species a development is likely to have a significant impact if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population.
- Reduce the area of occupancy of the species.
- Fragment an existing population into two or more populations.
- Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species.
- Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population.
- Modify, destroy, remove, isolate, or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to 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.
- Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline.
- Interfere with the recovery of the species.

Significant impacts to koala are not anticipated as part of the proposed development as it has been considered unlikely that the proposed development will result in the outcomes listed above. As such, the proposed development does not require referral under the EPBC Act for impacts to the koala.

6.1.2 MNES – Grey-headed Flying-fox & Squatter Pigeon

The proposed development's impacts on the grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) and squatter pigeon (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) have been considered in relation to the EPBC Act. In accordance with the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1, for vulnerable species a development is likely to have a significant impact if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species.
- Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population.
- Fragment an existing important population into two or more populations.
- Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species.
- Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population.
- Modify, destroy, remove, isolate, or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.
- Result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the vulnerable species' habitat.
- Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline.
- Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species.

It has been considered unlikely that the proposed development will result in the outcomes listed above and as such, the proposed development does not require referral under the EPBC Act for impacts to the grey-headed flying-fox or the squatter pigeon.

6.2 State Legislative Compliance

6.2.1 *Planning Act 2016*

6.2.1.1 State Development Assessment Provisions Code 25: Development in South East Queensland Koala Habitat Areas

The site contains mapped core koala habitat within the southern portion of the site. A development application for reconfiguring a lot is required to be referred to the SARA for assessment of the proposed development in accordance with SDAP Code 25: Development in South East Queensland Koala Habitat Areas. A response to this code is provided in Table 7 (Performance outcomes) below.

Table 7 Response to SDAP Code 25: Development in South East Queensland Koala Habitat Areas (SDAP 3.7)

Performance Outcome	Response
PO6-11 refer to Reconfiguring a lot	
PO6 Development supports connectivity between highly connected patches of mapped koala habitat areas.	The site adjoins a minor (small) patch of mapped KHA to the south of the site; however, these mapped KHA values are proposed to be partially cleared as part of an approved residential development. The next nearest patches of mapped KHA to the site include a small habitat patch located approximately 47m

Performance Outcome	Response
	to the south-west of the site which is separated from the site by Beckett Road and a larger habitat patch located approximately 161m to the east of the site which is separated from the site by residential dwellings. Ongoing provision of connectivity in the local area is detailed within the Ecological Structure Plan provided at Appendix A. This retention and rehabilitation of vegetation allows for continued connectivity in the local area to larger patches of vegetation to the west and local landscape corridors to the east. Therefore, no vegetation at the site is proposed to be retained as part of the proposed development (Appendix H).
PO7 Interfering with koala habitat as a result of the development does not compromise safe koala movement by preventing fragmentation of patches of mapped koala habitat areas.	The proposed development does not include the fragmentation of mapped KHA as the site occurs on the corner of the mapped area. The proposed development will ensure safe koala movement throughout the local area by seeking to provide a koala exclusion fence along the southern boundary of the site (Figure 11).
PO8 Interfering with koala habitat as a result of the development supports connectivity between highly connected patches of mapped koala habitat areas.	The site adjoins a minor (small) patch of mapped KHA to the south of the site; however, these mapped KHA values are proposed to be partially cleared as part of an approved residential development. The next nearest patches of mapped KHA to the site include a small habitat patch located approximately 47m to the south-west of the site which is separated from the site by Beckett Road and a larger habitat patch located approximately 161m to the east of the site which is separated from the site by residential dwellings. Ongoing provision of connectivity in the local area is detailed within the Ecological Structure Plan provided at Appendix A. This retention and rehabilitation of vegetation allows for continued connectivity in the local area to larger patches of vegetation to the west and local landscape corridors to the east. Therefore, no vegetation at the site is proposed to be retained as part of the proposed development (Appendix H).
PO9 Development supports safe koala movement by preventing fragmentation of patches of mapped koala habitat areas.	This application does not seek the approval of any further clearing works as these have previously been approved by the SARA (2602-50712 SDA). As per the Ecological Structure Plan (Appendix A), connectivity to the south of the site is identified as the key connectivity linkage to be retained in the local area.
PO10 Development within a mapped koala habitat area is undertaken in a way that prevents the risk of injury or death of koalas.	The proposed development will be undertaken in accordance with the submitted koala management plan, provided as Appendix G. Additionally, the proposed development will ensure safe koala movement throughout the local area by seeking to provide a koala exclusion fence along the southern boundary of the site (Figure 11).

Performance Outcome	Response
PO11 Development is designed and sited to: 1. avoid impacts on matters of state environmental significance; or 2. minimise and mitigate impacts on matters of state environmental significance after demonstrating avoidance is not reasonably possible; and 3. provide an offset if, after demonstrating all reasonable avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures are undertaken, the development results in an acceptable significant residual impact on a matter of state environmental significance.	This application does not seek the approval of any further clearing works as these have previously been approved by the SARA (2602-50712 SDA). A Koala Management Plan (Appendix G) and an environmental offset for impacts to 35 NJKHTs have previously been conditioned under the standalone Development Permit for Operational Work approved by the SARA (2602-50712 SDA). No further conditions relating to clearing works at the site are required.

6.2.1.2 Native Vegetation Clearing

Clearing of native vegetation at the site is to be completed as exempt clearing following the issuance of a Reconfiguring a Lot (RaL) development approval (noting that the lot is less than 5ha in size).

6.2.2 *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

6.2.2.1 Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017

As discussed in Section 2.1, the site is located within 'Koala District A' on the Koala Conservation Plan Map under the NC Koala Plan. This requires the proposed development to comply with the following management measures when clearing koala food trees;

clearing must be undertaken:

- in a sequential fashion, as defined under the NC Koala Plan.
- under the supervision of a suitably qualified koala spotter.
- no koala habitat tree in which a koala is present, and no koala habitat tree with a crown overlapping a tree in which a koala is present, is cleared.

A Koala Management Plan is provided at Appendix G to outline the required koala protections during clearing works. This has been approved as per the standalone Development Permit for Operational Work approved by the SARA (2602-50712 SDA) dated 23 April 2026.

6.2.2.2 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020

The site is not located within a mapped Protected Plants high risk area (Figure 6). As such, a flora survey, in accordance with the Flora Survey Guidelines-Protected Plants, is not required to be undertaken.

One (1) threatened flora species was identified during the field survey (*Macadamia integrifolia* – Macadamia Nut, which is listed as Vulnerable under the NC Act and the EPBC Act), however this individual was not identified to constitute an 'in the wild' individual (planted fruit tree).

6.3 Local Council Compliance

6.3.1 Local Legislative Considerations

The site is located within the BCC Local Government Area and is subject to native vegetation clearing requirements in accordance with the BCC City Plan 2014 (Version 36). The site, and the BCC Biodiversity Areas Overlay is shown at Figure 7.

6.3.2 Local Impact Assessment

The site is mapped as containing 3325.41m^2 of mapped general ecological significance MLES vegetation. Of this vegetation, 2126.55m^2 is within existing areas which the Planning Regulation 2017, Schedule 6, Part 3, 20A applies, being:

Operational work that is clearing native vegetation if—

i. establishing or maintaining a necessary firebreak to protect infrastructure, other than a fence, road or vehicular track, and the maximum width of the firebreak is equal to 1.5 times the height of the tallest vegetation next to the infrastructure, or 20m, whichever is the wider; or
ii. establishing a necessary fire management line, and the maximum width of the clearing for the fire management line is 10m.

The Planning Regulation 2017, Schedule 6 identifies Development local categorising instruments are prohibited from stating is assessable development.

In respect to the above provisions, it has not been considered reasonably necessary that boundary fire management lines would apply at the site. However, acknowledging that the site is within a mapped bushfire prone area under the State Planning Policy (SPP) interactive mapping system (High Potential Bushfire Intensity and Potential Impact Buffer) and that the existing onsite dwelling is constructed to a BAL-Low standard (i.e., construction pre-dating AS3959:2018 and previous equivalent(s) the 'application' of the firebreak provision under section 20A is considered an appropriate and relevant factor in determining the relevant assessable clearing area in respect to assessment under the *Planning Act 2016* (and a relevant local planning instrument).

Based on a recorded site tree height of 31m, a nominal 46.5m buffer around the existing onsite dwelling has been utilised in determining the relevant portion of the site in which the Planning Regulation 2017, Schedule 6, Part 3, 20A (a)(i) – firebreaks, applies. Figure 12 below provides a visual demonstration of this assessment with an assessable clearing area of 1201.61m^2 applying.

6.3.2.1 Local Environmental Offsets – MLES

Under SC6.22 Offsets Planning Scheme Policy under the BCC City Plan 2014 (v36), development within the General Ecological Significance Sub-category of the Biodiversity Areas Overlay is an MLES 3 matter.

As a result of the proposed development, an environmental offset is to be provided for an assessable impact to 1201.61m^2 of MLES 3 vegetation (General Ecological Significance).

6.3.3 Local Legislative Compliance Response

The site is subject to the provisions of the BCC City Plan 2014 (Version 36). Relevant overlays under the BCC City Plan that affect the site include:

- General ecological significance sub-category.
- Matters of state environmental significance (MSES) sub-category.

Response to the Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code has been provided in Table 8 below.



Figure 12
Assessable clearing of MLES vegetation

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 9/10/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 9/10/2026

0 10 20 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Site boundary
- Biodiversity area (General ecological significance)
- Determined firebreak clearing area - Planning Reg 2017, Sch. 6, Part 3, 20A(a)(i)
- Assessable clearing quantum (1201.61m2)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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Table 8 Biodiversity areas overlay code response

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
If a site is wholly or partly in the General ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance strategic sub-category		
PO6 Development ensures that ecological features and ecological processes, koala habitat trees, areas of strategic biodiversity value and wetlands within the General ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance strategic sub-category area are protected, conserved and restored to ensure the area's long-term viability.	AO6.1 Development: a. 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 General ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance strategic sub-category; or b. Complies with AO6.2 and AO6.3	Complies with AO6.2 as: • A total of 214 native trees/shrubs and eight (8) stags were recorded within the mapped areas of General Ecological Significance under the BCC City Plan 2014 (Version 36) at the site. • No significant fauna species were identified at the site during the field survey. • The site contains no mapped watercourses under the *Water Act 2000* or Waterway Barrier Works mapping. • The site in its current form is degraded due to historic modification, and the density of invasive understorey and shrub species present at the site. • Whilst the site includes areas of remnant vegetation, the greater surrounding landscape has been largely fragmented through historical and ongoing residential development. Additionally, vegetation like that at the site that currently occurs immediately adjacent to the south of the site is also to be cleared as part of an approved development, meaning any fauna utilising the site will be required to move through surrounding developed areas or across major roads to larger patches of habitat.
	AO6.2 Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout are informed by an ecological assessment which: a. 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; b. identifies the likely impacts of the development to biodiversity; c. outlines how any potential impacts on biodiversity will be avoided and mitigated.	
	AO6.3 Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout conserves 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, waterways and wetlands in a spatial configuration which: a. maximises the size and consolidates areas of strategic biodiversity value to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site and in combination with adjoining sites; b. maximises connectivity between areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site and with adjoining sites; c. minimises the edge-to-area ratio of areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes to limit edge effects; d. minimises fragmentation by infrastructure; e. includes a single development footprint plan for each new residential lot to be created which is: i. 1000m2 or less where on a lot in the Low density residential zone, the Low-medium density residential zone, the Medium density residential zone, or the Character residential zone; or ii. 2500m2 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; f. excludes filling or excavation from areas to be conserved for biodiversity except where it is directly associated with habitat restoration or revegetation works.	• An environmental offset of 1201.61m^2 of MLES 3 vegetation is to apply.
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 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	AO9 No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Complies with PO9 as: • An environmental offset of 1201.61m^2 shall be provided for impacts to matters of local environmental significance (general ecological significance biodiversity area) for assessable clearing

been or will be undertaken, provides an environmental offset.		works proposed in association with the application.

7 Conclusion

A Reconfiguring a Lot Development Application is proposed to be made for a property located at 441 Beckett Road, Bridgeman Downs. Range Environmental was engaged to undertake an ecological assessment for the proposed development to facilitate assessment of the application by the SARA and BCC. The objective of the assessment was to evaluate the ecological features and values across the site to determine the potential impacts from the proposed development and to provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise identified ecological impacts.

Following detailed assessment of the site's values, impacts to 1201.61m^2 of vegetation (within mapped areas of General Ecological Significance) in association with the proposed development is likely. This impact is to be compensated for through provision of environmental offsets for a significant residual impact to NJKHTs (MSES) (in association with existing SARA approval 2602-50712 SDA) and MLES vegetation (in association with the subject application).

In association with the subject development, a one-way koala exclusion fence is recommended to be installed along the southern boundary of the site to avoid koala encroachment into proposed residential areas.

Koala and their supporting habitat were determined to be the most notable ecological value at the site that warranted consideration for potential ecological impacts of the proposed development. The assessment found that whilst the site contains koala habitat trees, no evidence of koala was observed during the field survey, and the proposed development is not likely to have a significant impact on koala populations in the area.

In respect to the occurrence of MLES vegetation identified under the BCC City Plan 2014 (General Ecological Significiance), and mapped local ecological connections under the Bridgeman Downs Neighbourhood Plan, the following key comments are provided:

- While the proposed development includes encroachment of low-density residential outcomes into areas of ecological and waterway values, the proposed development is highly unlikely to inhibit the function and role of the identified east-west local ecological connection.
- The potential additional ecological connectivity benefit associated with the conceptual retention of biodiversity areas on site is negligible on the basis of the siting of existing adjacent infrastructure, and the width and form of vegetation (and potential future corridors) to the west of Beckett Road.
- The proposed development approach provides for a logical and rational development layout which aligns with the zoning intent for the site.

On this basis, the proposed development, subject to the imposition of relevant conditions, is considered to comply with the relevant ecological assessment provisions.

7.1 Recommendations

Range Environmental recommends that the proposed development is conducted in accordance with the recommendations provided in the following sub-sections.

7.1.1 Recommendations for Assessing Agencies – SARA

Recommendation number	Recommendation
Impact minimisation	
1	It is recommended that a koala exclusion fence is conditioned to be constructed along the southern boundary of the site (Figure 11).

Recommendation number	Recommendation
Clearing of vegetation	
2	Clearing of vegetation at the site be conducted in accordance with the provided Koala Management Plan (Appendix G).
3	A suitably qualified and licenced fauna spotter is to be engaged to oversee vegetation clearing works. The fauna spotter is to be present for any native vegetation clearing works.
4	Clearing is to be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Sections 10 and 11 of the NC Koala Plan.

7.2 Recommendations for Assessing Agencies – BCC

Recommendation number	Recommendation
Impact minimisation and environmental offsets	
1	Future construction of dwellings and associated infrastructure is to be conducted in accordance with the proposed development plan (Figure 2).
2	It is recommended that a koala exclusion fence is conditioned to be constructed along the southern boundary of the site (Figure 11).
3	The proponent enters into an agreement with BCC to provide an environmental offset counterbalancing the loss of 1201.61m^2 of vegetation within a mapped general ecological significance biodiversity area (MLES 3).
Clearing of vegetation	
4	A suitably qualified and licenced fauna spotter is to be engaged to oversee vegetation clearing works. The fauna spotter is to be present for any native vegetation clearing works.

7.3 Recommendations for Proponent

Recommendation matter	Recommendation
Prior to on-site works	
Development Approval Conditions	All Development Approval Conditions (State and Local) are to be adhered to. The proponent is responsible to ensure that these conditions are correctly identified and met.
Cultural Heritage Assessments	The identified development works include clearing of remnant vegetation communities which may not be subject to broadscale previous significant ground disturbance. The project proponent is recommended to therefore undertake a cultural heritage risk assessment, which may include engagement with the listed local Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Party, prior to commencement of ground disturbing works to ensure their obligations under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* are appropriately addressed.
Clearing Notification	Notify the DETSI by email (Koala.Compliance@detsi.qld.gov.au) of the following at least three (3) business days prior to clearing of NJKHTs at the site: • The expected date the clearing activity will commence.

Recommendation matter	Recommendation
	• The expected duration of the clearing activity. • The name and contact details of the koala spotter that has been contracted for the clearing activity. • The name, contact details and authority number of the fauna spotter catcher that has been contracted for the clearing activity.
Breeding Places	A pre-clear survey of the site is to be undertaken prior to the commencement of clearing activities. Where any active fauna breeding places are identified, impacts to the values are to be avoided, or the proponent must apply for and obtain a species management plan (SMP) prior to the commencement of vegetation clearing works disturbing those values.
Delivery of Offsets	That an environmental offset counterbalancing the loss of 35 NJKHTs and 1201.61m^2 of MLES vegetation be made prior to native vegetation clearing works at the site.
Vegetation removal and following requirements	
Fauna Spotter Catcher	A suitably qualified and licenced fauna spotter is to be engaged to oversee vegetation clearing works. The fauna spotter is to be present for any native vegetation clearing works.
Erosion and Sediment Control	Preparation and implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) that complies with Aust IECA (2025) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control.

Appendices

Appendix A Ecological Structure Plan



Bridgeman Downs Ecological Structure Plan 2026

CLIENT: PENDERYN ATF AGM TRUST

PROJECT NO.	**J003043**
STATUS	**FINAL**
DATE	**20/10/2026**
VERSION	**4**

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Where site inspections, testing, surveying or fieldwork have taken place, this report is based on the site conditions and information made available by the Client or their agents or nominees during the visit, the visual observations and any subsequent discussions with regulatory authorities. It is further assumed that normal activities were being undertaken at the site on the day of the site visit(s), unless explicitly stated otherwise.

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Document Control

Version	Purpose	Lead Author	Reviewer	Approved by	Date
1.	Draft Report	MJW	WG	WG	17/09/2026
2.	Final Report	MJW	WG	WG	9/10/2026
3.	Final Report (planner comments)	MJW	WG	WG	9/10/2026
4.	Final Report (client comments)	MJW	WG	WG	20/10/2026

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Bridgeman Downs Neighbourhood

Bridgeman Downs, located 15.2km north of the Brisbane city centre, is a leafy residential suburb within the Brisbane City Council (BCC) Local Government Area (LGA). Bridgeman Downs is broadly identified as containing large modern family homes alongside high-end acreage properties and expansive luxury mansions.

Figure 1 below provides an overview of the location of this neighbourhood.

1.2 The Site and Proposed Development

The site is located at 441 Beckett Road, Bridgeman Downs (formally described as Lot 8 SP227436) (see the red boundary in Figure 1 below). The local area is predominately comprised of residential development, with Albany Creek Memorial Park and Darien Street Park occurring to the north-west and west of the site respectively.

The site is currently comprised of a residential dwelling and ancillary structures with an associated maintained lawn area. The remainder of the site contains a mature canopy layer with invasive shrub and understorey layers.

The proposed development will involve the creation of 21 residential lots, a drainage reserve, new road, and access easement and is proposed to include vegetation clearing across the extent of the site.



Figure 1 Bridgeman Downs Neighbourhood Boundaries (subject site in red)

1.3 Purpose of this Ecological Structure Plan

Range Environmental has prepared this Ecological Structure Plan to identify an ecological corridor outcome in the immediate proximity to the subject site.

1.4 Scope and Objectives

The objectives of this document are to:

- Identify the key ecological corridor linkages and patch habitat areas within immediate proximity to the subject site.
- Demonstrate that the absence of an ecological corridor on the subject site (and only on the properties to the south of the site) does not result in a significant adverse reduction in ecological connectivity in the local area.

2 Background

2.1 Bridgeman Downs Neighbourhood Plan – BCC City Plan 2014

The site is mapped under the Bridgeman Downs Neighbourhood Plan as a Potential Development Area and includes mapped Ecological and Waterway Values in the southern portion of the site (Figure 2).

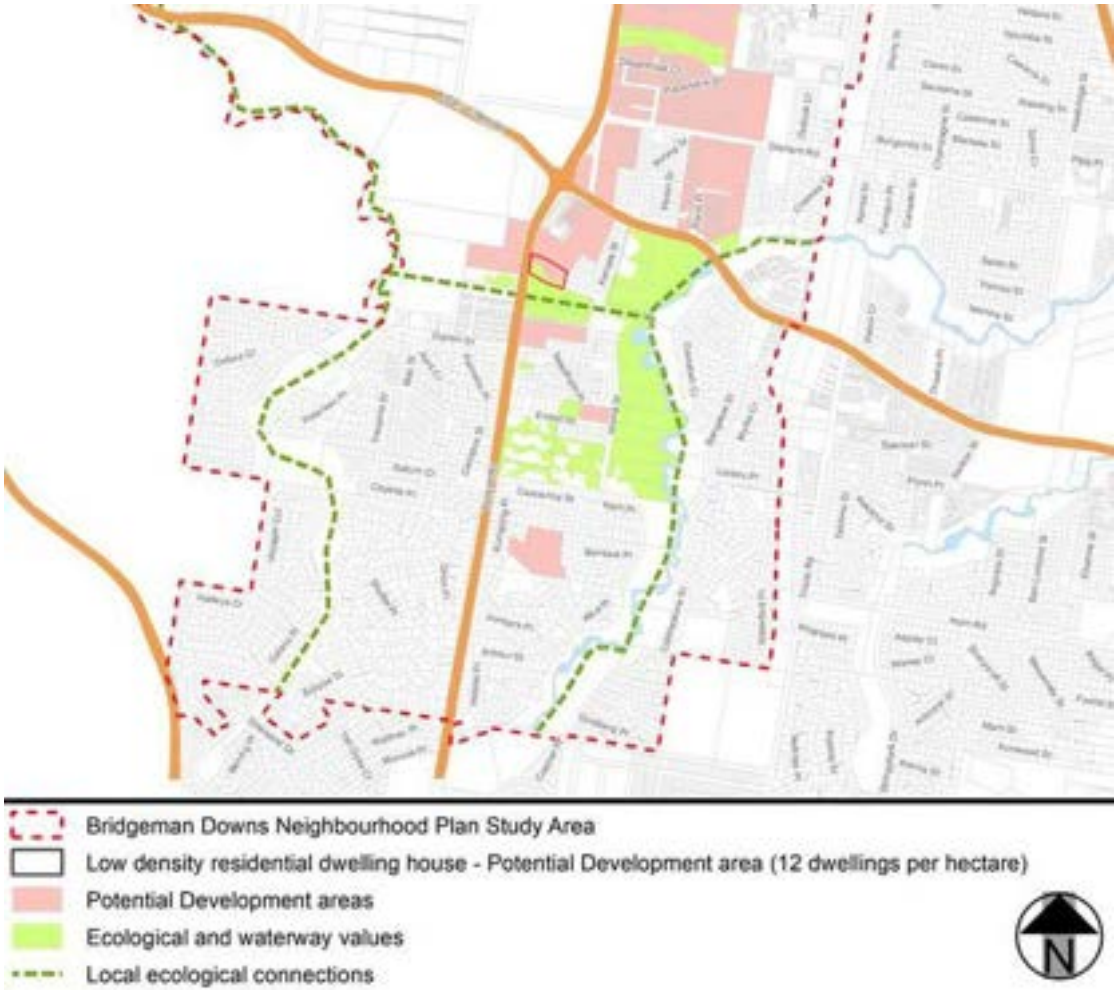

Figure 2 Bridgeman Downs Neighbourhood Plan

2.2 Zoning – BCC City Plan 2014

The site is zoned as Low Density Residential under the BCC City Plan 2014 (Figure 2).



Figure 3 Site Zoning

2.3 Biodiversity Areas – BCC City Plan 2014

The site and local area are identified under the BCC City Plan 2014 as containing the following environmental areas:

- Matters of state environmental significance (MSES) – areas.
- General ecological significance.
- General ecological significance strategic.



Figure 4 Biodiversity Areas

2.4 Regulated Vegetation Mapping

The site and local area are identified as containing Category B (remnant) vegetation areas. The balance of the site and local area contains Category X vegetation management areas.



Figure 5 Regulated Vegetation Mapping

2.5 Koala Habitat Area Mapping

The site and local area are identified as containing core koala habitat areas, fragmented by existing development and major roads.



Figure 6 Koala Habitat Area Mapping

3 Green Linkage Networks

Strategic linkage areas within the local area are identified in Figure 7. This includes the following:

- Approved ecological corridor located to the south of the site at 409 Beckett Road (Lot 1 SP227437, Lot 2 SP227438, Lot 20 SP227439, Lot 21 SP227440, Easements C & D on SP132640) (Development Approval A006339938). The approved ecological corridor will be 40m wide running east to west through the site from Cabbage Tree Creek to the Beckett Road frontage.
    - The Minor Change application for Reconfiguring a Lot (Reference: A007012501) currently lodged over 409 Beckett Road (lot 1 SP227437, Lot 2 SP227438, Lot 20 SP227439, Lot 21 SP227440, Easements C & D on SP132640) further reflects this approved ecological corridor and the approved SARA Koala Habitat Area clearing (Reference: 2407-41459 SRA).
- The Planning and Environment Court approved ecological corridor located to the south-west of the site at 440 Beckett Road (Lot 12 SP227443) (Development Approval A006225146). The approved ecological corridor will be 20.3m wide running west to east through the site from Darien Street Park to the Beckett Road frontage.

3.1 Vegetation Linkage Composition

Vegetation within the approved ecological corridor areas is identified as occurring in varying condition corresponding to historic and recent land management regimes. The retention and provision of these ecological corridors and areas will include establishment of these corridors as low weed cover areas and reestablish vegetation to a pre-clear condition. This will include:

- 409 Beckett Road – supplementary native species planting using species representative of Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.5.3 and RE 12.5.2a and removal of listed weeds.
- 440 Beckett Road – implementation of jute matting, intensive weed management program, locally endemic species planting representative of RE 12.5.3, and construction of pet exclusion fencing.



Figure 7 Concept Green Linkage Networks

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 7/09/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 7/09/2026

0 41 82 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Proposed Low Density Development Cluster Locations
- Proposed Connectivity Linkages (to be restored)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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4 Development Arrangement Approach

No ecological corridor has been allowed for on the proposed development site due to the following:

- Vegetation within the Biodiversity Areas Overlay at the site has been approved for removal by the State Assessment Referral Agency (SARA) (Reference: 2602-50712 SDA, dated 23 April 2026). It is acknowledged that BCC is not required to consider this within their assessment.
- Ecological corridors allowed for as part of residential development to the south and south-west of the site provide a sufficient east to west ecological corridor through the local area. This will ensure the mapped local ecological connections value across these sites shown on Figure a under the Bridgeman Downs Neighbourhood Plan Code is maintained.
- The ecological features of the approved ecological corridors will be enhanced through intensive weed management programs and planting of locally endemic species representative of the mapped REs.
- These proposed linkages between existing approved retained areas of high-value habitat (to the south of the site) will achieve the objectives of the Bridgeman Downs Neighbourhood Plan and are generally in accordance with the linkages shown in Theme 3 of the Strategic Framework under the BCC City Plan 2014.
- The inclusion of an ecological corridor on the development site would result in a significantly larger corridor width on the eastern side of Beckett Road compared to the ecological corridor that has been allowed for on the western side of Beckett Road. It is highly unlikely that the provision of substantial additional corridor width on the eastern side of Beckett Road (i.e., through the provision of a corridor within the subject site) would materially enhance the function and form of the corridor (i.e., through facilitation of fauna movement or ecological connectivity).
- The proposed development outcome is consistent with the intent of the site's zoning.

5 Summary

Range Environmental has prepared this Ecological Structure Plan to detail how enhancement of ecological areas and corridor provision will occur within the local development area without the requirement for the retention of ecological values on the proposed development site.

It is suggested that the approved ecological corridors provided to the south and south-west of the site provide a sufficient east to west ecological corridor through the local area and that the inclusion of an ecological corridor on the subject site would result in a significantly larger corridor width on the eastern side of Beckett Road compared to the corridor that has been allowed for on the western side of Beckett Road. Further, the alignment of these corridors is located within the Environmental Management Zone under the BCC City Plan 2014, which does not extend onto the subject site, which is zoned as Low Density Residential. It is also noted that there is an existing SARA approval over the site which approves vegetation within the Biodiversity Areas Overlay at the site for removal.

Appendix B Desktop Search Results

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

Report created: 19-Jan-2026

Summary
Details
- Matters of NES
- Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act
- Extra Information

Caveat
Acknowledgements

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	5
Listed Threatened Species:	82
Listed Migratory Species:	42

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	3
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	49
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	2
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	22
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

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

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

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Anthochaera phrygia			
Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Epinephelus daemelii Black Rockcod, Black Cod, Saddled Rockcod [68449]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
FROG			
Mixophyes fleayi Fleay's Frog [25960]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Mixophyes iteratus Giant Barred Frog, Southern Barred Frog [1944]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
INSECT			
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Petauroides volans]			
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Petaurus australis australis]			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Petrogale penicillata]			
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)]			
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Potorous tridactylus tridactylus]			
Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Pteropus poliocephalus]			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
[Sousa sahulensis]			
Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Xeromys myoides]			
Water Mouse, False Water Rat, Yirrkoo [66]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
PLANT			
[Arthraxon hispidus]			
Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Bosistoa transversa]			
Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Corchorus cunninghamii]			
Native Jute [14659]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Cryptostylis hunteriana Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macadamia integrifolia Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia ternifolia Small-fruited Queensland Nut, Gympie Nut [7214]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia tetraphylla Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut [6581]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Persicaria elatior Knotweed, Tall Knotweed [5831]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phaius australis Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Planchonella eerwah Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Rhodomyrtus psidioides](#) Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Samadera bidwillii](#) Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Sophora fraseri](#) [8836]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Thesium australe](#) Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
[Caretta caretta](#) Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Chelonia mydas](#) Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Coeranoscincus reticulatus](#) Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink [59628]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Delma torquata](#) Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Dermochelys coriacea](#) Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Eretmochelys imbricata](#) Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Furina dunmalli](#) Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
SHARK			
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Breeding may occur within area	In buffer area only
Sphyrna lewini Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Marine Species			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Breeding may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Sousa sahulensis as Sousa chinensis](#) Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
[Cuculus optatus](#) Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#) White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris canutus](#) Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Charadrius leschenaultii](#) Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Gallinago hardwickii](#) Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Limnodromus semipalmatus](#) Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Limosa lapponica			
Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Numenius madagascariensis			
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus			
Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Department of Defence		
AAC 109 Army Cadet Unit - Chermside [DD_0370]	QLD	In buffer area only
AAC SPS Army Cadet Unit - Bald Hills [DD_0416]	QLD	In buffer area only
Department of Veterans' Affairs		
Lot 36 on RP87777 [AGPR6260]	QLD	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Anous stolidus			
Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Anseranas semipalmata](#) Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Apus pacificus](#) Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Ardenna grisea as Puffinus griseus](#) Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis](#) Cattle Egret [66521]		Breeding likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris canutus](#) Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Calonectris leucomelas](#) Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Charadrius leschenaultii](#) Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni as Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Sterna striata White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may occur within area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Reptile			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Whales and Other Cetaceans			[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Mammal			
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Sousa sahulensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Bunyaville	Conservation Park	QLD	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Bruce Highway (Gateway Motorway to Dohles Rocks Road) Upgrade	2024/09821		Assessment	In buffer area only
Warner South Residential Development	2021/9130		Assessment	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
Sandgate Waste Water Treatment Plant Augmentation Works	2001/262	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Warner Road Residential Development, Warner, Qld	2017/8022	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
56 Lot Industrial subdivision and associated infrastructure construction activities adjacent to Hays	2004/1553	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Concrete Batching plant	2003/1245	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Construction of public access road and open drain to service Nudgee Landfill rem	2004/1486	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
CSR Residential and Industrial Development	2010/5577	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Dedicated Bus Carriageway across Brisbane River	2004/1340	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Development of residential community at Lawnton Pocket Road	2004/1571	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Dohles Rocks residential subdivision and development	2004/1494	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Gateway Motorway Upgrade	2003/1297	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Kremzow Road Quarry Expansion, Warner, Qld	2016/7728	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
recreational improvements at Manly, Wynnum & Sandgate	2005/2488	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Rehabilitation of Dowse Lagoon, Sandgate	2004/1401	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Replacement of existing composting toilets at the Boondall Interpretive Centre	2003/1140	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Residential Subdivision, Freshwater Development, Brays Road	2004/1606	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
The North-South Bypass Tunnel (NSBT)	2004/1741	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Duplication of the South Pine to Hays Inlet 110kV overhead power transmission li	2009/4870	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Referral decision				
Brendale Connect Industry North Development	2009/5181	Referral Decision	Completed	In buffer area only
Warner Springs Residential Development	2009/5184	Referral Decision	Completed	In buffer area only

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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Vegetation management report

For Lot: 8 Plan: SP227436
19/01/2026

nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

Queensland Government

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Recent changes

Updated mapping

Updated vegetation mapping was released on 22 November 2023 and includes the most recent Queensland Herbarium scientific updates to the Regulated Vegetation Management Map, regional ecosystems, essential habitat, wetland and high-value regrowth mapping.

The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation have also updated their koala protection mapping to align with the Queensland Herbarium scientific updates.

The latest version (v10) of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map (trigger map) was released on 6 September 2023.

Overview

Based on the lot on plan details you have supplied, this report provides the following detailed information:
Property details - information about the specified Lot on Plan, lot size, local government area, bioregion(s), subregion(s) and catchment(s);

Vegetation management framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development who administer the framework;

Vegetation management framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the vegetation management categories on the property;
- the vegetation management regional ecosystems on the property;
- vegetation management watercourses or drainage features on the property;
- vegetation management wetlands on the property;
- vegetation management essential habitat on the property;
- whether any area management plans are associated with the property;
- whether the property is coastal or non-coastal; and
- whether the property is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B;

Protected plant framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework, including:

- high risk areas on the protected plant flora survey trigger map for the property;

Koala protection framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework; and

Koala protection framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the koala district the property is located in;
- koala priority areas on the property;
- core and locally refined koala habitat areas on the property;
- whether the lot is located in an identified koala broad-hectare area; and
- koala habitat regional ecosystems on the property for core koala habitat areas.

This information will assist you to determine your options for managing vegetation under:
- the vegetation management framework, which may include:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing code;
- an area management plan;
- a development approval;

- the protected plant framework, which may include:

- the need to undertake a flora survey;
- exempt clearing;
- a protected plant clearing permit;

- the koala protection framework, which may include:

- exempted development;
- a development approval;
- the need to undertake clearing sequentially and in the presence of a koala spotter.

Other laws

The clearing of native vegetation is regulated by both Queensland and Australian legislation, and some local governments also regulate native vegetation clearing. You may need to obtain an approval or permit under another Act, such as the Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Section 8 of this guide provides contact details of other agencies you should confirm requirements with, before commencing vegetation clearing.

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1. Property details

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 8 Plan: SP227436 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Lot, plan, tenure and title area information for the property

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Property title area (sq metres)
8	SP227436	Freehold	11,110
B	SP227436	Easement	497

The tenure of the land may affect whether clearing is considered exempt clearing work or may be carried out under an accepted development vegetation clearing code.

Does the property Lot: 8 Plan: SP227436 have a freehold tenure and is in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area?

No, this property is not located in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area.

1.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 8 Plan: SP227436, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Brisbane City	Pine	Southeast Queensland	Sunshine Coast - Gold Coast Lowlands

2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development)

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the Vegetation Management Regulation 2023, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017, in conjunction with associated policies and codes, form the Vegetation Management Framework.

The VMA does not apply to all land tenures or vegetation types. State forests, national parks, forest reserves and some tenures under the *Forestry Act 1959* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* are not regulated by the VMA. Managing or clearing vegetation on these tenures may require approvals under these laws.

The following native vegetation is not regulated under the VMA but may require permit(s) under other laws:

- grass or non-woody herbage;
- a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem identified in the Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database (VM REDD) as having a grassland structure; and
- a mangrove.

2.1 Exempt clearing work

Exempt clearing work is an activity for which you do not need to notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development or obtain an approval under the vegetation management framework. Exempt clearing work was previously known as exemptions.

In areas that are mapped as Category X (white in colour) on the regulated vegetation management map (see section 4.1), and where the land tenure is freehold, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes, the clearing of vegetation is considered exempt clearing work and does not require notification or development approval under the vegetation management framework. For all other land tenures, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development before commencing clearing to ensure that the proposed activity is exempt clearing work.

A range of routine property management activities are considered exempt clearing work. A list of exempt clearing work is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/exemptions/.

Exempt clearing work may be affected if the proposed clearing area is subject to development approval conditions, a covenant, an environmental offset, an exchange area, a restoration notice, or an area mapped as Category A. Exempt clearing work may require approval under other Commonwealth, State or Local Government laws, or local government planning schemes. Contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development prior to clearing in any of these areas.

2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes

Some clearing activities can be undertaken under an accepted development vegetation clearing code. The codes can be downloaded at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/codes/

If you intend to clear vegetation under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, you must notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development before commencing. The information in this report will assist you to complete the online notification form.

You can complete the online form at
https://vegetation-apps.dnrm.qld.gov.au

2.3 Area management plans

Area Management Plans (AMP) provide an alternative approval system for vegetation clearing under the vegetation management framework. They list the purposes and clearing conditions that have been approved for the areas covered by the plan. It is not necessary to use an AMP, even when an AMP applies to your property.

On 8 March 2020, AMPs ended for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation and managing encroachment. New notifications cannot be made for these AMPs. You will need to consider options for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation or encroachment under a relevant accepted development vegetation clearing code or apply for a development approval.

New notifications can be made for all other AMPs. These will continue to apply until their nominated end date.

If an Area Management Plan applies to your property for which you can make a new notification, it will be listed in Section 3.6 of this report. Before clearing under one of these AMPs, you must first notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development and then follow the conditions and requirements listed in the AMP.

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/area-management-plans

2.4 Development approvals

If under the vegetation management framework your proposed clearing is not exempt clearing work, or is not permitted under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, or an AMP, you may be able to apply for a development approval. Information on how to apply for a development approval is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/development

2.5. Contact information for the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

Visit https://www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au/?contact=vegetation to submit an online enquiry.

3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 8 Plan: SP227436

3.1 Vegetation categories

The vegetation categories on your property are shown on the regulated vegetation management map in section 4.1 of this report. A summary of vegetation categories on the subject lot are listed in Table 3. Descriptions for these categories are shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category	Area (ha)
Category B	0.25
Category X	0.86

Table 4: Description of vegetation categories

Category	Colour on Map	Description	Requirements / options under the vegetation management framework
A	red	Compliance areas, environmental offset areas and voluntary declaration areas	Special conditions apply to Category A areas. Before clearing, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development to confirm any requirements in a Category A area.
B	dark blue	Remnant vegetation areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with accepted development vegetation clearing codes, area management plans or development approval.
C	light blue	High-value regrowth areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category C regrowth vegetation accepted development vegetation clearing code.
R	yellow	Regrowth within 50m of a watercourse or drainage feature in the Great Barrier Reef catchment areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category R regrowth accepted development vegetation clearing code or area management plans.
X	white	Clearing on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes is considered exempt clearing work under the vegetation management framework. Contact the Department to clarify whether a development approval is required for other State land tenures.	No permit or notification required on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing. A development approval may be required for some State land tenures.

Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)

There is no Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) present on this property.

3.2 Regional ecosystems

The endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems on your property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 and are listed in Table 5.

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/descriptions/

Table 5: Regional ecosystems present on subject property

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
12.5.3	Endangered	B	0.25	Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces	Sparse
non-rem	None	X	0.86	None	None

Please note:
1. All area and area derived figures included in this table have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.
2. If Table 5 contains a Category 'plant', please be aware that this refers to 'plantations' such as forestry, and these areas are considered non-remnant under the VMA.

The VMA status of the regional ecosystem (whether it is endangered, of concern or least concern) also determines if any of the following are applicable:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing codes;
- performance outcomes in State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

3.3 Watercourses

Vegetation management watercourses and drainage features for this property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2.

3.4 Wetlands

There are no vegetation management wetlands present on this property.

3.5 Essential habitat

Under the VMA, essential habitat for protected wildlife is native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened wildlife.

Essential habitat for protected wildlife includes suitable habitat on the lot, or where a species has been known to occur up to 1.1 kilometres from a lot on which there is assessable vegetation. These important habitat areas are protected under the VMA.

Any essential habitat on this property will be shown as blue hatching on the vegetation supporting map in section 4.2.

If essential habitat is identified on the lot, information about the protected wildlife species is provided in Table 6 below. The numeric labels on the vegetation management supporting map can be cross referenced with Table 6 to outline the essential habitat factors for that particular species. There may be essential habitat for more than one species on each lot, and areas of Category A, Category B and Category C can be mapped as Essential Habitat.

Essential habitat is compiled from a combination of species habitat models and buffered species records. Regional ecosystem is a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless otherwise stated. Essential habitat, for protected wildlife, means an area of vegetation shown on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map -

1) that has at least 3 essential habitat factors for the protected wildlife that must include any essential habitat factors that are stated as mandatory for the protected wildlife in the essential habitat database. Essential habitat factors are comprised of - regional ecosystem (mandatory for most species), vegetation community, altitude, soils, position in landscape; or

2) in which the protected wildlife, at any stage of its life cycle, is located.

If there is no essential habitat mapping shown on the vegetation management supporting map for this lot, and there is no table in the sections below, it confirms that there is no essential habitat on the lot.

Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Table 6: Essential habitat in Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	Vegetation Community	Altitude	Soils	Position in Landscape
860	Phascolarctos cinereus	koala	E	Open forests and woodlands containing Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Lophostemon or Melaleuca trees having a trunk of a diameter of more than 10cm at 1.3m above the ground. Tree species used for food and habitat varies across the state and can include: Corymbia citriodora, Corymbia henryi, Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus acmenoides, Eucalyptus bancroftii, Eucalyptus biturbinata, Eucalyptus blakelyi, Eucalyptus brownii, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Eucalyptus carnea, Eucalyptus chloroclada, Eucalyptus coolabah, Eucalyptus crebra, Eucalyptus dealbata, Eucalyptus drepanophylla, Eucalyptus dunnii, Eucalyptus eugenioides, Eucalyptus exserta, Eucalyptus fibrosa, Eucalyptus grandis, Eucalyptus helidonica, Eucalyptus latisinensis, Eucalyptus longirostrata, Eucalyptus major, Eucalyptus melanophloia, Eucalyptus melliodora, Eucalyptus microcarpa, Eucalyptus microcorys, Eucalyptus microtheca, Eucalyptus moluccana, Eucalyptus montivaga, Eucalyptus orgadophila, Eucalyptus papuana, Eucalyptus pilularis, Eucalyptus platyphylla, Eucalyptus populnea, Eucalyptus portuensis, Eucalyptus propinqua, Eucalyptus racemosa, Eucalyptus resinifera, Eucalyptus robusta, Eucalyptus saligna, Eucalyptus seeana, Eucalyptus siderophloia, Eucalyptus sideroxylon, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Eucalyptus thozetiana, Eucalyptus tindaliae, Eucalyptus umbra, Lophostemon confertus, Melaleuca leucadendra, Melaleuca quinquenervia.	Sea level to 1000m.		Riparian areas, plains and hill/escarpment slopes.
706	Adelotus brevis	tusked frog	V	In cavities, under debris (logs, stones) in subtropical vine forest, tall open moist forest, heaths, Melaleuca swamp and pasturelands near puddles and streams.	Sea level to 1000m.		
1107	Ninox strenua	powerful owl	V	Wet and dry tall open eucalypt forest (Eucalyptus pilularis, E. acmenoides, E. tereticornis, E. camaldulensis, E. crebra, E. melliodora, Corymbia citriodora & C. intermedia), including mountain forest gullies/gorges; forests aged 60+ years (large & old) on fertile soils with suitable hollows; roosting in dense foliage of closed forest (occasionally caves) and foraging in open forest and woodland including areas adjacent to urban/rural development. Nest in large hollows (45-75cm diameter, 50-180cm deep) 6-45m above ground, in large (>100cm dbh) old eucalypts on the side or at the head of heavily wooded gully.	Sea level to 1000m.		Gully.
1883	Rostratula australis	Australian painted-snipe	E	Shallow ephemeral and permanent swamps, water meadows and damp lake margins with rushes, long grass and herbage (e.g. lignum, chenopods) in good condition, as well as areas of muddy ground; also uses saltmarsh, samphire flats and waterlogged grasslands with trees present (e.g. Eucalyptus camaldulensis, E. brownii). Nest in shallow grass-lined hollow in damp ground under low shrub or grass tussock near shallow water.			Associated with wetlands.

Label	Regional Ecosystem (mandatory unless otherwise specified)
860	4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.8, 4.3.10, 4.3.11, 4.5.3, 4.5.5, 4.5.6, 4.5.8, 4.5.9, 4.7.1, 4.7.7, 4.7.8, 4.9.6, 4.9.10, 4.9.12, 4.9.17, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.4, 6.3.5, 6.3.7, 6.3.8, 6.3.9, 6.3.11, 6.3.12, 6.3.17, 6.3.18, 6.3.22, 6.3.24, 6.3.25, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.5.3, 6.5.5, 6.5.6, 6.5.7, 6.5.8, 6.5.9, 6.5.10, 6.5.11, 6.5.13, 6.5.14, 6.5.15, 6.5.16, 6.5.17, 6.5.18, 6.5.19, 6.6.2, 6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.5, 6.7.6, 6.7.7, 6.7.9, 6.7.11, 6.7.12, 6.7.13, 6.7.14, 6.7.17, 6.9.3, 7.2.3, 7.2.4, 7.2.7, 7.2.11, 7.3.7, 7.3.8, 7.3.9, 7.3.12, 7.3.13, 7.3.14, 7.3.16, 7.3.19, 7.3.20, 7.3.21, 7.3.25, 7.3.26, 7.3.39, 7.3.40, 7.3.42, 7.3.43, 7.3.44, 7.3.45, 7.3.47, 7.3.48, 7.3.50, 7.5.1, 7.5.2, 7.5.3, 7.5.4, 7.8.7, 7.8.8, 7.8.10, 7.8.15, 7.8.16, 7.8.17, 7.8.18, 7.8.19, 7.11.5, 7.11.6, 7.11.13, 7.11.14, 7.11.16, 7.11.18, 7.11.19, 7.11.20, 7.11.21, 7.11.31, 7.11.32, 7.11.33, 7.11.34, 7.11.35, 7.11.37, 7.11.41, 7.11.42, 7.11.43, 7.11.44, 7.11.45, 7.11.46, 7.11.47, 7.11.48, 7.11.49, 7.11.50, 7.11.51, 7.12.4, 7.12.5, 7.12.17, 7.12.21, 7.12.22, 7.12.23, 7.12.24, 7.12.25, 7.12.26, 7.12.27, 7.12.28, 7.12.29, 7.12.30, 7.12.33, 7.12.34, 7.12.35, 7.12.51, 7.12.52, 7.12.53, 7.12.54, 7.12.55, 7.12.56, 7.12.57, 7.12.58, 7.12.59, 7.12.60, 7.12.61, 7.12.62, 7.12.63, 7.12.65, 7.12.66, 7.12.69, 8.1.5, 8.2.3, 8.2.6, 8.2.7, 8.2.8, 8.2.11, 8.2.12, 8.2.13, 8.2.14, 8.3.1, 8.3.2, 8.3.3, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.8, 8.3.10, 8.3.11, 8.3.13, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.5.5, 8.5.6, 8.5.7, 8.9.1, 8.10.1, 8.11.1, 8.11.3, 8.11.4, 8.11.5, 8.11.6, 8.11.8, 8.11.10, 8.11.12, 8.12.4, 8.12.5, 8.12.6, 8.12.7, 8.12.8, 8.12.9, 8.12.12, 8.12.14, 8.12.20, 8.12.22, 8.12.23, 8.12.25, 8.12.26, 8.12.27, 8.12.29, 8.12.31, 8.12.32, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.5, 9.3.6, 9.3.7, 9.3.8, 9.3.10, 9.3.11, 9.3.13, 9.3.14, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.3.17, 9.3.19, 9.3.20, 9.3.21, 9.3.22, 9.3.27, 9.4.1, 9.4.2, 9.5.1, 9.5.3, 9.5.4, 9.5.5, 9.5.6, 9.5.7, 9.5.8, 9.5.9, 9.5.10, 9.5.11, 9.5.12, 9.5.15, 9.5.16, 9.5.17, 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1883	All regional ecosystems within the stream/wetland buffer as determined by VMA code.

3.6 Area Management Plan(s)

Nil

3.7 Coastal or non-coastal

For the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP), this property is regarded as*

Coastal

*See also Map 4.3

3.8 Agricultural Land Class A or B

The following can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code:

Does this lot contain land that is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B in the State Planning Interactive Mapping System?

No Class A

No Class B

Note - This confirms Agricultural Land Classes as per the State Planning Interactive Mapping System only. This response does not include Agricultural Land Classes identified under local government planning schemes. For further information, check the Planning Scheme for your local government area.

See Map 4.4 to identify the location and extent of Class A and/or Class B Agricultural land on Lot: 8 Plan: SP227436.

4. Vegetation management framework maps

Vegetation management maps included in this report may also be requested individually at:
https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request

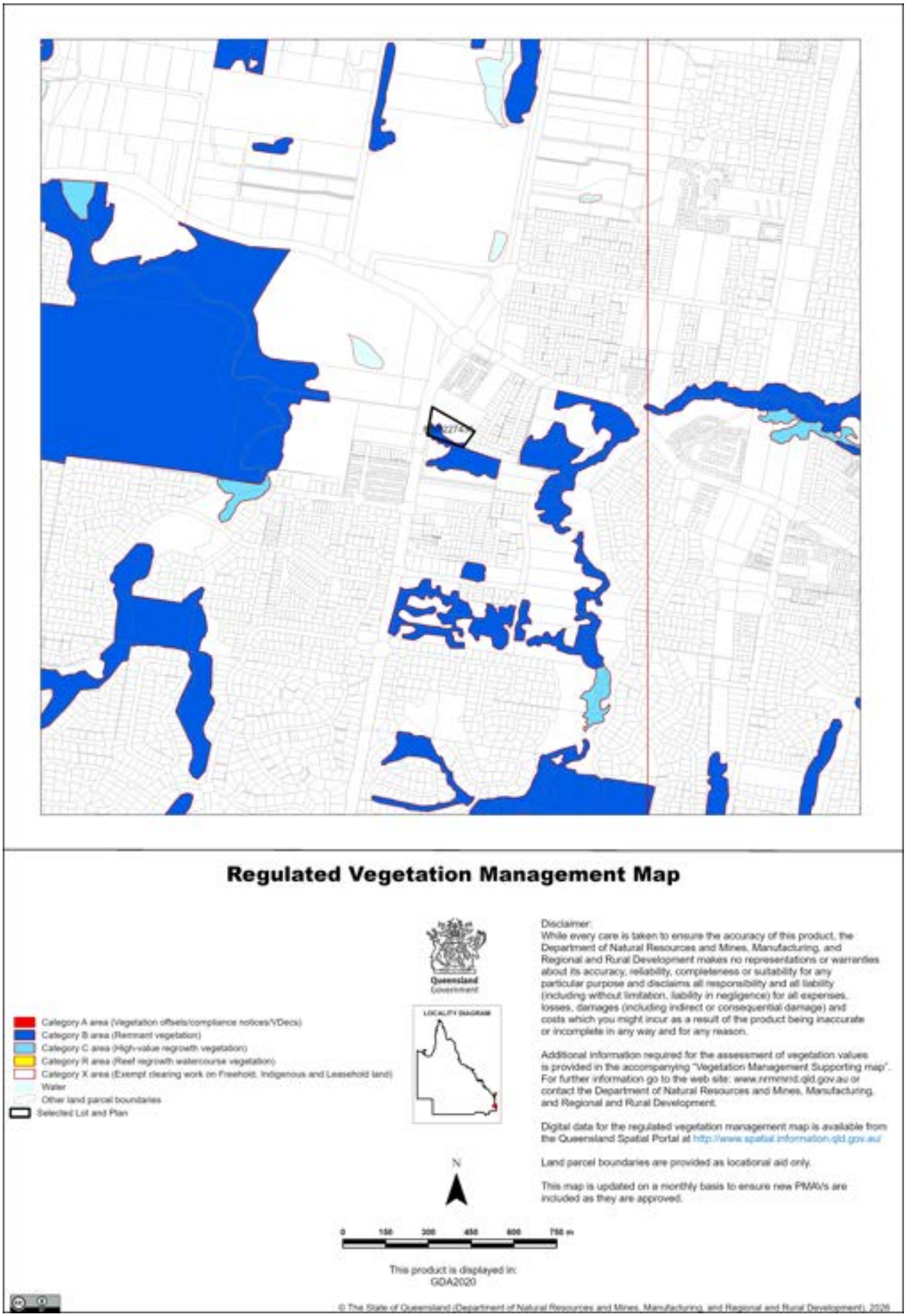
Regulated vegetation management map
The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories needed to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new property maps of assessable vegetation (PMAV).

Vegetation management supporting map
The vegetation management supporting map provides information on regional ecosystems, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat.

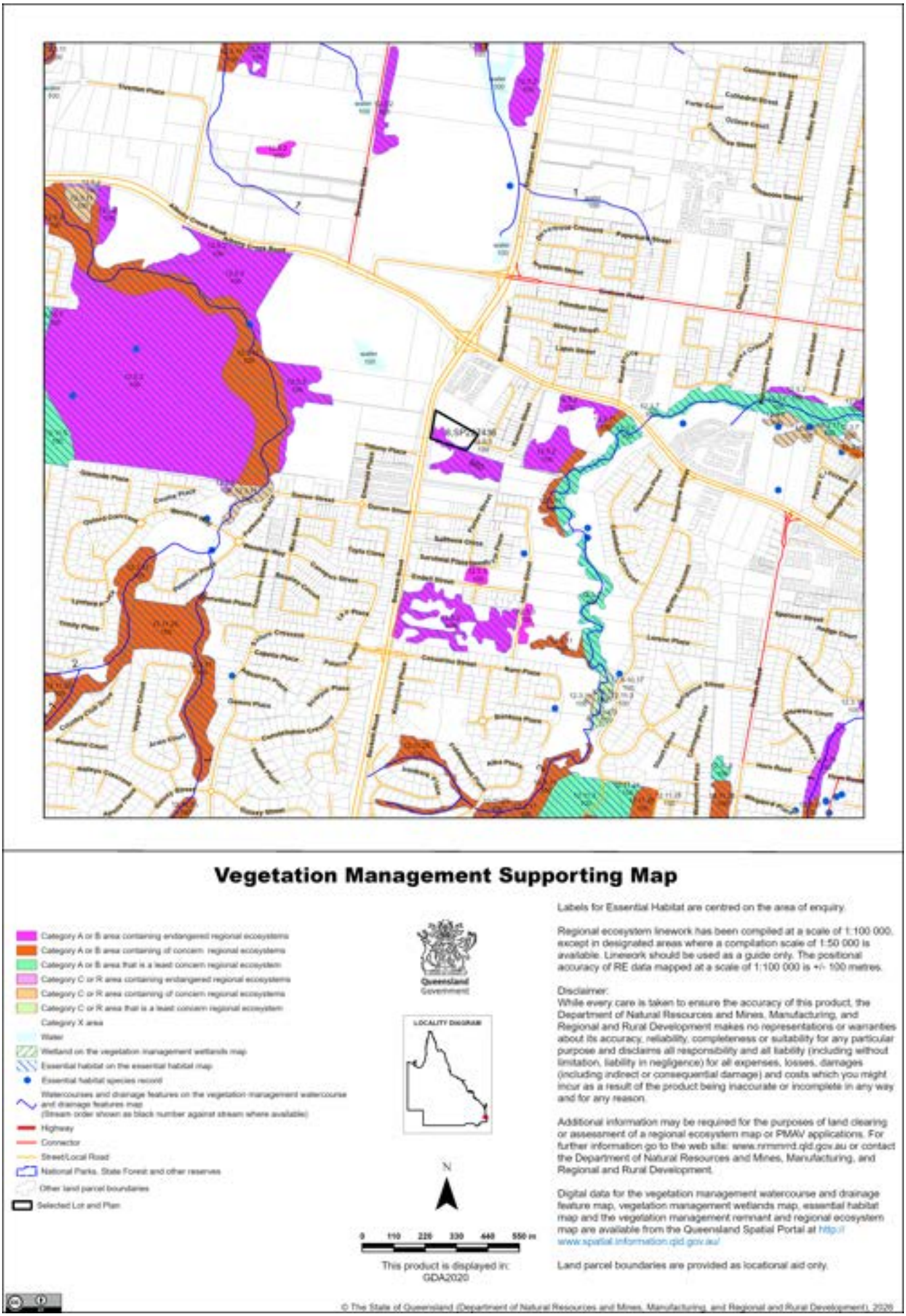
Coastal/non-coastal map
The coastal/non-coastal map confirms whether the lot, or which parts of the lot, are considered coastal or non-coastal for the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture
The Agricultural Land Class map confirms the location and extent of land mapped as Agricultural Land Classes A or B as identified on the State Planning Interactive Mapping System. Please note that this map does not include areas identified as Agricultural Land Class A or B in local government planning schemes. This map can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code.

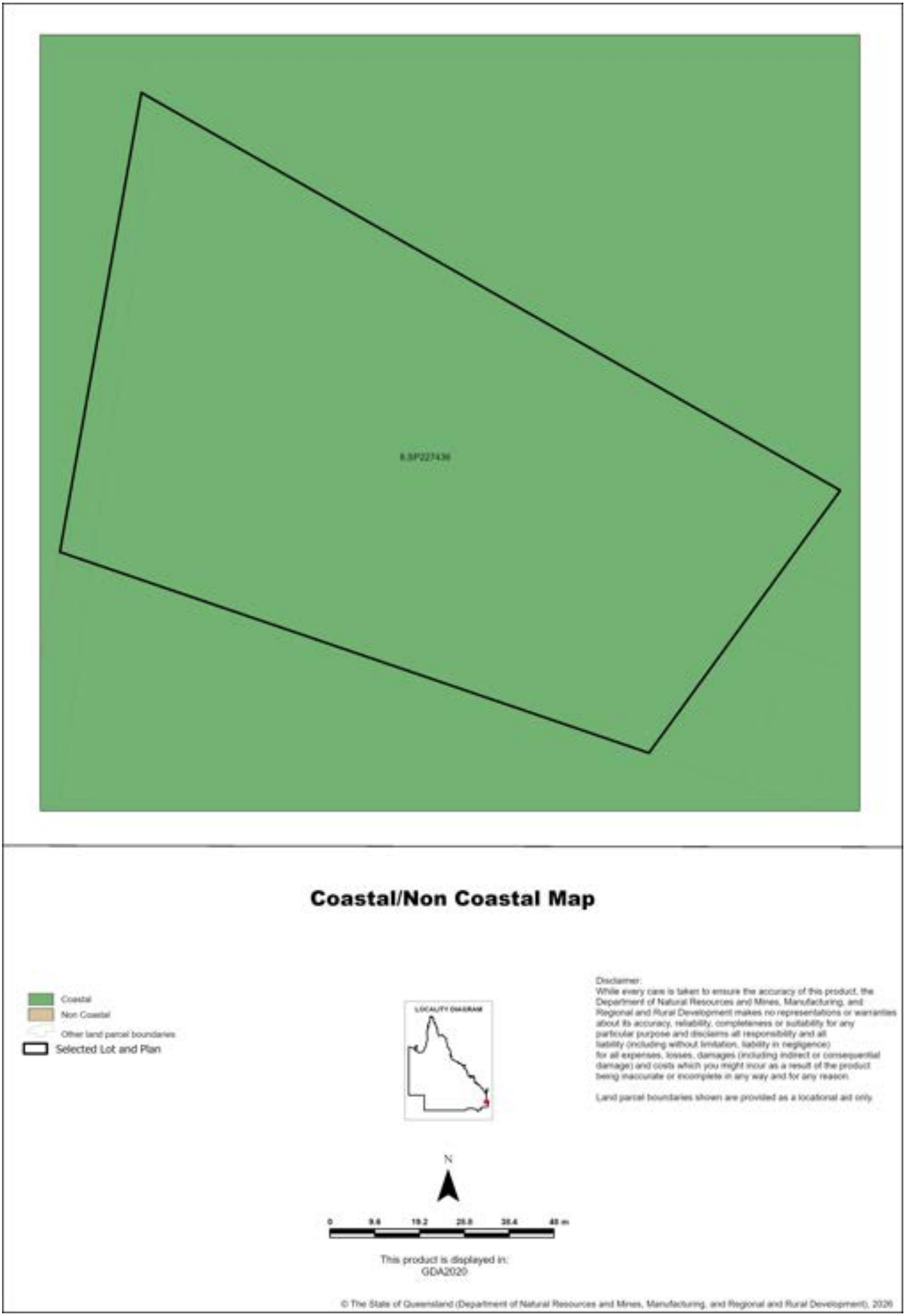
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



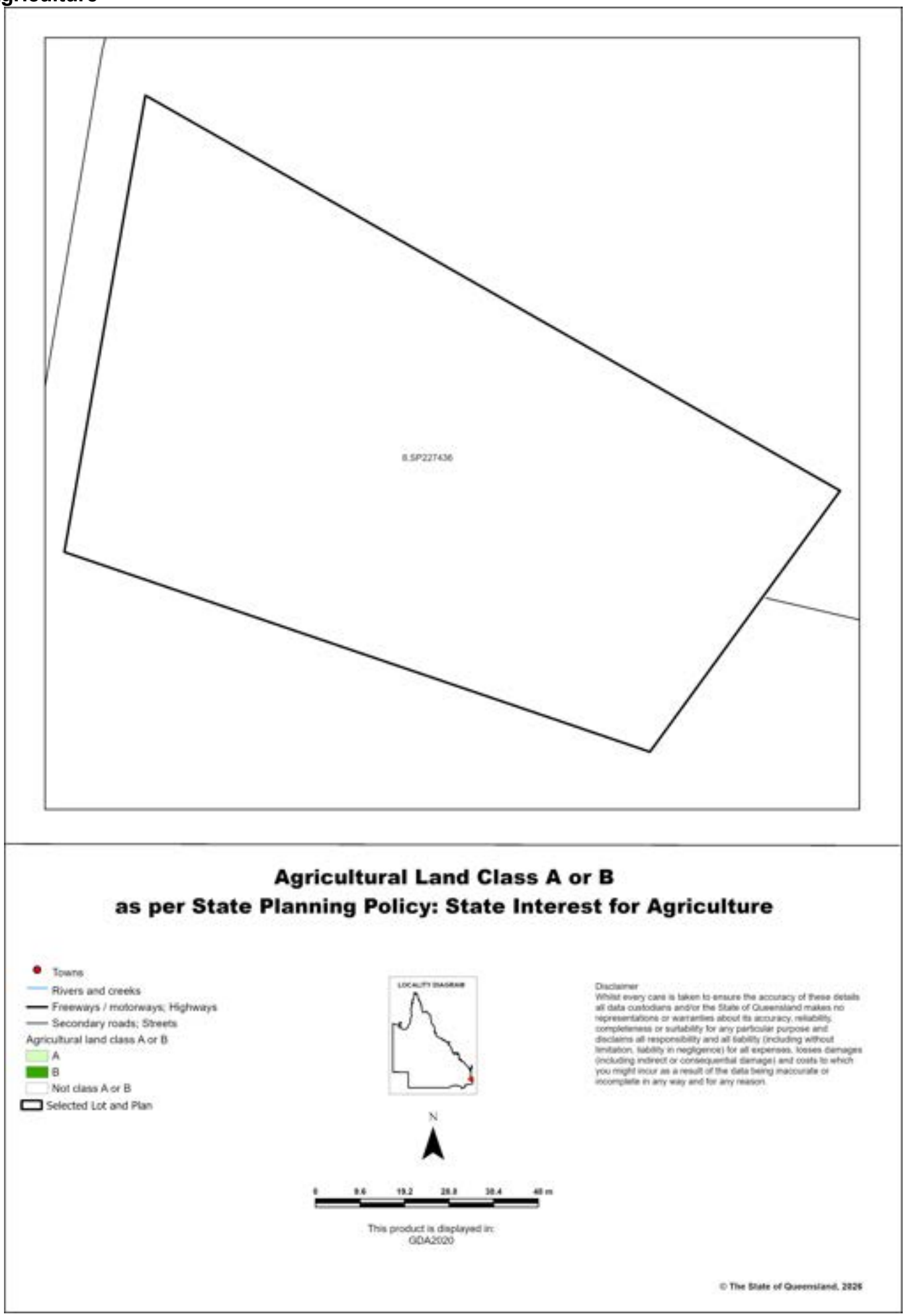
4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture



5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI))

In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). The NCA regulates the clearing of protected plants 'in the wild' (see Operational policy: When a protected plant in Queensland is considered to be 'in the wild') that are listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the Act.

Please note that the protected plant clearing framework applies irrespective of the classification of the vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and any approval or exemptions given under another Act, for example, the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* or *Planning Regulation 2017*.

5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map identifies high-risk areas for threatened and near threatened plants. These are areas where threatened or near threatened plants are known to exist or are likely to exist based on the habitat present. The flora survey trigger map for this property is provided in section 5.5.

If you are proposing to clear an area shown as high risk on the flora survey trigger map, a flora survey of the clearing impact area must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the Flora survey guidelines. The main objective of a flora survey is to locate any threatened or near threatened plants that may be present in the clearing impact area.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are not present within the clearing impact area or clearing within 100m of Endangered, Vulnerable, Near-Threatened (EVNT) plants can be avoided, the clearing activity is exempt from a permit. An exempt clearing notification form must be submitted to the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, with a copy of the flora survey report, at least one week prior to clearing.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared, a clearing permit is required before any clearing is undertaken. The flora survey report, as well as an impact management report, must be submitted with the clearing permit application form.

5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

In an area other than a high risk area, a clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes aware that threatened or near threatened plantsare present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared. You must keep a copy of the flora survey trigger map for the area subject to clearing for five years from the day the clearing starts. If you do not clear within the 12 month period that the flora survey trigger map was printed, you need to print and check a new flora survey trigger map.

5.3 Exemptions

Many activities are 'exempt' under the protected plant clearing framework, which means that clearing of native plants that are in the wild can be undertaken for these activities with no need for a flora survey or a protected plant clearing permit. The Information sheet - General exemptions for the take of protected plants provides some of these exemptions.

Some exemptions under the NCA are the same as exempt clearing work (formerly known as exemptions) under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (i.e. listed in Schedule 21 of the Planning Regulations 2017) while some are different.

5.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the protected plants framework:
Phone 1300 130 372 (and select option four)
Email palm@detsi.qld.gov.au
Visit https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/protected-plants

5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map

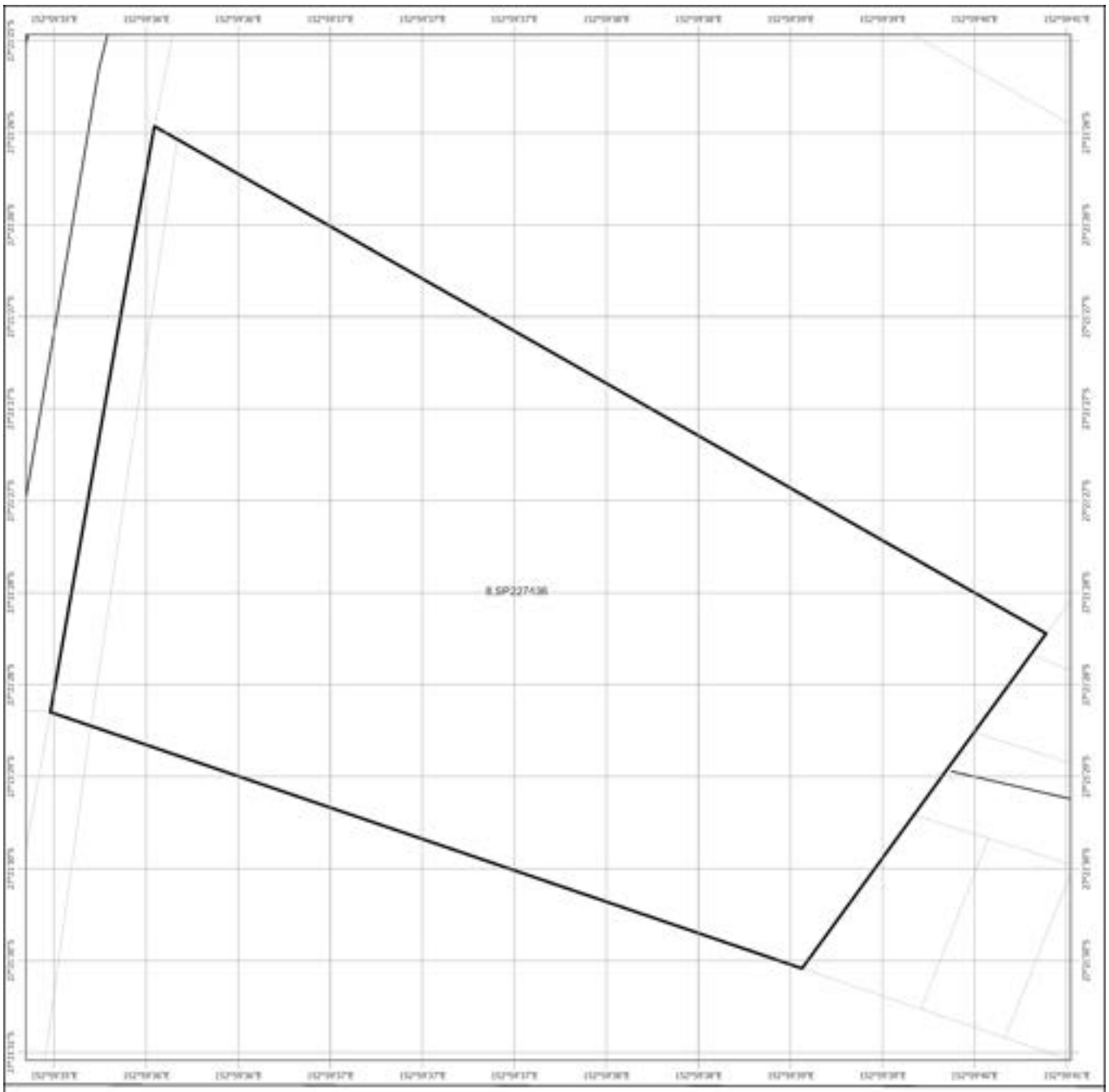
This map included may also be requested individually at: https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger/.

Updates to the data informing the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map will be reviewed, and updated if necessary, at least every 12 months to ensure the map reflects the most up-to-date and accurate data available.

Species information

Please note that flora survey trigger maps do not identify species associated with 'high risk areas'. While some species information may be publicly available, for example via the Queensland Spatial Catalogue, the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation does not provide species information on request. Regardless of whether species information is available for a particular high risk area, clearing plants in a high risk area may require a flora survey and/or clearing permit. Please see the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation webpage on the clearing of protected plants for more information.



Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

High risk area
Other land parcel boundaries
Freeways / motorways / highways
Secondary roads / streets
Selected Lot and Plan



N

0 6.65 13.3 19.95 26.6 33.25 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

This map shows areas where particular provisions of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 apply to the clearing of protected plants.

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is produced at a scale relevant to the size of the area selected and should be printed as A4 size in portrait orientation.

For further information or assistance with interpretation of this product, please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at palm@detsi.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer: While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the data used to generate this product, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaim all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damages) and costs which might be incurred as a consequence of reliance on the data, or as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

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6. Koala protection framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI))

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed in Queensland as endangered by the Queensland Government under *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and by the Australian Government under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Queensland Government's koala protection framework is comprised of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020, the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017.

6.1 Koala mapping

6.1.1 Koala districts

The parts of Queensland where koalas are known to occur has been divided into three koala districts - koala district A, koala district B and koala district C. Each koala district is made up of areas with comparable koala populations (e.g. density, extent and significance of threatening processes affecting the population) which require similar management regimes.

Section 7.1 identifies which koala district your property is located in.

6.1.2 Koala habitat areas

Koala habitat areas are areas of vegetation that have been determined to contain koala habitat that is essential for the conservation of a viable koala population in the wild based on the combination of habitat suitability and biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water). In order to protect this important koala habitat, clearing controls have been introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017 for development in koala habitat areas.

Please note that koala habitat areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

There are two different categories of koala habitat area (core koala habitat area and locally refined koala habitat), which have been determined using two different methodologies. These methodologies are described in the document Spatial modelling in South East Queensland.

Section 7.2 shows any koala habitat area that exists on your property.

Under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, an owner of land (or a person acting on the owner's behalf with written consent) can request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination if they believe, on reasonable grounds, that the existing determination for all or part of their property is incorrect.

More information on requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be found in the document Guideline - Requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination.

The koala habitat area map will be updated at least annually to include any koala habitat areas that have been made, amended or revoked.

Changes to the koala habitat area map which occur between annual updates because of a request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be viewed on the register of approved requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area available at: https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/koalamaps. The register includes the lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder that shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

6.1.3 Koala priority areas

Koala priority areas are large, connected areas that have been determined to have the highest likelihood of achieving conservation outcomes for koalas based on the combination of habitat suitability, biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water) and a koala conservation cost benefit analysis.

Conservation efforts will be prioritised in these areas to ensure the conservation of viable koala populations in the wild including a focus on management (e.g. habitat protection, habitat restoration and threat mitigation) and monitoring. This includes a prohibition on clearing in koala habitat areas that are in koala priority areas under the Planning Regulation 2017 (subject to some exemptions).

Please note that koala priority areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in a koala priority area.

6.1.4 Identified koala broad-hectare areas

There are seven identified koala broad-hectare areas in SEQ. These are areas of koala habitat that are located in areas committed to meet development targets in the SEQ Regional Plan to accommodate SEQ's growing population including bring-forward Greenfield sites under the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy and declared master planned areas under the repealed *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

Specific assessment benchmarks apply to development applications for development proposed in identified koala broad-hectare areas to ensure koala conservation measures are incorporated into the proposed development.

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in an identified koala broad-hectare area.

6.2 Koala habitat planning controls

On 7 February 2020, the Queensland Government introduced new planning controls to the Planning Regulation 2017 to strengthen the protection of koala habitat in South East Queensland (i.e. koala district A).

More information on these planning controls can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

As a high-level summary, the koala habitat planning controls make:

- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area, prohibited development (i.e. development for which a development application cannot be made);
- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is a koala habitat area but is not a koala priority area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required); and
- development that is for extractive industries where the development involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala habitat area and a key resource area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required).

Interfering with koala habitat means:

1. Removing, cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning or destroying in anyway, including by burning, flooding or draining native vegetation in a koala habitat area; but
2. Does not include destroying standing vegetation stock or lopping a tree.

However, these planning controls do not apply if the development is exempted development as defined in Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017. More information on exempted development can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

There are also assessment benchmarks that apply to development applications for:

- building works, operational works, material change of use or reconfiguration of a lot where:

  - the local government planning scheme makes the development assessable;
  - the premises includes an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area; and
  - the development does not involve interfering with koala habitat (defined above); and

- development in identified koala broad-hectare areas.

The Guideline - Assessment Benchmarks in relation to Koala Habitat in South East Queensland assessment benchmarks outlines these assessment benchmarks, the intent of these assessment benchmarks and advice on how proposed development may meet these assessment benchmarks.

6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements

Section 10 and 11 of the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 prescribes requirements that must be met when clearing koala habitat in koala district A and koala district B.

These clearing requirements are independent to the koala habitat planning controls introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017, which means they must be complied with irrespective of any approvals or exemptions offered under other legislation.

Unlike the clearing controls prescribed in the Planning Regulation 2017 that are to protect koala habitat, the clearing requirements prescribed in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 are in place to prevent the injury or death of koalas when koala habitat is being cleared.

6.4 Contact information for DETSI

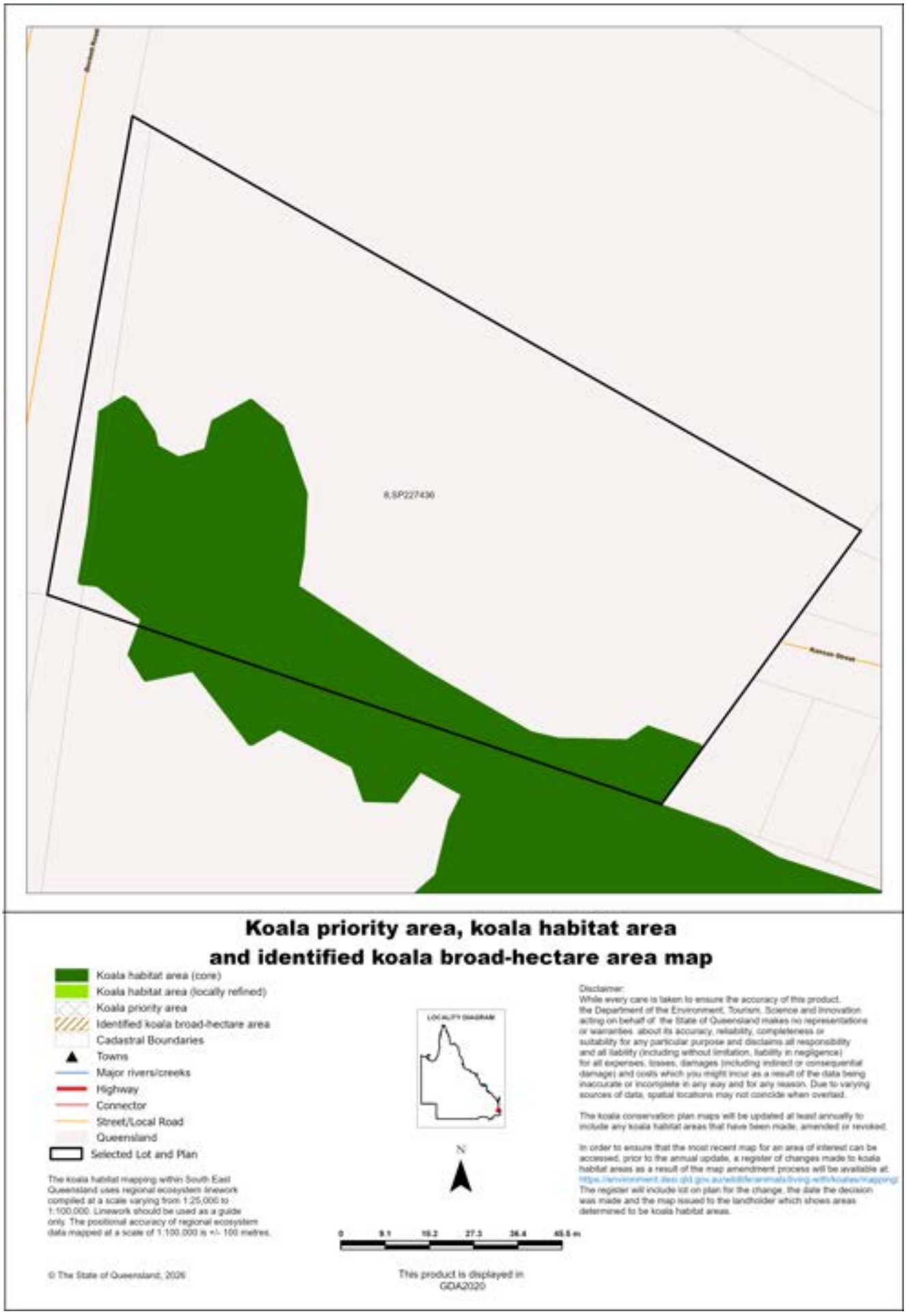
For further information on the koala protection framework:
Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
Email koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Visit https://environment.desi.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping

7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 8 Plan: SP227436

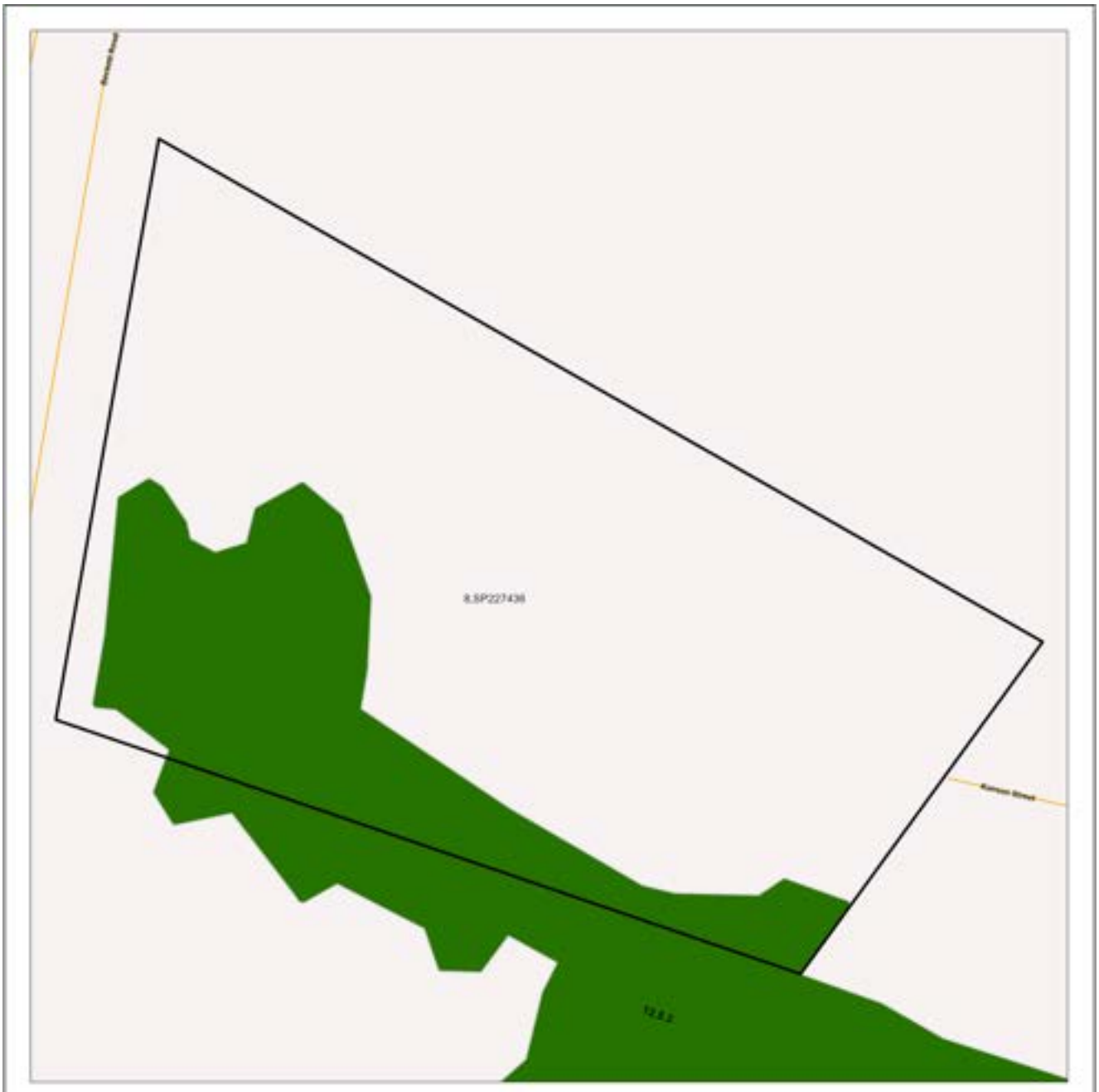
7.1 Koala districts

Koala District A

7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare map



7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	*Water Act 2000*	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dlgwv.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	*Soil Conservation Act 1986*	Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	*Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	Queensland Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.tatsipca.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	*Environmental Protection Act 1994* *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Protected plants and protected areas	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* *Planning Act 2016*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@detsi.qld.gov.au www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Koala mapping and regulations	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	*Fisheries Act 1994* *Forestry Act 1959*	Queensland Department of Primary Industries	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dpi.qld.gov.au
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 920 528 www.dcceew.gov.au
Development and planning processes	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Queensland Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.planning.qld.gov.au
Coordinated projects	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	*Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au
Requirements on State controlled road	*Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	*Local Government Act 2009* *Planning Act 2016*	Your relevant local government office	Local Government Contact Directory

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status	Sighting records	Specimen records
19177	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	*Danaus plexippus*	monarch			3	0
19185	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	*Euploea corinna*	common crow			2	0
19163	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	*Hypolimnas bolina nerina*	varied eggfly			1	0
19172	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	*Junonia villida villida*	meadow argus			1	0
19122	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	*Melanitis leda bankia*	evening brown			3	0
19061	Animalia	Insecta	Papilionidae	*Graphium choredon*	blue triangle			2	0
19068	Animalia	Insecta	Papilionidae	*Papilio aegeus aegeus*	orchard swallowtail (Australian subspecies)			1	0
19110	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	*Belenois java teutonia*	caper white			2	0
19086	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	*Eurema hecabe*	large grass-yellow			1	0
26908	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Anguillidae	*Anguilla australis*	southern shortfin eel			24	0
26910	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Anguillidae	*Anguilla reinhardtii*	longfin eel			35	0
26938	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Cichlidae	*Oreochromis mossambicus*	Mozambique mouthbrooder			5	0
26943	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Cyprinidae	*Cyprinus carpio*	European carp			1	0
26952	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	*Gobiomorphus australis*	striped gudgeon			14	0
26954	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris compressa*	empire gudgeon			24	0
26955	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris galii*	firetail gudgeon			7	0
18168	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	*Mogurnda adspersa*	southern purplespotted gudgeon			15	0
27024	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia duboulayi*	crimsonspotted rainbowfish			23	0
27035	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Mugilidae	*Mugil cephalus*	sea mullet			1	0
27054	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Plotosidae	*Tandanus tandanus*	freshwater catfish			15	0
27055	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Poeciliidae	*Gambusia holbrooki*	mosquitofish			41	0
19548	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Poeciliidae	*Poecilia reticulata*	guppy			1	0
19690	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Poeciliidae	*Xiphophorus hellerii*	swordtail			36	0
19501	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Poeciliidae	*Xiphophorus maculatus*	platy			25	0
716	Animalia	Amphibia	Bufonidae	*Rhinella marina*	cane toad			73	25
617	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	*Litoria balatus*	slender bleating treefrog	C		3	2
626	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	*Litoria brevipalmata*	green thighed frog	C		1	0
627	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	*Litoria caerulea*	common green treefrog	C		85	65
608	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	*Litoria fallax*	eastern sedgefrog	C		114	94
611	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	*Litoria gracilenta*	graceful treefrog	C		113	98
604	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	*Litoria nasuta*	striped rocketfrog	C		9	2
596	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	*Litoria peronii*	emerald spotted treefrog	C		2	1
42565	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	*Litoria pyrina*				7	7
600	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	*Litoria rubella*	ruddy treefrog	C		15	0
29174	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	*Litoria wilcoxii*	eastern stony creek frog	C		1	1
706	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	*Adelotus brevis*	tusked frog	V		195	190
681	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes peronii*	striped marshfrog	C		252	231
684	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*	spotted grassfrog	C		6	1
680	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	*Platyplectrum ornatum*	ornate burrowing frog	C		12	2
696	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia parinsignifera*	beeping froglet	C		14	0
698	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia signifera*	clicking froglet	C		2	0
674	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	*Mixophyes fasciolatus*	great barred frog	C		5	1
672	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne coriacea*	red backed broodfrog	C		5	0
659	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne major*	great brown broodfrog	C		1	0
661	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne raveni*	copper backed broodfrog	C		5	4
1419	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	yellow-rumped thornbill	C		17	0
1422	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza nana*	yellow thornbill	C		1	0
1423	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza pusilla*	brown thornbill	C		14	0
1408	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone levigaster*	mangrove gerygone	C		1	0
1410	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone mouki*	brown gerygone	C		2	0
1396	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone olivacea*	white-throated gerygone	C		46	0
1403	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*	speckled warbler	C		3	0

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status	Sighting records	Specimen records
1381	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis citreogularis*	yellow-throated scrubwren	C		1	0
1382	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	white-browed scrubwren	C		40	0
1384	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis magnirostra*	large-billed scrubwren	C		1	0
1742	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	collared sparrowhawk	C		18	0
1729	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	*Accipiter fasciatus*	brown goshawk	C		21	0
1730	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	*Accipiter novaehollandiae*	grey goshawk	C		7	0
1732	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	*Aquila audax*	wedge-tailed eagle	C		4	0
1721	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	*Aviceda subcristata*	Pacific baza	C		32	0
1722	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	*Circus approximans*	swamp harrier	C		2	0
1725	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	*Elanus axillaris*	black-shouldered kite	C		17	0
1718	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	white-bellied sea-eagle	C		2	0
1720	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	*Haliastur indus*	brahminy kite	C		7	0
1707	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	whistling kite	C		9	0
1710	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	little eagle	C		6	0
1714	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	*Milvus migrans*	black kite	C		3	0
1305	Animalia	Aves	Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus australis*	Australian reed-warbler	C		4	0
1973	Animalia	Aves	Aegothelidae	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian owlet-nightjar	C		1	0
1776	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	*Ceyx azureus*	azure kingfisher	C		3	0
1767	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	laughing kookaburra	C		116	0
1760	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus macleayii*	forest kingfisher	C		36	0
1761	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*	red-backed kingfisher	C		1	0
1762	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus sanctus*	sacred kingfisher	C		35	1
1992	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	*Anas castanea*	chestnut teal	C		1	0
1993	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	*Anas gracilis*	grey teal	C		5	0
1998	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific black duck	C		38	0
1999	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	*Aythya australis*	hardhead	C		1	0
2003	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian wood duck	C		33	0
2005	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	*Cygnus atratus*	black swan	C		1	0
1279	Animalia	Aves	Anhingidae	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian darter	C		5	0
1963	Animalia	Aves	Anseranatidae	*Anseranas semipalmata*	magpie goose	C		7	0
1965	Animalia	Aves	Apodidae	*Apus pacificus*	fork-tailed swift	SL		3	0
1971	Animalia	Aves	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail	V	V	25	0
1829	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	*Ardea alba modesta*	eastern great egret	C		10	0
1831	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	intermediate egret	C		6	0
1832	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	*Ardea pacifica*	white-necked heron	C		7	0
1830	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	cattle egret	C		143	0
1840	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	*Egretta garzetta*	little egret	C		2	0
1826	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	white-faced heron	C		31	0
1815	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	*Ixobrychus flavicollis*	black bittern	C		1	0
1818	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	nankeen night-heron	C		6	0
1659	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	*Artamus cyanopterus*	dusky woodswallow	C		2	0
1660	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	*Artamus leucorynchus*	white-breasted woodswallow	C		4	0
1647	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	*Artamus personatus*	masked woodswallow	C		6	0
1649	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	*Artamus superciliosus*	white-browed woodswallow	C		2	0
1654	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	pied butcherbird	C		92	0
1651	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	*Cracticus sp.*		C		1	0
1656	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	*Cracticus torquatus*	grey butcherbird	C		83	0
1644	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian magpie	C		123	0
1645	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	*Strepera graculina*	pied currawong	C		57	0
1956	Animalia	Aves	Burhinidae	*Burhinus grallarius*	bush stone-curlew	C		51	0
1191	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	sulphur-crested cockatoo	C		58	0

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1194	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua sanguinea*	little corella	C		13	0
1195	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua sp.*		C		1	0
21967	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua tenuirostris*	long-billed corella	C		4	0
1196	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus banksii*	red-tailed black-cockatoo	C		1	0
1193	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	galah	C		94	0
1173	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	cockatiel	C		2	0
1185	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	*Zanda funerea*	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo	C		7	0
1636	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	C		104	0
1637	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	*Coracina papuensis*	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike	C		5	0
1639	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	*Edolisoma tenuirostre*	common cicadabird	C		14	0
1640	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	*Lalage leucomela*	varied triller	C		6	0
1642	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	*Lalage tricolor*	white-winged triller	C		4	0
27774	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles*	masked lapwing	C		20	0
1933	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles novaehollandiae*	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)	C		57	0
1820	Animalia	Aves	Ciconiidae	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	black-necked stork	C		10	0
1619	Animalia	Aves	Cinclosomatidae	*Cinclosoma punctatum*	spotted quail-thrush	C		4	0
1294	Animalia	Aves	Cisticolidae	*Cisticola exilis*	golden-headed cisticola	C		66	0
1617	Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea*	white-throated treecreeper	C		4	0
18293	Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea metastasis*	white-throated treecreeper (southern)	C		22	0
1801	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	*Chalcophaps longirostris*	Pacific emerald dove	C		8	0
1803	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	*Columba leucomela*	white-headed pigeon	C		1	0
1804	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	*Columba livia*	rock dove			22	0
1809	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	*Geopelia cuneata*	diamond dove	C		1	0
1810	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	bar-shouldered dove	C		27	1
18323	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	*Geopelia placida*	peaceful dove	C		29	0
1787	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	*Leucosarcia melanoleuca*	wonga pigeon	C		13	0
1789	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	*Lopholaimus antarcticus*	topknot pigeon	C		4	0
1791	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	*Macropygia phasianella*	brown cuckoo-dove	C		25	0
1793	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	crested pigeon	C		85	0
1795	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	common bronzewing	C		1	0
1773	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	*Ptilinopus superbus*	superb fruit-dove	C		2	0
1774	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	*Spilopelia chinensis*	spotted dove			99	0
1779	Animalia	Aves	Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	dollarbird	C		36	0
1605	Animalia	Aves	Corcoracidae	*Struthidea cinerea*	apostlebird	C		3	0
1609	Animalia	Aves	Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian crow	C		139	0
1754	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	fan-tailed cuckoo	C		30	0
1750	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis pallidus*	pallid cuckoo	C		4	0
1743	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis variolosus*	brush cuckoo	C		7	0
1751	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	pheasant coucal	C		49	0
1744	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo	C		5	0
1745	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	*Chalcites lucidus*	shining bronze-cuckoo	C		5	0
1738	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	*Eudynamys orientalis*	eastern koel	C		21	0
1740	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	channel-billed cuckoo	C		15	0
1611	Animalia	Aves	Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	mistletoebird	C		26	0
1601	Animalia	Aves	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	spangled drongo	C		82	0
1366	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	*Lonchura castaneothorax*	chestnut-breasted mannikin	C		39	0
1367	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	*Lonchura punctulata*	nutmeg mannikin			26	0
1369	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	*Neochmia modesta*	plum-headed finch	C		1	0
1359	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	*Neochmia temporalis*	red-browed finch	C		32	0
1342	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*	double-barred finch	C		25	0
1949	Animalia	Aves	Eurostopodidae	*Eurostopodus mystacalis*	white-throated nightjar	C		5	0

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1716	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	brown falcon	C		3	0
1704	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	nankeen kestrel	C		14	0
1691	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	*Falco longipennis*	Australian hobby	C		3	0
1692	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	*Falco peregrinus macropus*	Australian peregrine falcon	C		7	0
1693	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	*Falco subniger*	black falcon	C		1	0
1678	Animalia	Aves	Gruidae	*Antigone rubicunda*	brolga	C		3	0
1572	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	welcome swallow	C		73	0
1585	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon ariel*	fairy martin	C		8	0
1573	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	tree martin	C		10	0
1928	Animalia	Aves	Jacanidae	*Irediparra gallinacea*	comb-crested jacana	C		1	0
1919	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	*Chlidonias hybrida*	whiskered tern	C		1	0
1912	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	silver gull	C		3	0
1895	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	*Thalasseus bergii*	crested tern	SL		1	0
1292	Animalia	Aves	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus mathewsi*	rufous songlark	C		1	0
1289	Animalia	Aves	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus timoriensis*	tawny grassbird	C		18	0
1287	Animalia	Aves	Locustellidae	*Poodytes gramineus*	little grassbird	C		3	0
1570	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	*Malurus cyaneus*	superb fairy-wren	C		8	0
18458	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	*Malurus lamberti*	variegated fairy-wren	C		71	0
1558	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	*Malurus melanocephalus*	red-backed fairy-wren	C		83	0
1694	Animalia	Aves	Megapodiidae	*Alectura lathami*	Australian brush-turkey	C		33	0
1555	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*	eastern spinebill	C		6	0
1542	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Anthochaera chrysoptera*	little wattlebird	C		1	0
1523	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Caligavis chrysops*	yellow-faced honeyeater	C		67	0
1539	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	blue-faced honeyeater	C		45	0
1517	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Lichenostomus melanops*	yellow-tufted honeyeater	C		9	0
1497	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Lichmera indistincta*	brown honeyeater	C		67	0
1500	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanocephala*	noisy miner	C		149	0
1501	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanophrys*	bell miner	C		16	0
1504	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Meliphaga lewinii*	Lewin's honeyeater	C		69	0
1507	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus albogularis*	white-throated honeyeater	C		53	0
1483	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus gularis*	black-chinned honeyeater	C		2	0
1485	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus lunatus*	white-naped honeyeater	C		11	0
1489	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	scarlet honeyeater	C		54	0
1493	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Philemon citreogularis*	little friarbird	C		21	0
1494	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Philemon corniculatus*	noisy friarbird	C		80	0
1482	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Phylidonyris niger*	white-cheeked honeyeater	C		2	0
1471	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*	striped honeyeater	C		17	0
1513	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula fusca*	fuscous honeyeater	C		3	0
1764	Animalia	Aves	Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	rainbow bee-eater	C		55	0
1594	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	*Carterornis leucotis*	white-eared monarch	C		5	0
1589	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	magpie-lark	C		109	0
1595	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	*Monarcha melanopsis*	black-faced monarch	C		13	0
1599	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	*Myiagra cyanoleuca*	satin flycatcher	C		1	0
1600	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	*Myiagra inquieta*	restless flycatcher	C		3	0
1586	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	*Myiagra rubecula*	leaden flycatcher	C		27	0
1597	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	*Symposiachrus trivirgatus*	spectacled monarch	C		11	0
1455	Animalia	Aves	Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian pipit	C		5	0
1453	Animalia	Aves	Neosittidae	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	varied sittella	C		6	0
1442	Animalia	Aves	Oriolidae	*Oriolus sagittatus*	olive-backed oriole	C		62	0
1444	Animalia	Aves	Oriolidae	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	Australasian figbird	C		68	0
1449	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	grey shrike-thrush	C		78	0

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1450	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla megarhyncha*	little shrike-thrush	C		3	0
1436	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	golden whistler	C		49	0
1437	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	rufous whistler	C		83	0
1702	Animalia	Aves	Pandionidae	*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*	eastern osprey	SL		2	0
1389	Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus punctatus*	spotted pardalote	C		24	0
1392	Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	striated pardalote	C		109	0
1360	Animalia	Aves	Passeridae	*Passer domesticus*	house sparrow			20	0
1284	Animalia	Aves	Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian pelican	C		7	0
1347	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	*Eopsaltria australis*	eastern yellow robin	C		71	0
1339	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	*Microeca fascinans*	jacky winter	C		3	0
1329	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	*Petroica goodenovii*	red-capped robin	C		2	0
1332	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	*Petroica rosea*	rose robin	C		9	0
1261	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	little pied cormorant	C		10	0
1275	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	great cormorant	C		1	0
1263	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	little black cormorant	C		7	0
1264	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax varius*	pied cormorant	C		1	0
1699	Animalia	Aves	Phasianidae	*Coturnix pectoralis*	stubble quail	C		2	0
1698	Animalia	Aves	Phasianidae	*Synoicus chinensis*	king quail	C		1	1
1687	Animalia	Aves	Phasianidae	*Synoicus ypsilophorus*	brown quail	C		14	0
1326	Animalia	Aves	Pittidae	*Pitta versicolor*	noisy pitta	C		5	0
1955	Animalia	Aves	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	tawny frogmouth	C		51	0
1271	Animalia	Aves	Podicipedidae	*Podiceps cristatus*	great crested grebe	C		1	0
1249	Animalia	Aves	Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian grebe	C		4	0
1318	Animalia	Aves	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	grey-crowned babbler	C		7	0
1226	Animalia	Aves	Procellariidae	*Pachyptila desolata*	Antarctic prion	C		1	1
1180	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	*Alisterus scapularis*	Australian king-parrot	C		20	0
1182	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	*Aprosmictus erythropterus*	red-winged parrot	C		1	0
1170	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	*Barnardius zonarius*	Australian ringneck	C		1	0
1151	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	budgerigar	C		1	0
1147	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	*Parvipsitta pusilla*	little lorikeet	C		12	0
1136	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus adscitus*	pale-headed rosella	C		103	1
21976	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus adscitus palliceps*	pale-headed rosella (southern form)	C		2	0
1138	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus elegans*	crimson rosella	C		7	0
1139	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus eximius*	eastern rosella	C		3	0
1124	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*	scaly-breasted lorikeet	C		88	0
1125	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	rainbow lorikeet	C		135	0
1623	Animalia	Aves	Psophodidae	*Psophodes olivaceus*	eastern whipbird	C		49	0
1320	Animalia	Aves	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*	satin bowerbird	C		1	0
1682	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	*Amaurornis moluccana*	pale-vented bush-hen	C		3	0
1686	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian coot	C		3	0
1673	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	dusky moorhen	C		12	0
1675	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	*Gallirallus philippensis*	buff-banded rail	C		14	0
1670	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	*Lewinia pectoralis*	Lewin's rail	C		2	0
1662	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	*Porphyrio melanotus*	purple swamphen	C		14	0
1665	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	*Zapornia pusilla*	Baillon's crake	C		1	0
1893	Animalia	Aves	Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus leucocephalus*	pied stilt	C		1	0
1881	Animalia	Aves	Recurvirostridae	*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*	red-necked avocet	C		1	0
1575	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	grey fantail	C		96	0
1576	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	willie wagtail	C		73	0
1578	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	rufous fantail	C		14	0
1857	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's snipe	V	V	2	0

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1102	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	*Ninox boobook*	southern boobook	C		23	0
1101	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	*Ninox connivens*	barking owl	C		1	0
1107	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl	V		27	0
1314	Animalia	Aves	Sturnidae	*Acridotheres tristis*	common myna			15	0
1303	Animalia	Aves	Sturnidae	*Sturnus vulgaris*	common starling			17	0
1265	Animalia	Aves	Sulidae	*Morus serrator*	Australasian gannet	C		1	0
1822	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea flavipes*	yellow-billed spoonbill	C		4	0
1823	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea regia*	royal spoonbill	C		3	0
1825	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	*Plegadis falcinellus*	glossy ibis	SL		2	0
1812	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian white ibis	C		43	0
1800	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	straw-necked ibis	C		47	0
1081	Animalia	Aves	Turnicidae	*Turnix varius*	painted button-quail	C		2	0
1108	Animalia	Aves	Tytonidae	*Tyto javanica*	eastern barn owl	C		5	0
1276	Animalia	Aves	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	silvereye	C		114	0
930	Animalia	Mammalia	Acrobatidae	*Acrobates pygmaeus*	feathertail glider	C		1	0
1067	Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	*Canis familiaris*	dog			1	0
1071	Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	*Vulpes vulpes*	red fox			1	0
803	Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*	spotted-tailed quoll (southern subspecies)	E	E	2	1
808	Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	*Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa*	brush-tailed phascogale	C		2	2
793	Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	*Sminthopsis murina*	common dunnart	C		1	0
1056	Animalia	Mammalia	Felidae	*Felis catus*	cat			2	0
832	Animalia	Mammalia	Leporidae	*Lepus europaeus*	European brown hare			5	0
906	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	*Macropus sp.*		C		1	0
914	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus dorsalis*	black-striped wallaby	C		2	0
904	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus rufogriseus*	red-necked wallaby	C		5	0
954	Animalia	Mammalia	Miniopteridae	*Miniopterus australis*	little bent-wing bat	C		2	0
989	Animalia	Mammalia	Molossidae	*Austronomus australis*	white-striped freetail bat	C		4	0
22061	Animalia	Mammalia	Molossidae	*Mormopterus ridei*	eastern free-tailed bat	C		2	0
767	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	*Hydromys chrysogaster*	water rat	C		5	0
764	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	*Mus musculus*	house mouse			8	0
741	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	*Rattus fuscipes*	bush rat	C		1	0
743	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	*Rattus lutreolus*	swamp rat	C		1	0
731	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	*Rattus rattus*	black rat			5	0
836	Animalia	Mammalia	Ornithorhynchidae	*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*	platypus	SL		15	0
784	Animalia	Mammalia	Peramelidae	*Isoodon macrourus*	northern brown bandicoot	C		3	0
786	Animalia	Mammalia	Peramelidae	*Isoodon sp.*		C		3	0
877	Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	*Petaurus breviceps sensu lato*	sugar glider			5	0
879	Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	squirrel glider	C		12	1
857	Animalia	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus caninus*	short-eared possum	C		2	0
858	Animalia	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus sp.*		C		1	0
859	Animalia	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	common brushtail possum	C		50	4
860	Animalia	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala	E	E	536	0
851	Animalia	Mammalia	Pseudocheiridae	*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	common ringtail possum	C		43	1
984	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus alecto*	black flying-fox	C		32	0
962	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	grey-headed flying-fox	C	V	47	0
963	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus scapulatus*	little red flying-fox	C		6	0
964	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus sp.*	flying-fox	C		4	0
1080	Animalia	Mammalia	Suidae	*Sus scrofa*	pig			1	0
838	Animalia	Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	short-beaked echidna	SL		6	0
22066	Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	*Myotis macropus*	large-footed myotis	C		1	0
574	Animalia	Reptilia	Agamidae	*Chlamydosaurus kingii*	frilled lizard	C		2	1

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554	Animalia	Reptilia	Agamidae	*Intellagama lesueurii*	eastern water dragon	C		14	0
556	Animalia	Reptilia	Agamidae	*Pogona barbata*	bearded dragon	C		13	1
519	Animalia	Reptilia	Boidae	*Morelia spilota*	carpet python	C		58	1
63	Animalia	Reptilia	Chelidae	*Chelodina longicollis*	eastern snake-necked turtle	C		2	0
58	Animalia	Reptilia	Chelidae	*Emydura macquarii krefftii*	Krefft's river turtle	C		1	0
43	Animalia	Reptilia	Chelidae	*Emydura macquarii macquarii*	Murray turtle	C		1	0
54	Animalia	Reptilia	Chelidae	*Wollumbinia latisternum*	saw-shelled turtle	C		15	0
37	Animalia	Reptilia	Cheloniidae	*Chelonia mydas*	green turtle	V	V	1	1
522	Animalia	Reptilia	Colubridae	*Boiga irregularis*	brown tree snake	C		4	0
512	Animalia	Reptilia	Colubridae	*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*	green tree snake	C		16	1
508	Animalia	Reptilia	Colubridae	*Tropidonophis mairii*	freshwater snake	C		7	1
31634	Animalia	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	*Amalosia jacovae*	clouded gecko	C		1	1
391	Animalia	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	*Amalosia robusta*	robust velvet gecko	C		1	1
429	Animalia	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	*Diplodactylus vittatus*	wood gecko	C		2	0
511	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	*Acanthophis antarcticus*	common death adder	V		1	0
501	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	*Cacophis harriettae*	white-crowned snake	C		3	0
490	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	*Cacophis squamulosus*	golden crowned snake	C		2	0
457	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	*Cryptophis nigrescens*	eastern small-eyed snake	C		10	0
493	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	*Demansia psammophis*	yellow-faced whipsnake	C		10	0
486	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	*Furina diadema*	red-naped snake	C		1	0
477	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	*Hemiaspis signata*	black-bellied swamp snake	C		3	0
462	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*	red-bellied black snake	C		1	1
463	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	*Pseudechis sp.*		C		2	0
453	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	*Pseudonaja sp.*		C		3	0
411	Animalia	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	house gecko			4	0
321	Animalia	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	*Delma plebeia*	common delma	C		2	0
325	Animalia	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	*Lialis burtonis*	Burton's legless lizard	C		5	2
308	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	*Anomalopus verreauxii*	three-clawed worm-skink	C		4	2
221	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	*Bellatorias frerei*	major skink	C		1	1
312	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	*Calyptotis scutirostrum*	scute-snouted calyptotis	C		6	3
289	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	*Carlia sp.*		C		1	0
277	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	*Carlia vivax*	tussock rainbow-skink	C		5	5
31898	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher*	elegant snake-eyed skink	C		13	1
240	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	*Ctenotus spaldingi*	straight-browed ctenotus	C		1	0
216	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	*Cyclodomorphus gerrardii*	pink-tongued lizard	C		1	0
209	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	*Eroticoscincus graciloides*	elf skink	C		1	0
190	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	*Eulamprus quoyii*	eastern water skink	C		1	0
184	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	*Lampropholis delicata*	dark-flecked garden sunskink	C		21	5
159	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	*Lampropholis sp.*		C		1	0
107	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	*Tiliqua scincoides scincoides*	eastern bluetongue	C		11	0
81	Animalia	Reptilia	Typhlopidae	*Anilios sp.*		C		2	0
78	Animalia	Reptilia	Varanidae	*Varanus gouldii*	sand monitor	C		1	0
61	Animalia	Reptilia	Varanidae	*Varanus varius*	lace monitor	C		5	1
26888	Animalia	Incertae sedis	Indeterminate	*Indeterminate*	Unknown or Code Pending			6	0
8749	Eubacteria	Cyanophyceae	Entophysalidaceae	*Entophysalis deusta*		C		1	1
8764	Eubacteria	Cyanophyceae	Homoeotrichaceae	*Homoeothrix juliana*		C		1	1
22945	Fungi	Arthoniomycetes	Arthoniaceae	*Arthonia*				1	1
31920	Fungi	Arthoniomycetes	Roccellaceae	*Dictyographa*				1	1
23706	Fungi	Eurotiomycetes	Mycocaliciaceae	*Stenocybe*				2	2
25414	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Amandinea punctata*		C		1	1
22970	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Buellia curatellae*		C		2	2

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23677	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Buellia dialyta*		C		1	1
25429	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Buellia dissa*		C		2	2
23095	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Dirinaria aegialita*		C		1	1
23096	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Dirinaria applanata*		C		4	4
23098	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Dirinaria confluens*		C		6	6
31947	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Dirinaria sekikaica*		C		3	3
34339	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Monerolechia badia*		C		1	1
22999	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Candelariaceae	*Candelaria concolor*		C		2	2
34192	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	*Halegrapha mucronata*		C		1	1
23194	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora caesiorubella*		C		1	1
23215	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora helva*		C		4	4
25660	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora phaeocardia*		C		1	1
23231	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora tropica*		C		1	1
23326	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Ochrolechiaceae	*Ochrolechia subpallescens*		C		3	3
34341	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Austroparmelina conlabrosa*		C		1	1
22973	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Bulbothrix apophysata*		C		2	2
23521	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Canoparmelia aptata*		C		1	1
23527	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Canoparmelia texana*		C		3	3
30862	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema reticulatum*		C		1	1
23448	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema tinctorum*		C		9	9
23409	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria irregularis*		C		1	1
23410	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria leioplacella*		C		3	3
23423	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria pertusella*		C		1	1
23422	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria thiospoda*		C		2	2
23049	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Heterodermia speciosa*		C		1	1
23444	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Physcia minor*		C		1	1
24317	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Physcia tribacoides*		C		1	1
30970	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Pilocarpaceae	*Malcolmiella*				1	1
23310	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Pilocarpaceae	*Micarea prasina*		C		1	1
31980	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Ramboldiaceae	*Ramboldia haematites*		C		1	1
32061	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	*Chlorophyllum*				2	2
28494	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	*Lepiota fuliginosa*		C		1	1
25531	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	*Amanita*		C		1	1
25634	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	*Amanita punctata*		C		2	2
25511	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	*Amanita vaginata*		C		1	1
40943	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Bolbitiaceae	*Bolbitius titubans*		C		1	1
27346	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Bolbitiaceae	*Conocybe*				1	1
26685	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Boletaceae	*Boletellus*				1	1
25497	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Boletaceae	*Boletus*				1	1
33822	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Boletaceae	*Phylloporus sulcatus*		C		1	1
28766	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Boletinellaceae	*Phlebopus marginatus*		C		1	1
33909	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Cantharellaceae	*Cantharellus ochraceoravus*		C		1	1
26284	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Cortinariaceae	*Gymnopilus*				1	1
35458	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Cortinariaceae	*Gymnopilus junonius*		C		2	2
26309	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Gomphaceae	*Ramaria*		C		1	1
33495	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hymenochaetaceae	*Inonotus albertinii*		C		1	1
33910	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Inocybaceae	*Inocybe austrofibrillosa*		C		1	1
25766	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Lycoperdaceae	*Calvatia*				1	1
25521	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	*Phallus rubicundus*		C		1	1
26260	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Physalacriaceae	*Armillaria*				1	1
26304	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Pleurotaceae	*Pleurotus*				1	1

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26307	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Psathyrellaceae	*Psathyrella*				1	1
26313	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Russulaceae	*Russula*		C		1	1
34843	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Russulaceae	*Russula kalimna*		C		1	1
34093	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	*Collybia endota*		C		1	1
40889	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	*Lepista endota*		C		1	1
8789	Plantae	Ulvophyceae	Kornmanniaceae	*Pseudendoclonium submarinum*		C		1	1
9171	Plantae	Incertae sedis	Indet.	*Indet.*		C		1	0
6798	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Acanthaceae	*Avicennia marina subsp. australasica*		C		1	1
34927	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Acanthaceae	*Dicliptera chinensis*	Chinese foldwing			2	2
42459	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Acanthaceae	*Dyschoriste nagchana*				3	3
22381	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Acanthaceae	*Hygrophila costata*				1	1
22842	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Acanthaceae	*Peristrophe speciosa*				1	1
16375	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Acanthaceae	*Pseuderanthemum variabile*	pastel flower	C		1	0
14157	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Acanthaceae	*Thunbergia alata*	black-eyed Susan			1	1
27841	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Acanthaceae	*Thunbergia fragrans*				1	1
19722	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Agavaceae	*Agave americana*				1	0
18026	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera denticulata*	lesser joyweed	C		1	0
22056	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*	alligator weed			3	3
17051	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena celosioides*	gomphrena weed			2	0
16720	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Anacardiaceae	*Mangifera indica*	mango			1	0
11769	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Anacardiaceae	*Schinus terebinthifolius*				1	0
15545	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Apiaceae	*Centella asiatica*		C		1	0
5944	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia brisbanensis*	broad-leaved monkey vine	C		2	1
16526	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia straminea*	monkey rope	C		3	1
41255	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Apocynaceae	*Vincetoxicum paniculatum*		C		1	1
41442	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Araliaceae	*Heptapleurum actinophyllum*		C		2	0
39389	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Arecaceae	*Dypsis lutescens*				1	0
12776	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Arecaceae	*Livistona australis*	cabbage tree palm	SL		1	1
19747	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asparagaceae	*Asparagus aethiopicus*	ground asparagus			2	0
14415	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra confertifolia subsp. pallida*		C		1	0
16776	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra longifolia*		C		2	0
18792	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra multiflora*		C		1	0
16778	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra obliqua*		C		6	5
17937	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium australasicum*		C		1	0
15835	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Acmella grandiflora var. brachyglossa*		C		1	1
11158	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Ageratum conyzoides*	billygoat weed			2	2
14051	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Ageratum houstonianum*	blue billygoat weed			2	0
15612	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Baccharis halimifolia*	groundsel bush			1	0
7691	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Bidens pilosa*				2	0
14676	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	thickhead			1	0
11069	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Eclipta platyglossa*		C		1	0
15438	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Eclipta prostrata*	white eclipta			3	1
15396	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Eleutheranthera ruderalis*				1	1
15401	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Emilia sonchifolia*				1	0
35896	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Erigeron bonariensis*				1	1
35905	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Erigeron sumatrensis*				1	1
10693	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Gazania rigens*				1	0
9092	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Glossocardia bidens*	native cobbler's pegs	C		1	0
15285	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris radicata*	catsear			3	1
15214	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Olearia nernstii*	Ipswich daisy	C		1	1
8366	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*	white dogwood	C		1	0

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22236	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Soliva sessilis*				1	1
15039	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Sonchus oleraceus*	common sowthistle			2	1
34624	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Sphaeromorphaea australis*		C		1	0
26362	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Sphagneticola trilobata*				2	1
35909	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Symphyotrichum subulatum*				1	0
31223	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Tanacetum parthenium*				1	1
14987	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	*Tridax procumbens*	tridax daisy			1	0
24854	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Aulacomniaceae	*Mesochaete undulata*		C		1	1
34188	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Bignoniaceae	*Dolichandra unguis-cati*	cat's claw creeper			1	0
11152	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Bignoniaceae	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	jacaranda			1	0
16570	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Bignoniaceae	*Pandorea pandorana*	wonga vine	C		1	0
11150	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Bignoniaceae	*Spathodea campanulata*	West African tulip tree			1	0
11193	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium amplexicaule*	blue heliotrope			1	1
15098	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Brassicaceae	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	wild radish			1	1
30164	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Byttneriaceae	*Seringia denticulata*		C		2	2
16766	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia purpurascens*	white root	SL		2	0
13864	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia stenophylla*		SL		2	2
12654	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cannabaceae	*Celtis sinensis*	Chinese elm			1	0
16011	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cannabaceae	*Trema tomentosa*		C		1	0
13988	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Caricaceae	*Carica papaya*	pawpaw			1	0
19443	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Caryophyllaceae	*Drymaria cordata*				1	0
18012	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina littoralis*		C		3	1
14740	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina glauca*	swamp she-oak	C		1	1
9172	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Ceratophyllaceae	*Ceratophyllum demersum*	hornwort	C		1	1
41415	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Chenopodiaceae	*Salicornia quinqueflora subsp. quinqueflora*		C		1	1
15978	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Colchicaceae	*Tripladenia cunninghamii*		C		2	2
15815	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Commelinaceae	*Callisia fragrans*				1	0
10034	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Commelinaceae	*Commelina benghalensis*				2	2
10033	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Commelinaceae	*Commelina diffusa*		C		2	0
16599	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Commelinaceae	*Murdannia graminea*	murdannia	C		1	0
17422	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra repens*	kidney weed	C		1	0
16862	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea plebeia*	bellvine	C		1	1
16395	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria calycina*	pink bindweed	C		1	0
21934	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Crassulaceae	*Bryophyllum delagoense*				1	0
31058	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Crassulaceae	*Bryophyllum x houghtonii*				1	0
10571	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cucurbitaceae	*Cucurbita maxima*	pumpkin			1	0
10629	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cucurbitaceae	*Momordica charantia*	balsam pear			1	1
9529	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Abildgaardia ovata*		C		1	1
6780	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus aggregatus*				1	1
9854	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus albostriatus*				1	1
12001	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus distans*		C		1	1
14662	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus eragrostis*				1	1
14656	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus exaltatus*	tall flatsedge	C		1	0
17521	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus gracilis*		C		1	1
17478	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus rotundus*	nutgrass			1	1
17106	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis depauperata*		C		1	0
17107	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis dichotoma*	common fringe-rush	C		1	1
41886	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis vaginata*		C		1	0
9381	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma laterale*		C		1	0
16808	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma laterale var. laterale*				2	0
7099	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	*Scleria sp. (Maggieville R.C.Carolin 8758)*		C		1	0

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9452	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia stricta*		C		3	2
11555	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia vestita*		C		1	0
16236	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Dracaenaceae	*Sansevieria trifasciata*	mother-in-law's tongue			1	0
11617	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros kaki*	persimmon			1	1
18111	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Ericaceae	*Acrotriche aggregata*	red cluster heath	C		2	0
30300	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Ericaceae	*Agiortia pedicellata*		C		1	1
16641	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Ericaceae	*Monotoca scoparia*	prickly broom heath	C		3	0
41573	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Ericaceae	*Styphelia attenuata*		C		1	0
41524	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Ericaceae	*Styphelia sieberi*		C		1	1
11364	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha australis*				1	1
5516	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia hirta*				3	3
34392	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia ophthalmica*				1	1
11288	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinus communis*	castor oil bush			1	0
22072	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Euphorbiaceae	*Triadica sebifera*				1	1
24670	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Fissidentaceae	*Fissidens*				1	1
41740	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia mystrophylla*		C		1	0
17065	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia rotundifolia*		C		4	1
17017	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Haloragaceae	*Haloragis heterophylla*	rough raspweed	C		1	1
13239	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella brevipedunculata*		C		1	0
10281	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella longifolia*		C		1	0
12843	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella rara*		C		1	0
14594	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella revoluta*		C		2	0
15350	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	*Geitonoplesium cymosum*	scrambling lily	C		1	0
14509	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hydrocharitaceae	*Hydrilla verticillata*	hydrilla	SL		1	1
3021	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hydrocharitaceae	*Ottelia ovalifolia subsp. ovalifolia*		SL		1	1
18351	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hydrocharitaceae	*Vallisneria nana*		SL		1	1
15283	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hypericaceae	*Hypericum gramineum*		C		1	0
31079	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hypopterygiaceae	*Hypopterygium discolor*		C		1	1
15480	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hypoxidaceae	*Curculigo ensifolia*		C		1	0
9132	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Iridaceae	*Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora*				1	1
18936	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Iridaceae	*Patersonia sericea*		C		1	0
36343	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Iridaceae	*Sisyrinchium rosulatum*				1	1
12125	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Juncaceae	*Juncus articulatus*	jointed rush			1	1
16845	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Juncaceae	*Juncus prismatocarpus*	branching rush	C		1	1
11773	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lamiaceae	*Stachys arvensis*	stagger weed			1	1
9076	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lamiaceae	*Teucrium argutum*		C		1	1
17703	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lauraceae	*Cassytha filiformis*	dodder laurel	C		2	1
11859	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum camphora*	camphor laurel			1	0
14700	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya microneura*	murrogun	C		1	1
14725	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Laxmanniaceae	*Cordyline rubra*	red-fruited palm lily	C		1	0
15339	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Laxmanniaceae	*Eustrephus latifolius*	wombat berry	C		1	0
15790	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Acacia concurrens*		C		2	2
21915	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima*		C		6	1
15745	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Acacia fimbriata*	Brisbane golden wattle	C		1	0
15765	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Acacia leiocalyx*		C		2	0
14066	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Acacia leiocalyx subsp. leiocalyx*		C		1	0
15720	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Acacia melanoxylon*	blackwood	C		1	1
14890	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Acacia penninervis*		C		1	0
15734	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Acacia penninervis var. longiracemosa*		C		1	1
15739	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Acacia podalyriifolia*	Queensland silver wattle	C		1	0
15614	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Barklya syringifolia*	golden shower tree	C		1	1

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22773	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Bauhinia galpinii*				1	0
15468	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria lanceolata subsp. lanceolata*				1	1
9749	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria linifolia*				1	0
5917	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria pallida var. obovata*				1	1
15447	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Daviesia ulicifolia*	native gorse	C		1	0
15448	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Daviesia umbellulata*		C		5	5
14630	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Daviesia villifera*	prickly daviesia	C		2	1
9165	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Delonix regia*	poinciana			1	0
15460	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Desmodium rhytidophyllum*		C		2	0
13038	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Desmodium uncinatum*				1	0
2128	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Dillwynia phylicoides*		C		5	5
12996	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Erythrina crista-galli*				1	1
29699	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Erythrina x sykesii*				1	1
7603	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Glycine clandestina*		C		1	0
15353	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Glycine cyrtoloba*		C		1	0
15356	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Glycine tabacina*	glycine pea	C		2	1
15303	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Gompholobium pinnatum*	poor mans gold	C		1	0
15309	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Hardenbergia violacea*		C		1	0
15323	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Hovea acutifolia*		C		1	1
15260	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Jacksonia scoparia*		C		1	0
15220	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Lespedeza juncea subsp. sericea*	perennial lespedeza	C		1	1
14445	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Leucaena leucocephala*				1	0
15235	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	siratro			3	0
18221	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Macroptilium lathyroides var. semierectum*				1	1
12952	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Neonotonia wightii var. wightii*				1	1
15148	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Phyllota phylicoides*	yellow peabush	C		1	0
6009	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Podolobium scandens*		C		1	0
42632	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Pullenia gunnii*		C		1	1
15089	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea spinosa*		C		2	2
15092	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea villosa*	hairy bush pea	C		1	1
20010	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Senna pendula*				1	0
13072	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Sesbania*				1	1
12880	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia grandiflora*				1	1
10911	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Tipuana tipu*	tipuana			1	0
10773	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Trifolium pratense*				1	1
35603	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lejeuneaceae	*Mastigolejeunea*				1	1
14166	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia aurea*	golden bladderwort	SL		1	1
25563	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lepidoziaceae	*Bazzania adnexa var. adnexa*		C		1	1
24801	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leucobryaceae	*Leucobryum candidum*		C		1	1
29520	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lophocoleaceae	*Heteroscyphus argutus*		C		1	1
37076	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia grandiflora*				1	0
13093	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Malvaceae	*Malvaceae*				1	0
31326	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Malvaceae	*Malvastrum coromandelianum subsp. coromandelianum*				1	1
12949	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Malvaceae	*Modiola caroliniana*	red-flowered mallow			1	1
16146	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Malvaceae	*Sida rhombifolia*				2	0
26849	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Melastomataceae	*Melastoma malabathricum subsp. malabathricum*		C		1	0
9647	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Menispermaceae	*Stephania japonica*		C		1	0
30787	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Moraceae	*Fatoua villosa*				1	1
17143	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Moraceae	*Ficus obliqua*		C		1	0
17144	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Moraceae	*Ficus opposita*		C		1	1
22310	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrsinaceae	*Ardisia crenata*				1	0

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18108	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Acmena smithii*	lillypilly satinash	C		1	0
17999	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Angophora leiocarpa*	rusty gum	C		1	0
18000	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Angophora woodsiana*	smudgee	C		5	2
17883	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Backhousia myrtifolia*	carrol	C		1	0
42249	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Blakella citriodora*		C		1	0
42437	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Blakella henryi*		C		2	0
42282	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Blakella torelliana*		C		1	0
6444	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia gummifera*	red bloodwood	C		2	1
6445	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia intermedia*	pink bloodwood	C		4	0
18729	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia trachyphloia*		C		1	0
17290	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus acmenoides*		C		1	0
17256	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus curtisii*	Plunkett mallee	NT		1	0
17265	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus grandis*	flooded gum	C		1	0
2443	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus helidonica*		C		5	2
13902	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus major*	mountain grey gum	C		1	0
17225	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus microcorys*		C		3	0
17240	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus pilularis*	blackbutt	C		1	1
17189	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	small-fruited grey gum	C		3	1
12465	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*		C		4	0
17204	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*		C		1	0
12468	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tindaliae*	Queensland white stringybark	C		2	2
12146	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Eugenia uniflora*	Brazilian cherry tree			1	0
42135	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Gaudium trinervium*		C		1	0
16824	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum petersonii*		C		1	0
16780	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon confertus*	brush box	C		2	0
16730	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	swamp box	C		3	0
16684	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca bracteata*		C		1	0
18771	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca linariifolia*	snow-in summer	C		1	0
16695	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	swamp paperbark	C		2	0
31375	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca viminalis*		C		1	0
31851	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Sannantha collina*		C		1	1
16078	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium australe*	scrub cherry	C		1	1
15980	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Tristaniopsis laurina*		C		1	0
15936	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	*Xanthostemon chrysanthus*	black penda	C		1	0
14405	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Nyctaginaceae	*Mirabilis jalapa*	four o'clock			1	1
13390	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Ochnaceae	*Ochna serrulata*	ochna			1	0
13420	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Onagraceae	*Ludwigia octovalvis*	willow primrose	C		1	0
16731	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Onagraceae	*Ludwigia peploides subsp. montevidensis*		C		1	0
18373	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Orchidaceae	*Cheirostylis notialis*		SL		1	1
9135	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Orchidaceae	*Epidendrum x obrienianum*				1	0
8197	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Orchidaceae	*Geodorum densiflorum*	pink nodding orchid	SL		1	0
7917	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra malvina*		SL		1	1
12741	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis*				1	1
9457	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis corniculata*				1	0
12715	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora edulis*				1	0
16532	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora suberosa*	corky passion flower			2	0
16533	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora subpeltata*	white passion flower			1	0
17808	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia oblongifolia*		C		1	0
9378	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion ferdinandi*		C		1	0
17093	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion ferdinandi var. ferdinandi*		C		1	1
16472	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus tenellus*				1	0

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16473	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus virgatus*		C		1	1
17412	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Picrodendraceae	*Dissiliaria baloghioides*	hauer	C		1	1
22219	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Pittosporaceae	*Auranticarpa rhombifolia*		C		1	1
16933	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Pittosporaceae	*Hymenosporum flavum*	native frangipani	C		1	0
16459	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum revolutum*	yellow pittosporum	C		1	0
12727	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Plantaginaceae	*Plantago debilis*	shade plantain	C		1	1
15670	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Alloteropsis semialata*	cockatoo grass	C		1	0
15676	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Andropogon virginicus*	whiskey grass			2	2
14811	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Aristida*				1	0
19380	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Aristida benthamii*		C		1	0
15649	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Aristida calycina var. calycina*		C		1	0
11124	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Aristida queenslandica var. dissimilis*		C		1	0
11123	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Aristida queenslandica var. queenslandica*		C		1	0
15634	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Arundinella nepalensis*	reedgrass	C		1	0
10754	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Avena sativa*	common oats			2	2
8843	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa decipiens*		C		2	0
15606	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa pertusa*				1	1
14774	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Capillipedium spicigerum*	spicytop	C		1	0
14753	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Chloris truncata*		C		1	1
15526	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Chloris ventricosa*	tall chloris	C		1	0
15485	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Cymbopogon refractus*	barbed-wire grass	C		2	0
15486	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon*				1	0
15414	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Dichanthium tenue*	small bluegrass	C		1	1
32006	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Dichelachne montana*		C		1	1
10364	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Digitaria*				1	1
15417	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Digitaria bicornis*		C		1	1
31933	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Digitaria fumida*		C		1	1
34493	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Dinebra decipiens var. decipiens*		C		1	1
14567	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Echinochloa colona*	awnless barnyard grass			2	0
15411	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Entolasia stricta*	wiry panic	C		3	0
15412	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Entolasia whiteana*		C		2	2
15390	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Eragrostis brownii*	Brown's lovegrass	C		3	1
15380	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Eremochloa bimaculata*	poverty grass	C		1	0
10686	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Eriochloa meyeriana*				1	1
14504	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Holcus lanatus*	yorkshire fog			1	0
15290	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Imperata cylindrica*	blady grass	C		2	0
15252	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Ischaemum triticeum*		C		1	1
29093	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Megathyrsus maximus*				3	0
9154	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Melinis repens*	red natal grass			1	0
8872	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Microlaena stipoides*		C		1	0
15163	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Oplismenus aemulus*	creeping shade grass	C		1	0
10637	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Ottochloa gracillima*	pademelon grass	C		1	0
13607	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Panicum effusum*		C		2	0
15176	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Panicum larcomianum*		C		1	0
10650	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Panicum obseptum*	white water panic	C		1	1
14345	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Paspalidium distans*	shotgrass	C		1	0
10819	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Paspalum conjugatum*	sourgrass			1	0
15134	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Paspalum dilatatum*	paspalum			2	1
15137	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Paspalum urvillei*	vasey grass			2	1
20011	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Setaria pumila*				1	0
9190	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Setaria sphacelata*				2	1

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15043	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Sorghum halepense*	Johnson grass			1	0
15004	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Sporobolus*				1	0
15003	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Sporobolus virginicus*	sand couch	C		1	1
14974	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Themeda triandra*	kangaroo grass	C		3	0
2359	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	*Urochloa mutica*				1	0
14350	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria attenuata*		C		1	1
16271	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Polygonaceae	*Rumex brownii*	swamp dock	C		1	0
11697	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Polypodiaceae	*Platycerium superbum*	staghorn fern	SL		1	0
31894	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Pontederiaceae	*Heteranthera reniformis*				1	1
16359	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca oleracea*	pigweed			1	0
19434	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca pilosa*				1	0
31010	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Potamogetonaceae	*Potamogeton octandrus*		SL		4	4
35454	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Pottiaceae	*Syntrichia laevipila*		C		1	1
17897	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Banksia oblongifolia*	dwarf banksia	C		2	2
14827	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Banksia spinulosa*		C		1	0
17900	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Banksia spinulosa var. collina*		C		1	1
17024	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Grevillea baileyana*		C		1	0
17025	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Grevillea banksii*		C		1	1
13924	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Grevillea robusta*		C		1	0
13183	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Lomatia silaifolia*	crinkle bush	C		1	1
16746	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Macadamia integrifolia*	macadamia nut	V	V	1	0
16748	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Macadamia tetraphylla*		V	V	1	0
16500	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Persoonia sericea*	silky geebung	C		1	0
18876	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Persoonia sericea x Persoonia tenuifolia*		C		1	1
7897	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Persoonia stradbrokensis*		C		1	0
16506	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Petrophile canescens*		C		2	1
14173	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	*Stenocarpus sinuatus*	wheel of fire	C		1	0
8916	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes sieberi*		C		1	0
17682	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi*		C		1	1
11100	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes tenuifolia*	rock fern	C		1	0
24905	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Ptychomitriaceae	*Ptychomitrium australe*		C		1	1
24903	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Racopilaceae	*Racopilum cuspidigerum*		C		1	1
9659	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rhamnaceae	*Alphitonia excelsa*	soap tree	C		5	0
24911	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rhizogoniaceae	*Pyrrhobryum paramattense*		C		1	1
35635	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rosaceae	*Prunus rivularis*				1	1
12166	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rosaceae	*Rhaphiolepis indica*	Indian hawthorn			1	0
17582	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	*Coffea arabica*	Arabian coffee			1	0
34588	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	*Gynochthodes jasminoides*		C		1	1
16407	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	*Pomax umbellata*		C		1	1
16300	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	*Richardia brasiliensis*	white eye			1	0
14135	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	*Acronychia pubescens*	hairy acronychia	C		1	1
18676	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	*Bergera koenigii*				1	1
34928	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	*Flindersia bennettii*	Bennett's ash	C		1	1
21837	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	*Murraya paniculata 'Exotica'*				1	0
9479	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Salicaceae	*Dovyalis caffra*	kei apple			1	1
17180	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Santalaceae	*Exocarpos cupressiformis*	native cherry	C		1	0
16969	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Sapindaceae	*Harpullia pendula*		C		2	0
16885	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Sapindaceae	*Jagera pseudorhus*		C		1	0
8631	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila debilis*	winter apple	C		2	1
17675	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	*Cestrum parqui*	green cestrum			1	0
17358	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	*Duboisia myoporoides*		C		1	1

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status	Sighting records	Specimen records
13555	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	*Physalis angulata*				1	1
16157	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	*Solanum americanum*				1	0
13788	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	*Solanum nigrum*				1	0
16120	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	*Solanum seaforthianum*	Brazilian nightshade			2	0
16438	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea linifolia subsp. linifolia*		C		1	0
15926	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Thymelaeaceae	*Wikstroemia indica*	tie bush	C		1	0
25009	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Trachylomataceae	*Trachyloma planifolium*		C		2	2
15989	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Typhaceae	*Typha orientalis*	broad-leaved cumbungi	C		1	0
19905	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	lantana			2	0
16143	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Verbenaceae	*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*	Jamaica snakeweed			1	0
15951	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Verbenaceae	*Verbena bonariensis*	purpletop			1	0
6181	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Verbenaceae	*Verbena incompta*				1	1
30057	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Viburnaceae	*Sambucus nigra*				1	1
42117	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Vitaceae	*Apocissus hypoglauca*		C		1	0
31727	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Vitaceae	*Clematicissus opaca*		C		2	2
15934	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*		SL		3	0
12313	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Zingiberaceae	*Zingiber zerumbet*				1	1

Appendix C Results of On-site Tree Survey



Appendix C
Results of
On-site Tree Survey

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, Beckett Road

Client: Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

Project No.: J003043

Compiled by: MJW Date: 8/10/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 8/10/2026

0 10 20 Metres

Legend

- Site boundary
- Residential lot
- Drainage reserve
- Access easement
- Trees to be removed

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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range environmental consultants

Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	DSH (mm)	Spread (m)	Habitat features	Health	Latitude	Longitude	Retain/Remove
1	Angophora woodsiana	Rough barked apple	7	130				-27.35733577	152.9934689	Remove
2	Lophostemon confertus	Brush box	8	120				-27.35721635	152.9933188	Remove
3	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	10	140				-27.35734208	152.9932914	Remove
4	Eucalyptus propinqua	Small-fruited grey gum	18	1060				-27.35735972	152.9933196	Remove
5	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	5	60				-27.35747518	152.9935305	Remove
6	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	18	1120				-27.357482	152.9935423	Remove
7	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	21	560				-27.35783162	152.9935924	Remove
8	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	19	450				-27.35791048	152.9935474	Remove
9	Lophostemon confertus	Brush box	14	270				-27.35770552	152.9932227	Remove
10	Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved scribbly gum	24	470				-27.3576737	152.9932483	Remove
11	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	6	120				-27.35762283	152.9931992	Remove
12	Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved scribbly gum	11	180				-27.35761148	152.9932033	Remove
13	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	16	360				-27.35759358	152.9932325	Remove
14	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	12	270				-27.3575793	152.9932375	Remove
15	Stag		0	320				-27.3575538	152.9932399	Remove
16	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	8	130				-27.35777947	152.9931931	Remove
17	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	8	140				-27.35778337	152.9931865	Remove
18	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	6	70				-27.35782295	152.9931662	Remove
19	Stag		0	130				-27.35791712	152.9931443	Remove
20	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	8	110				-27.35794512	152.9931403	Remove
21	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	12	150				-27.35795963	152.9931739	Remove
22	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	9	90				-27.35798195	152.9931928	Remove
23	Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved scribbly gum	9	100				-27.357966	152.9931987	Remove
24	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	5	80				-27.35794697	152.9931847	Remove
25	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	4	60				-27.35779307	152.9932293	Remove
26	Eucalyptus siderephloia	Grey ironbark	18	300				-27.35779028	152.9932563	Remove
27	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	14	180				-27.35782672	152.9932506	Remove
28	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	8	130				-27.35782397	152.9932376	Remove
29	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	7	100				-27.35786108	152.9932659	Remove
30	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	8	110				-27.35784938	152.9932814	Remove
31	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	6	130				-27.357838	152.9932732	Remove
32	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	10	110				-27.35791608	152.9932375	Remove
33	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	12	140				-27.35794677	152.9931979	Remove
34	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	11	110				-27.35795037	152.9932223	Remove
35	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	13	150				-27.3578293	152.9933299	Remove
36	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	19	340				-27.35786168	152.9934233	Remove
37	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	11	210				-27.35789148	152.9934008	Remove
38	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	7	130				-27.35788563	152.9934007	Remove
39	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	8	60				-27.35796077	152.9934151	Remove
40	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	11	130				-27.35798543	152.993256	Remove
41	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	14	150				-27.35799998	152.9932707	Remove
42	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	12	220				-27.35799862	152.9933113	Remove
43	Corymbia torelliana	Cadaghi	4	50				-27.35804707	152.9933114	Remove
44	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	6	100				-27.35802452	152.9933786	Remove
45	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	10	120				-27.35802947	152.9933622	Remove
46	Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved scribbly gum	18	370		Scratches, dead wood		-27.35797222	152.9933779	Remove
47	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	7	140				-27.35798023	152.9934047	Remove
48	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	11	70				-27.35795578	152.9933997	Remove
49	Stag		0	160				-27.35794787	152.9934534	Remove
50	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	8	110				-27.3579261	152.9934467	Remove
51	Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved scribbly gum	8	80				-27.35807307	152.9934931	Remove
52	Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved scribbly gum	11	120				-27.35801362	152.9935579	Remove
53	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	16	250				-27.35805418	152.9936482	Remove

Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	DSH (mm)	Spread (m)	Habitat features	Health	Latitude	Longitude	Retain/Remove
54	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	5	40				-27.35812907	152.9936089	Remove
55	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	11	140				-27.35807943	152.993555	Remove
56	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	19	260				-27.35808137	152.993552	Remove
57	Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved scribbly gum	10	150				-27.35807378	152.993546	Remove
58	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	4	80				-27.35814917	152.9936659	Remove
59	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	11	150				-27.35815177	152.9937064	Remove
60	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	4	140				-27.35812348	152.9936952	Remove
61	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	9	160				-27.35811535	152.9936949	Remove
62	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	10	110				-27.35807137	152.9936968	Remove
63	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	8	180				-27.35807883	152.9937161	Remove
64	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	8	160				-27.35808003	152.9937201	Remove
65	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	16	250				-27.35809368	152.9937348	Remove
66	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	6	60				-27.35813598	152.9937235	Remove
67	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	10	110				-27.35812548	152.9937494	Remove
68	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	12	130				-27.35817985	152.993761	Remove
69	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	14	220				-27.35816917	152.9937905	Remove
70	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	15	340				-27.35810985	152.9937997	Remove
71	Stag		12					-27.3582721	152.9940845	Remove
72	Mangifera indica	Mango						-27.35781003	152.9943324	Remove
73	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35766842	152.993832	Remove
74	Grevillea robusta	Silky oak						-27.35740137	152.9937082	Remove
75	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35732523	152.9935203	Remove
76	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35729762	152.9935295	Remove
77	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.357271	152.993561	Remove
78	Grevillea robusta	Silky oak						-27.35719447	152.993407	Remove
79	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35721797	152.9933241	Remove
80	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.3573218	152.9933173	Remove
81	Flindersia australis	Crow's ash						-27.35735603	152.9932626	Remove
82	Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia nut						-27.35736113	152.9934085	Remove
83	Flindersia australis	Crow's ash						-27.35749573	152.9933732	Remove
84	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen palm						-27.35744783	152.9935104	Remove
85	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen palm						-27.35748103	152.9935141	Remove
86	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35747397	152.9935119	Remove
87	Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor laurel						-27.35748122	152.9935286	Remove
88	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35740643	152.9935227	Remove
89	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35748687	152.9936322	Remove
90	Allocasaurina littoralis	Black she-oak						-27.35749048	152.993626	Remove
91	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35773948	152.9936228	Remove
92	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35786687	152.9936079	Remove
93	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35784088	152.9935937	Remove
94	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35785097	152.99356	Remove
95	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35784638	152.993583	Remove
96	Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya pine						-27.35780617	152.9935326	Remove
97	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen palm						-27.35783085	152.9935094	Remove
98	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35768795	152.9932115	Remove
99	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35765408	152.9932479	Remove
100	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani	5	170	5		Average	-27.35752167	152.993868	Remove
101	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	9	115	4		Average	-27.3580757	152.9934125	Remove
102	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	8	110	3	Basal termitarium	Average	-27.35805398	152.9933716	Remove
103	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	10	110	4		Average	-27.35805555	152.9933461	Remove
104	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35763373	152.9932532	Remove
105	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	21	218	6		Below Average	-27.35803359	152.9932735	Remove
106	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	18	110	5		Average	-27.35801914	152.9933523	Remove

Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	DSH (mm)	Spread (m)	Habitat features	Health	Latitude	Longitude	Retain/Remove
107	Eucalyptus seeana	Narrow-leaved red gum	24	451	12	Scratches	Poor	-27.35799034	152.9933601	Remove
108	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35760413	152.9931933	Remove
109	Eucalyptus seeana	Narrow-leaved red gum	22	390	10		Below Average	-27.35801259	152.9933861	Remove
110	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	9	110	2		Below Average	-27.35800769	152.9934061	Remove
111	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	30	450	10	Dead wood	Average	-27.35802839	152.9934577	Remove
112	Heptapleurum actinophyllum	Umbrella tree	12		3		Average	-27.35805004	152.9934644	Remove
113	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	12	210	2	Dead wood	Average	-27.35806567	152.9934755	Remove
114	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	14	240	4	Dead wood	Average	-27.35804543	152.993493	Remove
115	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	20	240	8	Dead wood	Average	-27.35805423	152.9934918	Remove
116	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	15	205	5		Average	-27.35804527	152.9935019	Remove
117	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	14	100	3		Average	-27.3580649	152.9935435	Remove
118	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	17	410	6	Dead wood	Average	-27.35806769	152.9935569	Remove
119	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	7	100	4	Dead wood	Average	-27.35807775	152.9935599	Remove
120	Heptapleurum actinophyllum	Umbrella tree	8	160	6		Average	-27.35809437	152.9935565	Remove
121	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	18	400	7	Dead wood	Below Average	-27.3580864	152.9936124	Remove
122	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	20	360	8	Dead wood	Below Average	-27.35807758	152.9936353	Remove
123	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River red gum	23	740	12	Scratches, dead wood, arboreal termitarium	Below Average	-27.35805779	152.9936502	Remove
124	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	14	100	4		Below Average	-27.35813387	152.9936263	Remove
125	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	22	530	15		Average	-27.35817689	152.9937754	Remove
126	Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor laurel	6	160	5		Average	-27.35811591	152.9936793	Remove
127	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	14	210	8		Average	-27.35810476	152.9936916	Remove
128	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	16	210	6		Average	-27.35810548	152.9936867	Remove
129	Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese privet	9	220	5		Average	-27.35814921	152.993737	Remove
130	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	23	450	8	Dead wood	Average	-27.35816391	152.9937516	Remove
131	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	15	280	8		Average	-27.35816394	152.9937774	Remove
133	Heptapleurum actinophyllum	Umbrella tree	6	220	6		Average	-27.35815807	152.9938012	Remove
134	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood					Average	-27.35753333	152.9932484	Remove
135	Heptapleurum actinophyllum	Umbrella tree	9	250	8		Average	-27.35820365	152.9938548	Remove
136	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	16	320	8		Below Average	-27.35821984	152.9938863	Remove
137	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	22	410	10	Dead wood	Average	-27.35822101	152.9938936	Remove
138	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	20	430	8		Average	-27.35822563	152.9939114	Remove
139	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	12	280	5		Below Average	-27.35821733	152.9939333	Remove
140	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	8	90	4		Average	-27.35822443	152.9939251	Remove
141	Stag		20	350	4		Dead	-27.35821945	152.9939571	Remove
142	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	18	345	8		Average	-27.35823036	152.9939714	Remove
143	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	13	290	9		Average	-27.35825318	152.9939952	Remove
144	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	22	445	7		Average	-27.35768111	152.99317	Remove
145	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	10	360	7		Average	-27.35767677	152.9931812	Remove
146	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	5	140	9		Average	-27.35759648	152.9931748	Remove
147	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	17	330	6		Average	-27.35757532	152.9931669	Remove
148	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	5	90	5		Below Average	-27.35755879	152.9931382	Remove
149	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	10	110	5		Average	-27.35767216	152.9931998	Remove
150	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	10	100	5		Average	-27.3578274	152.9933297	Remove
151	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen palm						-27.35780533	152.9932271	Remove
152	Flindersia australis	Crow's ash						-27.358037	152.9934056	Remove
153	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35790967	152.9935141	Remove
154	Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood						-27.35814408	152.9937334	Remove
200	Flindersia australis	Crow's ash	6	100	3		Average	-27.35721268	152.993203	Remove
201	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	9	210	4	Arboreal termitarium	Average	-27.35710203	152.9932474	Remove
202	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	6	150	8		Below Average	-27.35707883	152.9932146	Remove
204	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	12	120	4		Below Average	-27.35732073	152.993257	Remove
206	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	7	100	6		Below Average	-27.35786663	152.9931224	Remove

Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	DSH (mm)	Spread (m)	Habitat features	Health	Latitude	Longitude	Retain/Remove
208	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	18	440	9		Average	-27.35788927	152.9931285	Remove
209	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	7	90	2		Average	-27.35792504	152.9931187	Remove
210	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	13	120	5		Average	-27.35793552	152.993145	Remove
211	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	19	160	4		Below Average	-27.35792136	152.9931745	Remove
212	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	20	150	5	Dead wood	Below Average	-27.35793543	152.9931928	Remove
213	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	8	90	4	Scratches	Poor	-27.35794312	152.9931815	Remove
214	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	15	150	4		Average	-27.35792146	152.9932044	Remove
215	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	9	110	4		Average	-27.35792675	152.9932153	Remove
216	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	11	134	3		Below Average	-27.35793745	152.993224	Remove
217	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	11	120	5		Poor	-27.35793937	152.9932477	Remove
218	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	14	110	5		Average	-27.35794763	152.9932496	Remove
219	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	11	120	4		Below Average	-27.35794282	152.9932497	Remove
220	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	8	80	3	Wonga vine to mid upper canopy	Below Average	-27.35796496	152.993238	Remove
221	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	17	150	2		Below Average	-27.35797363	152.9932469	Remove
222	Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved scribbly gum	23	540	9	Scratches	Below Average	-27.35797588	152.9932868	Remove
223	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood		120	3		Poor	-27.35792039	152.9932882	Remove
224	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	14	230	8		Below Average	-27.35795376	152.9932943	Remove
225	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	7	120	4		Below Average	-27.35797644	152.993325	Remove
226	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	16	150	5	Dead wood	Below Average	-27.3579515	152.9931943	Remove
227	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	21	510	10	Dead wood	Below Average	-27.35799512	152.9931851	Remove
228	Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved scribbly gum	19	220	6		Poor	-27.35800612	152.9932002	Remove
229	Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved scribbly gum	22	437	8		Below Average	-27.3580119	152.9932177	Remove
300	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	6	100	4		Average	-27.35773188	152.9931461	Remove
301	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	6	90	5		Average	-27.3577418	152.9931633	Remove
302	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	7	100	3		Average	-27.35775423	152.993163	Remove
303	Stag		9	90	2		Dead	-27.35775091	152.9931758	Remove
304	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	21	431	10		Below Average	-27.35777379	152.9932251	Remove
305	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	16	210	9		Below Average	-27.35780573	152.9932248	Remove
306	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	11	205	4		Below Average	-27.35780981	152.9932172	Remove
307	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen palm	8		5		Average	-27.35779171	152.9932015	Remove
308	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	9	122	4		Average	-27.35779957	152.993194	Remove
309	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	5	90	3		Below Average	-27.35778194	152.993149	Remove
310	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	19	180	7		Average	-27.35778957	152.9931654	Remove
311	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	6	100	4		Below Average	-27.35781136	152.9931482	Remove
312	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	10	100	4		Below Average	-27.35783443	152.9931683	Remove
313	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	20	220	5	Arboreal termitarium	Below Average	-27.35784464	152.9931556	Remove
314	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	10	150	6		Below Average	-27.35785088	152.9931385	Remove
315	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	11	130	4		Below Average	-27.35788022	152.9931675	Remove
316	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	10	120	3		Average	-27.35788103	152.9931764	Remove
317	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	14	185	6		Below Average	-27.35784842	152.9932065	Remove
318	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	17	230	8		Below Average	-27.35784849	152.9932183	Remove
319	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	18	204	6	Wonga vine upper to canopy	Below Average	-27.35785803	152.9932312	Remove
320	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	16	140	6		Below Average	-27.35789962	152.9932488	Remove
321	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	14	110	4		Average	-27.35789137	152.9932632	Remove
322	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	18	150	4		Average	-27.3578158	152.9933143	Remove
323	Stag		19	220	4		Dead	-27.3578338	152.9933096	Remove
324	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	17	310	4	Dead wood	Below Average	-27.35784165	152.9933558	Remove
325	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	23	430	8	Dead wood	Average	-27.35786024	152.9933886	Remove
326	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	11	100	4	Dead wood	Average	-27.3578682	152.9933694	Remove
327	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	11	100	4		Above Average	-27.35786533	152.9933735	Remove
328	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	19	260	6	Dead wood	Average	-27.3578701	152.993381	Remove
329	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	10	100	2		Below Average	-27.3579522	152.9933687	Remove
330	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	8	140	3		Below Average	-27.35797129	152.9933696	Remove

Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	DSH (mm)	Spread (m)	Habitat features	Health	Latitude	Longitude	Retain/Remove
331	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	12	120	4		Below Average	-27.3579735	152.9933803	Remove
332	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	12	100	4		Average	-27.35792896	152.9934132	Remove
333	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	15	100	4	Dead wood, arboreal termitarium	Below Average	-27.35790708	152.9934074	Remove
334	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	19	230	6		Average	-27.35790044	152.9934424	Remove
335	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	15	200	6		Below Average	-27.35792009	152.9934428	Remove
336	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	12	180	4	Nest	Average	-27.35790546	152.9934683	Remove
337	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	21	520	8	Dead wood, arboreal termitarium	Average	-27.35791026	152.9934745	Remove
338	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	8	90	3		Average	-27.35794487	152.9934346	Remove
339	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	16	220	5	Dead wood	Average	-27.35795724	152.9934583	Remove
340	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	15	170	4		Poor	-27.35794837	152.9934663	Remove
341	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	25	360	8		Average	-27.35799579	152.9934623	Remove
342	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	25	410	8	Dead wood	Average	-27.35797889	152.9935101	Remove
343	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	15	140	5	Dead wood	Average	-27.35798822	152.9935241	Remove
344	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	18	180	5	Dead wood	Average	-27.35795317	152.9935176	Remove
345	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	30	560	10	Dead wood	Average	-27.35794355	152.9935452	Remove
346	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	12	200	8	Dead wood	Average	-27.35794892	152.9935422	Remove
347	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	9	120	5	Dead wood	Average	-27.35795055	152.9935855	Remove
348	Heptapleurum actinophyllum	Umbrella tree	8	220	6		Average	-27.35795888	152.9935761	Remove
349	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	15	210	4	Dead wood	Average	-27.3580106	152.9935166	Remove
350	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	10	180	4		Average	-27.35796635	152.9935883	Remove
351	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	28	574	14		Average	-27.35786472	152.9935048	Remove
352	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	3	170	6		Below Average	-27.35784517	152.9935608	Remove
353	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	24	641	12		Average	-27.35781119	152.9935501	Remove
354	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	5	120	3		Average	-27.35780589	152.9935585	Remove
355	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	8	120	4		Average	-27.35781398	152.993522	Remove
356	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani	4	220	6		Average	-27.35784079	152.9935074	Remove
357	Dypsis lutescens	Golden cane palm	7		6		Average	-27.35779973	152.9934612	Remove
358	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	26	516	15		Below Average	-27.35782205	152.99342	Remove
359	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani	4	140	6		Average	-27.35780539	152.9934241	Remove
360	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	18	395	10	Dead wood, arboreal termitarium	Average	-27.35777764	152.9934038	Remove
361	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	23	285	12	Dead wood	Average	-27.35777913	152.9933318	Remove
362	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani	4		6		Average	-27.35777196	152.9933309	Remove
363	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	12	185	6		Average	-27.35776265	152.9933387	Remove
364	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	17	265	7		Average	-27.35774275	152.9933306	Remove
365	Melaleuca viminalis	Weeping bottlebrush	6	140	4		Average	-27.35780442	152.9936807	Remove
366	Grevillea robusta	Silky oak	16	250	5		Average	-27.35773846	152.9937172	Remove
367	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	8	390	8		Below Average	-27.35771368	152.9937446	Remove
368	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	13	520	10		Average	-27.35770764	152.9937869	Remove
369	Toona ciliata	Red cedar	18	440	8		Average	-27.35768273	152.9937592	Remove
370	Mangifera indica	Mango	5	200	10		Average	-27.35772557	152.9936444	Remove
371	Grevillea robusta	Silky oak	17	410	5	Dead wood	Average	-27.35764884	152.9938194	Remove
372	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	10	120	5		Average	-27.35762471	152.9938005	Remove
373	Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor laurel	12	980	12		Average	-27.35756934	152.9938388	Remove
374	Celtis sinensis	Chinese elm	14	100	5	Dead wood	Poor	-27.35756758	152.9938323	Remove
375	Corymbia torelliana	Cadaghi	7	110	5		Average	-27.35775632	152.9936076	Remove
376	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	8	100	4		Average	-27.35796586	152.9936088	Remove
377	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	18	295	7	Dead wood	Average	-27.35796512	152.9936225	Remove
378	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	8	100	4		Average	-27.35796706	152.9936381	Remove
379	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	15	210	6	Dead wood	Average	-27.35800122	152.9936463	Remove
380	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	7	90	6		Average	-27.35798982	152.9936337	Remove
381	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	23	420	8		Average	-27.35800514	152.9936155	Remove
382	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	8	90	4		Average	-27.35800754	152.9936234	Remove

Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	DSH (mm)	Spread (m)	Habitat features	Health	Latitude	Longitude	Retain/Remove
383	Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton Bay ash	17	240	3		Below Average	-27.35800733	152.9936116	Remove
384	Stag		12	100	1		Dead	-27.35799822	152.9935992	Remove
385	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	16	100	4	Dead wood	Below Average	-27.35802044	152.9936396	Remove
386	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	11	120	7		Average	-27.35803043	152.993666	Remove
387	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani	3		5		Average	-27.35799137	152.9936893	Remove
388	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani	5	170	5		Average	-27.35801507	152.9937255	Remove
389	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	25	330	6		Average	-27.35808102	152.9937299	Remove
390	Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese privet	8	160	6		Average	-27.35807405	152.9937096	Remove
391	Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese privet	12	150	6	Dead wood	Average	-27.35808537	152.9937116	Remove
392	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	15	210	6	Dead wood	Average	-27.35804975	152.9937489	Remove
393	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	18	380	10		Average	-27.35807706	152.9937558	Remove
394	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	25	390	8		Average	-27.35810974	152.9937867	Remove
395	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	12	270	6		Average	-27.35811912	152.9937908	Remove
396	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	6	170	6		Average	-27.35809296	152.9938662	Remove
397	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	7	180	6	Dead wood	Average	-27.35813983	152.9938223	Remove
398	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	18	430	12	Dead wood	Average	-27.35821275	152.9940328	Remove
401	Heptapleurum actinophyllum	Umbrella tree	11	325	8		Average	-27.35825085	152.9940658	Remove
402	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	27	365	8		Average	-27.35825623	152.9940893	Remove
404	Delonix regia	Poinciana	10	160	8	Dead wood	Poor	-27.35812582	152.9941298	Remove
405	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen palm	7		6		Average	-27.35825561	152.9941501	Remove
406	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani	4		6		Average	-27.35826595	152.9941348	Remove
407	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	8	100	4		Average	-27.35829854	152.994131	Remove
408	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	12	215	7		Average	-27.3582988	152.9941263	Remove
409	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	10	210	6		Average	-27.3582937	152.994198	Remove
410	Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor laurel	6	180	4		Poor	-27.35833256	152.994162	Remove
412	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	11	125	3		Average	-27.35831358	152.9941192	Remove
413	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	18	405	8		Average	-27.35830338	152.9940933	Remove
414	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	13	285	6		Average	-27.35830213	152.9940856	Remove
415	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen palm	10		6		Average	-27.35829677	152.9940541	Remove
700	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	26	530	10		Average	-27.35764671	152.9932019	Remove
701	Stag		15	410	6	Arboreal termitarium	Dead	-27.35766441	152.9932012	Remove
702	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	20	395	14	Dead wood	Average	-27.35769902	152.9932642	Remove
703	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	21	230	8		Below Average	-27.35779044	152.9933702	Remove
704	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	26	575	16	Dead wood	Average	-27.35772235	152.9933006	Remove
705	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	22	385	12	Dead wood	Average	-27.35768303	152.9933879	Remove
706	Eucalyptus seeana	Narrow-leaved red gum	19	486	7	Dead wood	Below Average	-27.35773292	152.9932266	Remove
707	Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp mahogany	19	390	8	Dead wood	Average	-27.3576971	152.9931922	Remove
710	Stag		7	310	12		Dead	-27.35721919	152.9932898	Remove
711	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	7	170	10	Dead wood	Poor	-27.35717419	152.993311	Remove
712	Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	Piccabeen palm	11		8		Average	-27.3572876	152.9932755	Remove
713	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	9	90	2		Average	-27.35717586	152.9933227	Remove
714	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	15	360	8	Arboreal termitarium	Average	-27.3572848	152.9932723	Remove
715	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	12	325	7		Average	-27.35729944	152.9932422	Remove
716	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	9	360	12		Average	-27.35728111	152.9932682	Remove
717	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	8	90	2		Below Average	-27.3572179	152.9932838	Remove
718	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	8	110	4		Average	-27.35718639	152.9933337	Remove
719	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	22	425	10	Scratches, dead wood	Average	-27.35729521	152.9933549	Remove
720	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	16	360	9	Dead wood	Poor	-27.35742652	152.9932675	Remove
721	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	15	365	9		Average	-27.35754689	152.9931979	Remove
722	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	6	360	6		Below Average	-27.3575021	152.993196	Remove
724	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	17	480	8	Dead wood	Below Average	-27.35727865	152.9932775	Remove
725	Stag		12	275	8		Dead	-27.35737262	152.9933238	Remove

Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	DSH (mm)	Spread (m)	Habitat features	Health	Latitude	Longitude	Retain/Remove
727	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	16	400	10		Average	-27.3573705	152.993275	Remove
728	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	25	510	15		Below Average	-27.35739881	152.9933061	Remove
729	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	31	810	20	Dead wood	Average	-27.35734497	152.99328	Remove
730	Stag		19	350	6		Average	-27.35750455	152.993192	Remove
731	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	90	5	Scratches, dead wood	Dead	-27.35731728	152.9933467	Remove
740	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	25	385	11	Dead wood	Average	-27.35765715	152.9934653	Remove
741	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	25	495	15		Average	-27.35756309	152.9934776	Remove
742	Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya pine	24	320	15		Average	-27.35776598	152.9934913	Remove
743	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	20	375	10		Average	-27.35761378	152.993395	Remove
744	Stag		7	360	5		Dead	-27.35718799	152.9933464	Remove
745	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	8	150	6		Average	-27.35721186	152.9934426	Remove
746	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	7	140	5		Average	-27.35723465	152.9934712	Remove
747	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	26	425	16	Dead wood	Average	-27.35762513	152.9934603	Remove
748	Acacia disparrima subsp disparrima	Brown salwood	4	320	15		Poor	-27.35734192	152.9934615	Remove
749	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	18	120	5		Below Average	-27.3574388	152.9934511	Remove
751	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	31	850	18	Dead wood	Average	-27.3576961	152.993596	Remove
752	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	18	400	8		Average	-27.35756017	152.9935372	Remove
753	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	30	585	12	Fig tree growing from base, dead wood	Below Average	-27.35758408	152.9935084	Remove
754	Ficus rubiginosa	Port Jackson fig	25		36	Dead wood trunk	Poor	-27.35746158	152.9935318	Remove
755	Allocausuarina littoralis	Black she-oak	20	795	12		Below Average	-27.35761503	152.9936094	Remove
760	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	12	200	8		Below Average	-27.35752887	152.9935658	Remove
763	Delonix regia	Poinciana	13	550	20		Average	-27.35812949	152.9941008	Remove
764	Mangifera indica	Mango	8	545	13		Average	-27.35795755	152.9943301	Remove

Appendix D Likelihood of Occurrence (Flora)

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint Grass	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Hairy joint grass has been recorded within or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, near creeks and swamps, woodlands, around freshwater springs on coastal foreshore dunes, shaded gullies, creek banks and on alluvium in creek beds in open forest (DEWHA, 2008).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved Bosistoa or Yellow Satinheart	Least Concern	Vulnerable	Grows in wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up to 300 m in altitude. Associated vegetation includes *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum, Syzygium hodgkinsoniae, Endiandra pubens, Dendrocnide photinophylla, Acmena ingens, Diploglottis australis* and *Diospyros mabacea* (Booth, 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Corchorus cunninghamii	Native Jute	Endangered	Endangered	Generally, occurs on upper hillslopes or hillcrests at low to mid elevations of 110-430m above sea level. The species is found in the narrow ecotone (area where two habitat types merge) between subtropical rainforest and open eucalypt forest. The vegetative composition and	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				density of the understorey is variable between sites. The location of *C. cunninghamii* populations shows no association with a particular geology, although soils are shallow, stony, and well drained with a loam or clay consistency (Halford, 2009).	habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Cryptostylis hunteriana	Leafless Tongue-orchid	Special Least Concern	Vulnerable	The Leafless tongue-orchid has been reported to occur in a wide variety of habitats including heathlands, heathy woodlands, sedgelands, *Xanthorrheoa spp.* plains, dry sclerophyll forests (shrub/grass sub-formation and shrubby sub-formation), forested wetlands, freshwater wetlands, grasslands, grassy woodlands, rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests (grassy sub-formation). Soils are generally considered to be moist and sandy; however, this species is also known to grow in dry or peaty soils (DEWHA, 2008).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Cupaniopsis shirleyana	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species occurs in a number of small populations throughout its range, in dry rainforest and scrubby urbanised areas on moderate to very steep slopes, screeslope gullies and rocky stream channels at elevations of 60–550 m above sea level. The distribution of this species overlaps with the following EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological communities: Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions, and Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) (DEWHA, 2008). Some commonly associated tree and shrub species also found at the sites are as follows: *Ailanthus triphysa, Alchornea ilicifolia, Aphananthe philippinensis, Araucaria cunninghamii, Archidendropsis thozetiana, Argyrodendron trifoliatum, Atalaya multiflora,*	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				Austromyrtus bidwillii, Baloghia inophylla, Barklya syringifolia, Bosistoa transversa, Bouchardatia neurococca, Croton acronychioides, Cryptocarya triplinervis, Dendrocnide photinophylla, Diospyros australis, Disiliaria muelleri, Drypetes deplanchei, Elaeocarpus obovatus, Fitzalania heteropetala, Planchonella laurifolia, P. myrsinoides, Pleiogynium timorense, Sterculia quadrifida and *Strychnos axillaris* (DotE, 2023).	
Dichanthium setosum	Bluegrass	Least Concern	Vulnerable	This species is associated with heavy basaltic black soils and red-brown loams with clay subsoil. Associated species include *Eucalyptus albens, E. melanophloia, E. melliodora, E viminalis, Myoporum debile, Aristida ramosa, Themeda triandra, Poa sieberiana, Bothriochloa ambigua, Bothriochloa decipiens* and *Austrodanthonia* spp. This species is often found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants and highly disturbed pasture. It is often collected from disturbed open grassy woodlands on the northern tablelands, where the habitat has been variously grazed, nutrient-enriched and water-enriched (DEWHA, 2008).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Eucalyptus curtisii	Plunkett mallee	Near Threatened	Not Listed	This species is associated with sandy podsoils with impeded drainage, clay loams, and shallow stony clays and soils. Associated species include *Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata, C. trachyphloia* and *Callitris endlicheri* (Wearne, 2022).	Unlikely to occur. Although the species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
					This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut or Nut Oak	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Macadamia Nut occurs from Mt Bauple, near Gympie, to Currumbin Valley in the Gold Coast hinterland, south-east Queensland. The species was known to occur in north-east New South Wales; was described from 1850-60 specimens collected from Camden Haven, and there are specimens also from Lismore. It occurs as a scattered rare to occasional tree, and population sizes are difficult to estimate. This species grows in remnant rainforest, including complex mixed notophyll forest, and prefers partially open areas such as rainforest edges (DEWHA, 2008).	Known to occur. This species was recorded during the field survey and has been previously recorded within 5km of the site. The individual at the site however was likely planted.
Macadamia ternifolia	Small-fruited Queensland Nut or Gympie Nut	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	*Macadamia ternifolia* is only found north of Brisbane to Gympie in remnant rainforest.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Macadamia tetraphylla	Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia or Rough-leaved Queensland Nut	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Rough-shelled Bush Nut is 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	Unlikely to occur. Although the species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				notophyll vineforest along riparian zones involving Tallow-wood (*Eucalyptus microcorys*), Queensland Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*) and Turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*); 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 (*Acmena smithii*), Hairy Acronychia (*Acronychia pubescens*), Jackwood (*Cryptocarya glaucescens*), Sandpaper Fig (*Ficus coronata*) and Rose Apple (*Syzgium moorei*) (DEWHA, 2009).	was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Notelaea lloydii	Llyod's Olive	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species occurs on hilly terrain, which is undulating, either moist gullies or dry slopes (either gentle or steep). Preferred soil types are mostly shallow and well drained, as well as either stony to very rocky. Found between vine thickets and open eucalypt forests, higher than 80 m above sea level. Associated species include Narrow-leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*), White Mahogany (*E. acmenoides*), Lemon-scented gum (*C. citriodora*) and Curracabah (*Acacia concurrens*) with associated trees and shrubs of Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), Red Ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*), Brown Salwood (*A. aulacocarpa*), Burra (*A. falcata*) and Ebony (*Diospyros ferrea* var. *geminata*). The species known locations include Mt Crosby area, on the western outskirts of the city of Brisbane; the Boonah district, south-west of Brisbane; Moggill State Forest (SF 494), west of Brisbane; State Forest 637 (unnamed); and Moogerah Peaks National Park, approximately 100km south-west of Brisbane (DotE, 2022).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Persicaria elatior	Tall Knotweed	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Found in coastal and inland wetlands. Distribution includes Beenleigh, Brisbane Airport, and South	Unlikely to occur.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				Stradbroke Island. Has also been found in Near Casino NSW (Weber, 2021). Normally grows in damp places, especially beside streams and lakes. Occasionally in swamp forest or associated with disturbance (OEH, 2018).	The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Phaius australis	Lesser Swamp-orchid	Endangered	Endangered	Grows in areas where soils are almost always damp but not flooded for lengthy periods. Sands are generally the underlying soil type. 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. 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 (Bostock, 2009).	Unlikely to occur. This species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Planchonella eerwah	Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum or Wild Apple	Endangered	Endangered	The species grows in subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) vine scrub. All known areas in which the Shiny-leaved Condoo 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. The Shiny-leaved Condoo is restricted to three locations within south-east Queensland; Nambour-Maleny district,	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				Beenleigh-Ormeau-Pimpama district and Ipswich-Beaudesert district (DEWHA, 2009).	This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Rhodamnia rubescens	Scrub Turpentine or Brown Malletwood	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	This species typically occurs in coastal regions but occasionally extends inland to altitudes of 600 m in high rainfall areas. They can grow in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest, and wet sclerophyll forest. It is usually found on volcanic and sedimentary soils (OEH, 2019).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Native Guava	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Currently known to occur from Broken Bay, approximately 90 km north of Sydney, New South Wales (NSW), to Maryborough in Queensland. Populations are typically restricted to coastal and sub-coastal areas of low elevation however the species does occur up to approx. 120 km inland in the Hunter and Clarence River catchments and along the Border Ranges in NSW. Known to occur in rainforest and adjoining margins of sclerophyll vegetation, often near creeks and drainage lines. The species has been described as a pioneer species in disturbed environments (Williams and Adam, 2010) and is locally common in disturbed areas, such as regrowth and rainforest margins. Suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur in Subtropical Rainforests, Warm Temperate Rainforests, Littoral Rainforests, and Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Keith, 2004; Floyd, 2008). Associated species include *Acacia bakeri, Archontophoenix cunninghamiana, Argyrodendron spp.,*	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				Calamus spp., Cryptocarya laevigata, Elaeocarpus grandis, Elaeocarpus kirtonii, Glochidion sumatranum, Livistona australis, Lophostemon confertus, Orites excelsa and *Pilidiostigma rhytispermum* (TSSC, 2020).	
Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	*Samadera bidwillii* commonly occurs in lowland rainforest often with *Araucaria cunninghamii* 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 (*Corymbia citriodora*), grey gum (*Eucalyptus propinqua*), white mahogany (*E. acmenoides*), forest red gum (*E. tereticornis*), pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*), ironbark (*E. siderophloia*), gum topped box (*E. moluccana*), Gympie messmate (*E. cloeziana*) and broad- leaved ironbark (*E. fibrosa*) (Booth, 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Sophora fraseri	Brush sophora	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species grows at altitudes from ranging from 60 - 660 m. It occurs on hilly terrain on hillslopes and hillcrests made of mostly shallow stony to shaly soils with loam to clay texture derived from sandstone or basalt rocks. It rarely occurs on sandy soils on creek banks. This species grows in open eucalypt forest and semi-evergreen vine forest containing *Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus carnea, E. microcorys, E. acmenoides, E. propinqua* and *Lophostemon confertus* (Wearne, 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Austral toadflax is semi-parasitic on roots of a range of grass species, particularly Kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*). It occurs in subtropical, temperate	Unlikely to occur.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				and subalpine climates over a wide range of altitudes. It occurs on soils derived from sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic geology on a range of soils including black clay loams to yellow podzolics and peaty loams (DotE, 2018). Grows in grassland or woodland, often in damp sites. Examples of associated vegetation includes open woodland with *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *E. tindaliae* on skeletal soils; on heavy alluvium soil in grassy *E. populnea* woodland; on black cracking clay in grassland of *Dichanthium sericeum*; and grassland dominated by *Themeda triandra* and *Heteropogon contortus* on basaltic, rocky soils (Booth, 2012).	The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Appendix E Likelihood of Occurrence (Fauna)

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Birds					
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Inhabits wet, fertile sites such as along creek valleys associated with box-ironbark eucalypt woodland, dry sclerophyll forest and riparian vegetation (DotE, 2015). Other known habitats range from lowland coastal forest (in drought season), urban or farm remnant patches, roadside reserves and travelling stock routes (DotE, 2015). Favoured species includes *Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. albens, E. melliodora, E. robusta, Corymbia maculata* or *Casuarina cunninghamiana* with associated *Amyena cambagei* (DotE, 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed swift	Special Least Concern	Not Listed	This species nests in rocky areas and is a widespread migratory species (Lack, 1956). It is almost exclusively aerial from <1 m to 1000m. Most observed over inland plains in Australia but sometimes recorded over coastal cliffs and beaches as well as urban areas. Has been recorded well out to sea as well as from offshore islands especially when on passage from Indonesia (DAWE n.d.).	Unlikely to occur. Although the species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Ardenna grisea	Sooty Shearwater	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Sooty shearwaters breed on small islands in two main populations, one in the south Pacific Ocean, mainly around southeast Australia, New Zealand, and in the Auckland Islands and Phillip Island off Norfolk Island, and the other in the south Atlantic Ocean on the Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, and Tristan da Cunha. They start breeding in October and incubate	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				their young for about 54 days. Once the chick hatches, the parents raise their chick for 86 to 109 days.	This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	Endangered	Endangered	This species occurs in terrestrial freshwater wetlands and, rarely, estuarine habitats (DotE, 2015). It favours wetlands with tall, dense vegetation (DotE, 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Vulnerable	Vulnerable (Migratory)	Prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. Such areas include swamps, coastal lakes and pools, dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and swamps, saltpans and inland saltlakes. May also forage in short grassy paddocks after rain. They often roost at the edges of wetlands, on open mud or sand, in shallow water or in short sparse vegetation such as grass or saltmarsh (DotE, 2021).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Calidris canutus	Red Knot	Endangered	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	During the non-breeding season in Australasia, the red knot mainly inhabits intertidal mudflats, sandflats, and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts and sometimes on sandy ocean beaches or shallow pools on exposed rock platforms. They are occasionally seen on terrestrial saline wetlands near the coast and on sewage ponds and saltworks (Higgins & Davies, 1996) (TSSC Conservation Advice Calidris canutus, 2016).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered, Migratory, Marine	This species usually forages and roosts in intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms (DotE, 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	From approximately Paluma in Queensland to eastern Victoria and ranges inland to Augathella-Tambo region of Queensland (Pizzey & Knight, 2001). The species has a strong preference for woodland dominated by *Allocasuarina*, or open sclerophyll forests or woodlands, with a middle stratum of *Allocasuarina* below *Eucalyptus, Corymbia* or *Angophora* (Glossy Black Conservancy, 2010). The species is rarely found away from *Allocasuarina* or *Casuarina* (she-oak) trees, which provide their primary food source (DotE, 2018). Glossy Black-Cockatoos breed mainly within woodland or remnant woodland containing large, old trees, but have also been recorded in dead, ringbarked eucalypts in cleared country. The species is an obligate hollow nester and requires a hollow stump or limb, living or dead, or a hole in the trunk of a large, old tree, usually a eucalypt, for breeding (Glossy Black Conservancy, 2010).	Unlikely to occur. This species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover or Large Sand Plover	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	In the non-breeding grounds in Australasia, the species is almost entirely coastal, inhabiting littoral and estuarine habitats. They mainly occur on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks, as well as sandy estuarine lagoons (Bamford, 1988; Blakers et al., 1984; Lane,	Unlikely to occur. This species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				1987; Sibson, 1948; Stewart et al., 2007), and inshore reefs, rock platforms, small rocky islands or sand cays on coral reefs (Abbott, 1982; Morris, 1989; Sedgwick, 1978). They are occasionally recorded on near coastal saltworks and saltlakes, including marginal saltmarsh, and on brackish swamps (C.D.T. Minton, 2002; Sibson, 1953; Storr, 1964, 1977; Storr et al., 1986). They seldom occur at shallow freshwater wetlands (Storr, 1977). Once, during a severe drought, the species was recorded in a poorly grassed paddock with large bare areas, more than 1 km from the nearest water (Eckert, 1968).	habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Open, dry eucalypt forests, woodlands with open ground and fallen timber. Mallee and stands of river red gum (Adams, 2018). Mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species. They also occur in mallee, forests and woodlands subject to periodic inundation, e.g., river red gum woodlands with an open understorey of acacias, saltbush, lignum, cumbungi and grasses in the upper Murray River. Not usually found in woodlands with a dense shrub layer, and it is absent from heavily degraded woodlands and steep rocky hills. Optimal habitat must experience some kind of ongoing disturbance regime (historically Indigenous burning practices) to keep the ground layer from becoming too dense and uniform (DCCEEW, 2023).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen's Fig-Parrot	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Occurs in subtropical, dry, littoral, and developing littoral rainforest and vine forest habitats. This species likely favours alluvial areas that support figs and other fleshy fruits. They are often found in remnant native vegetation, forest edges and gallery forest along the	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				edges of waterways. Other habitats they have been recorded in include sub-littoral mixed scrub, corridors of riparian vegetation, open woodland or partially cleared habitat, isolated strands of trees on urban, agricultural or cleared land, and in the ecotone between subtropical rainforest and sclerophyll forest (DotE, 2021).	habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Diomedea antipodensis	Antipodean Albatross	Not Listed	Vulnerable	At sea Antipodean albatrosses' range across the South Pacific from Australia to as far as Chile, from the Tropic of Capricorn south. They breed on the Auckland Islands, Antipodes Islands, and Campbell Island.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni	Gibson's Albatross	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Essentially endemic to the Auckland Islands of New Zealand. The non-breeding range is poorly known however the species probably disperses across the southern Pacific. The species is regularly encountered on trans-Tasman shipping routes and at seas off Sydney and regularly occurs off the NSW coast usually between Green Cape and Newcastle. Breeds biennially in colonies among grass tussocks on isolated subantarctis islands, using the wind to travel great distances both during and between breeding seasons.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Diomedea exulans	Wandering Albatross	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Breeds on South Georgia Island, Crozet Islands, Kerguelen Islands, Prince Edward Islands, and Macquarie Island, is seen feeding year-round off the Kaikōura Peninsula on the east coast of the South Island of New Zealand, and ranges in all the southern	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				oceans from 28° to 60°. Spend most of their life in flight, landing only to breed and feed.	This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	Endangered	Endangered	Sparsely dispersed across coastal and sub-coastal Australia (Blakers et al., 1984; Aumann & Baker-Gabb, 1991; Barrett et al., 2003). The red goshawk prefers landscapes containing a mosaic of habitats including coastal and sub-coastal tall open forest, woodland and rainforest edges (Marchant and Higgins, 1993). Forests of intermediate density are particularly favoured, as are ecotones between variably dense habitats (i.e., ecotone between rainforest and sclerophyll forest). It generally avoids open habitats and is only rarely encountered over agricultural land (Marchant and Higgins, 1993). Nesting occurs in tall trees within one kilometre of permanent water, generally in open, biologically rich forest or woodland (Marchant and Higgins, 1993). Habitat is undisturbed forest or woodland with a mosaic of mixed vegetation, especially patches that include areas of river, billabong or swamp wetland with large bird populations (Morcombe, 2000).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Resident or nomadic visitor to inland parts of all mainland states. Also recorded from most of Australia except Cape York Peninsula and Southeast Qld. Mainly occurs where annual rainfall is <500 mm (Garnett et al., 2011). Can occur in the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, and central Australia. Habitat for the grey falcon is generally timbered lowland plains that are crossed by tree-lined watercourses, and adjacent to treeless areas, grasslands and open woodlands that are used for foraging (Garnett et al., 2011). Key habitat is	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				identified as *Acacia* shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined watercourses (Garnett et al., 2011).	
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe or Japanese Snipe	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species usually inhabits open freshwater wetlands with low dense vegetation such as flooded grasslands, flooded heathlands, swamps, and areas around bogs or other bodies of water. They may also inhabit areas with saline or brackish water (e.g., saltmarsh, mangrove creeks, bays, beaches and tidal rivers) during migration. This species can be found in a variety of vegetation types including tussock grasslands that have rushes, reeds and sedges, coastal and alpine heathlands, lignum or tea-tree scrub, buttongrass plains, alpine herbfields and open forest. Mud and some form of cover is required for foraging and roosting occurs on the ground nearby or in the foraging area (DotE, 2021).	Unlikely to occur. Although the species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Potential distribution extends south from the Burdekin-Lynd divide in the southern region of Cape York Peninsula to south-east Queensland, south-west to Stanthorpe, near the Queensland-NSW border, south to the NSW border, and north-westwards through Goondiwindi and the Brigalow Belt in Queensland to Charleville (Cooper et al., 2014; Squatter Pigeon Workshop, 2011). The squatter pigeon (southern) is locally abundant within the northern part of its range (i.e., Brigalow Belt (North) and Desert Uplands Bioregions) (DotE, 2018). It is considered to be common in grazing country north of the Tropic of Capricorn (DotE, 2018). The species occurs in a wide range of habitats wherever there is a grassy understorey. It is often found within proximity of water bodies (DotE, 2018). This species can be found in open forests to sparse, open woodlands and scrub. Main habitat traits include proximity to water bodies and	Possible occurrence. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site; however, suitable habitat for the species was available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				courses (<3 km), dominant overstorey of *Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia* or *Callitris* species, and remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetation communities (DotE, 2021).	
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Sparsely distributed from south-eastern Australia to north-western Queensland and eastern Northern Territory (Garnett & Crowley, 2000). The greatest concentrations of the bird and almost all breeding occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, Victoria and southern Queensland (OEH, 2015). Forages on 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 (TSSC, 2015). Diet primarily consists of the fruit of *Amyema* mistletoes, with occasional nectar and insects (McFarland, 2008).	Unlikely to occur. This species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Conventional habitat descriptions are inapplicable, but there are, nevertheless, certain preferences exhibited by the species (DotE, 2015). Although they occur over most types of habitats, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland (DotE, 2015). They also commonly occur over heathland, but less often over treeless areas, such as grassland or swamps (DotE, 2015). When flying above farmland, they are more often recorded above partly cleared pasture, plantations or remnant vegetation at the edge of paddocks (DotE, 2015). In coastal areas, they are	Unlikely to occur. Although this species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				sometimes seen flying over sandy beaches or mudflats, and often around coastal cliffs and other areas with prominent updraughts, such as ridges and sand-dunes (DotE, 2015)	
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	Endangered	Critically Endangered	The Swift Parrot is endemic to south-eastern Australia, breeding in Tasmania and migrating to the Australian mainland in Autumn. Recent records from southern Queensland have come from the Gold Coast, Noosa, Toowoomba, Warwick and Lockyer Valley areas (Swift Parrot Recovery Team, 2001). Occur in a variety of habitats that contain preferred mature foraging habitat trees. In south-east Queensland, preferred tree species include grey box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*), yellow box *(Eucalyptus melliodora*), swamp mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*) and forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) (Saunders and Tzaros, 2011).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Limnodromus semipalmatus	Asian Dowitcher	Special Least Concern	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	The Asian Dowitcher occurs in sheltered coastal environments, such as embayments, coastal lagoons, estuaries, and tidal creeks. They are known to frequent shallow water and exposed mudflats or sandflats. In Australia the Port Hedland Saltworks provides crucial habitat for the species. The species is commonly found in the round ponds and channels of saltworks and sewage farms. It is also found at near-coastal swamps and lakes (Higgins & Davies, 1996).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Limosa lapponica baueri	Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit	Vulnerable	Endangered	It is found mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons, and bays. Less frequently it occurs in salt lakes and brackish wetlands, sandy ocean beaches, and rock platforms. It often occurs around beds of seagrass, and sometimes in nearby saltmarsh or the outer margins of mangrove areas. It forages at low to mid tide in shallow water or along the	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				water's edge on sandy substrates on intertidal flats, banks, and beaches or on soft mud substrates. It is rarely found on inland wetlands or in areas of short grass such as farmland, paddocks, and airstrips (OEH, 2020).	This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant Petrel	Endangered	Endangered, Migratory	The Southern Giant-Petrel breeds on six subantarctic and Antarctic islands in Australian territory; Macquarie Island, Heard Island, and McDonald Island in the Southern Ocean, and Giganteus Island, Hawker Island, and Frazier Island in the Australian Antarctic Territories (EABG, 2001; Woehler et al., 2001; Woehler et al., in press).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Macronectes halli	Northern Giant Petrel	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The northern giant petrel is pelagic and is found throughout the Southern Ocean north of the Antarctic Convergence Zone, and north through Chile, Argentina, South Africa, New Zealand, and half of Australia. Over 4,500 pairs nest on islands in the South Georgia group. They also nest on some of the Chatham Islands, Kerguelen Islands, Crozet Islands, Macquarie Island, and others.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Ninox strenua	Powerful owl	Vulnerable	Not Listed	Occurs in coastal and upland areas from Clarke Range (north of Eungella) to the NSW border, and inland to Carnarvon Gorge, Blackdown Tableland, and Durikai State Forest (west of Warwick). Powerful owls have large, possibly permanent home ranges in mountain forests, gullies, and forest margins; sparser hilly woodlands, coastal forests, woodlands, plantations, and urban areas (Pizzey and Knight, 2007).	Unlikely to occur. Although this species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

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					This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Numenius madagascariensis	Far Eastern Curlew	Endangered	Critically Endangered, Migratory, Marine	Occurs in sheltered coastal areas and estuaries typically on mudflats and saltmarsh, rarely found on ocean beaches (Threatened Species Section, 2021). This species roosts during high tide periods on sandy spits, sandbars and islets, especially on beach sand near the high-water mark, and among coastal vegetation including low saltmarsh or mangroves. They occasionally roost on reef-flats, in the shallow water of lagoons and other near-coastal wetlands (*Numenius madagascariensis* Conservation Advice, 2015).	Unlikely to occur. This species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica	Fairy Prion (southern)	Not Listed	Vulnerable	The southern subspecies (subantarctica) of the fairy prion was first recorded on Macquarie Island in 1956 (Keith & Hines, 1958), with breeding confirmed in 1978. Breeding is currently known from only from two rock stacks off Macquarie Island, one near Langdon Point, the other near Davis Point (Brothers, 1984) with a second location on Bishop and Clerk Islands nearby (Garnett and Crowley, 2000).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Pandion haliaetus cristatus	Eastern osprey	Special Least Concern	Not Listed	Nests within 1-2 km of water in coastal habitats ranging from open woodlands to open forests. Nests are made in the top of tall dead or partially dead trees. Usually forages over clear coastal rivers and estuarine and inshore marine waters (NSW Scientific Committee, 2009). They are typically found in wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia (NSW Central Coast Council, 2019).	Unlikely to occur. Although the species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy ibis	Special Least Concern	Not Listed	Often found in wetlands with good vegetation such as wet pasture, grasslands and rice fields (DECCNSW, 2007). Preferred foraging and breeding habitat includes freshwater marshes at the edges of lakes and rivers, lagoons, floodplains, wet meadows, swamps, reservoirs, sewage ponds, rice-fields and irrigated cultivated areas. Trees and shrubs nearby water bodies are used for roosting (DotE, 2021).	Unlikely to occur. Although the species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered	Endangered	Well-known from the Murray-Darling basin. Other sightings include the Channel Country and the Fitzroy basin, and recently from the floodwater plains of coastal central and north Qld. Suspected to be regular migrants to coastal floodwater plains, in autumn and winter. Generally, inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans (DotE, 2018). They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains (DotE, 2018). The Australian Painted Snipe sometimes utilises areas that are lined with trees, or that have some scattered fallen or washed-up timber (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). Breeding occurs in shallow wetlands with areas of bare wet mud and both upper and canopy cover nearby, typically from or near small islands in freshwater wetlands (DotE, 2018).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits grassy groundcover underneath open forest, woodland, mallee, acacia scrub and timber belts along watercourses and roadsides (Morcombe, 2000).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
					habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Sternula nereis nereis	Australian Fairy Tern	Not Listed	Vulnerable	Within Australia, the Fairy Tern occurs along the coasts of Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia, occurring as far north as the Dampier Archipelago near Karratha. The subspecies has been known from New South Wales (NSW) in the past, but it is unknown if it persists there. Nests on sheltered sandy beaches, spits, and banks above the high tide line and below vegetation. The subspecies has been found in embayments of a variety of habitats including offshore, estuarine, or lacustrine (lake) islands, wetlands, and mainland coastline. The bird roosts on beaches at night (DotE, 2024).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Thalassarche cauta	Shy Albatross	Endangered	Endangered, Migratory, Marine	The pelagic or ocean-going Shy Albatross inhabits sub-Antarctic and subtropical marine waters, spending the majority of their time at sea. Occasionally the species occurs in continental shelf waters, in bays, and harbours (Wood, 1992). Nests are located on rocky islets and stacks with little vegetation and soil. Known breeding locations include Albatross Island off Tasmania, Auckland Island, Bounty Island, and The Snares, off New Zealand. Located on sheltered sides of islands, on cliffs and ledges, in crevices and on slopes, nests are used annually and consist of a mound of mud, bones, plant matter, and rocks (Marchant & Higgins, 1990).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Thalassarche impavida	Campbell Black-browed Albatross	Special Least Concern	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	The Campbell Albatross is a marine sea bird inhabiting sub-Antarctic and subtropical waters from pelagic to shelf-break water habitats (Marchant & Higgins, 1990).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				In the Antarctic, it occurs through the belt of icebergs to the edge of the consolidated pack-ice (Falla, 1937; Hicks, 1973). The Campbell Albatross does not penetrate the icepacks, perhaps because ice inhibits soaring by dampening sea swells (Ainley et al., 1984). They tolerate sea surface-temperatures from 0–24 °C (Bierman & Voous, 1950; Grindley, 1981; Jehl, 1973) but are mainly found in the sub-Antarctic (Jehl, 1973; Johnstone & Kerry, 1976). In December, the subspecies southern limit in the Ross Sea is at the 1.0 °C isotherm and in January at the 0.0 °C isotherm (Ainley et al., 1984). In breeding and non-breeding seasons, the Campbell Albatross are specialised shelf feeders, concentrating around breeding islands or over adjacent submarine banks (Weimerskirch et al., 1986, 1988). In winter, they are commonly found in the coastal waters of continents, over up-wellings, or boundaries of currents (Brown, 1975; Cooke & Mills, 1972; Weimerskirch et al., 1985). The Campbell Albatross breed on Campbell Island (Marchant & Higgins, 1990). They make their nests on tussock-covered ledges and terraces of cliffs, slopes, and hills, overlooking the sea or valleys, and on the summits of rocky islets (Bailey & Sorenson, 1962; Downes et al., 1959; Weimerskirch et al., 1986).	5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Special Least Concern	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	The Black-browed Albatross is a marine species that inhabits Antarctic, subantarctic, and temperate waters and occasionally enters the tropics (Brooke, 2004; Marchant & Higgins, 1990; Tickell, 2000; Woehler et al., 1991). In the non-breeding season, it follows cold water currents north to the continental shelves of Australia, South America, and Africa where it can occur in coastal and inshore waters and sometimes enter	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				fjords and channels (Cox, 1973, 1976; Jehl, 1973; Marchant, 1977; Murphy, 1936; Swanson, 1973; Tickell, 2000).	This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Thalassarche salvini	Salvin's Albatross	Special Least Concern	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	Salvin's Albatross is a marine species occurring in subantarctic and subtropical waters, reaching the tropics in the cool Humboldt Current, off South America (Marchant & Higgins, 1990). The sea-surface temperature preferences of Salvin's Albatross are poorly known. In the southern Indian Ocean, the species has been observed over waters of 6.4–13.5 °C (Rand, 1963). Birds have been noted in shelf-waters around breeding islands and over adjacent rises. During the non-breeding season, the species occurs over continental shelves around continents. It occurs both inshore and offshore (Cox, 1976; Falla, 1937; Marchant, 1977) and enters harbours and bays (Jehl, 1973). Salvin's Albatross is scarce in pelagic waters (Falla, 1937; Jehl, 1973). Salvin's Albatross nests on level or gently sloping ledges, summits, slopes, and caves of rocky islets and stacks, usually in broken terrain with little soil and vegetation (Brothers, 1979a, 1979b; Fleming, 1939; Green, 1974; Miskelly, 1984).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Thalassarche steadi	White-capped Albatross	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	The White-capped Albatross is a marine species and occurs in subantarctic and subtropical waters. It reaches tropical areas associated with the cool Humboldt Current off South America (Marchant & Higgins, 1990). It is unknown what sea-surface temperatures this subspecies prefers; however, in the southern Indian Ocean it has been observed in waters of 6.4–13.5 °C (Rand, 1963). The White-capped Albatross has been noted in shelf-waters around breeding islands and over adjacent	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				rises. During the non-breeding season, birds have been observed over continental shelves around continents. The species occurs both inshore and offshore (Cox, 1976; Falla, 1937; Marchant, 1977) and enters harbours and bays (Jehl, 1973). The species is scarce in pelagic waters (Falla, 1937; Jehl, 1973). Birds gather to scavenge at commercial fishing grounds. Bird's nest on slopes vegetated with tussock and succulents on Auckland Island (Marchant & Higgins, 1990).	
Thalasseus bergii	Crested tern	Special Least Concern	Not Listed	Habitat includes ocean beaches, offshore islands, and out over deeper pelagic waters, inshore on estuaries, bays, harbours, coastal lagoons, inland on major rivers, occasionally on saline lakes, salt ponds near coast (Morcombe, 2000). The nests are located on low-lying sandy, rocky, or coral islands, sometimes amongst stunted shrubs, often without any shelter at all. When not breeding, the greater crested tern will roost or rest on open shores, less often on boats, pilings, harbour buildings, and raised salt mounds in lagoons. It is rarely seen on tidal creeks or inland waters (iNaturalistAU, 2024).	Unlikely to occur. Although the species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	Endangered	Endangered, Migratory, Marine	Typically occurs where there are large mudflats, saltmarsh, mangroves or seagrass. This species is found in habitats including embayments, harbours, river estuaries, deltas and lagoons. Generally, uses edges of wetlands that are made of mud or clay, and rarely sand. Fringing vegetation in these areas may include short sedges and saltmarsh, mangroves, thickets of rushes, and dead or live trees (DotE, 2021).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Buttonquail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Has been recorded from the Byfield region in the north to at least the Border Ranges rainforests, generally east of the Great Dividing Range, although some observations have been made on its western slopes, up to 300 km inland at locations such as Palmgrove National Park and Barakula State Forest in Queensland (Mathieson & Smith, 2009). Habitat considered critical to the survival of the black-breasted button-quail includes: vine thickets and rainforest vegetation types, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, *Araucarian* microphyll vine forest, *Araucarian* notophyll vine forest and *Brachychiton* scrubs; low thickets or woodlands with a dense understorey but little ground cover, typically dominated by *Acacia spp*. and in littoral situations, dry vine scrubs, acacia thickets and areas densely covered in shrubs, particularly *Austromyrtus dulcis* (Mathieson and Smith, 2009).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Fish					
Epinephelus daemelii	Black Rockcod, Black Cod or Saddled Rockcod	Not Listed	Vulnerable	The Black Rockcod is a territorial species that inhabits caves, gutters, and crevices. They are usually found in depths up to 50 m, although individuals have been collected from below 100 m. Juveniles are found inshore, often in coastal rockpools and estuaries.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Frogs					
Adelotus brevis	Tusked frog	Vulnerable	Not Listed	Occurs in wet eucalypt forest, rainforest, and sometimes dry eucalypt forest, where it can be found near suitable breeding habitat such as ponds and slow-moving sections of streams. They may also occur in dams and garden ponds in urban and peri-urban areas (Rowland, 2013).	Unlikely to occur. Although the species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Mixophyes fleayi	Fleay's Frog	Endangered	Endangered	Occurs near streams and in leaf litter in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest. Found only in several populations in the ranges in southeast QLD and far northern NSW near the border with QLD (Australian Museum n.d.).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Mixophyes iteratus	Giant Barred Frog or Southern Barred Frog	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Giant Barred Frogs are found along freshwater streams with permanent or semi-permanent water, generally (but not always) at lower elevation. Moist riparian habitats such as rainforest or wet sclerophyll forest are favoured for the deep leaf litter that they provide for shelter and foraging, as well as open perching sites on the forest floor. However, Giant Barred Frogs will also sometimes occur in other riparian habitats, such as those in drier forest or degraded riparian remnants, and even occasionally around dams.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Insects					
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans	Australian Fritillary	Endangered	Critically Endangered	This species usually occurs around river estuaries or open, swampy coastal regions at low altitudes. In the wild, they are only found in areas containing the arrowhead violet, as this is their larval food source. The arrowhead violet grows in damp niches of open habitats, and often beneath grasses and other plant species such as *Lomandra longifolia* (long leaved matrush) and *Imperata cylindrica* (bladey grass). Overall distribution ranges from southeastern Queensland to northeastern New South Wales, particularly between Gympie and Port Macquarie (TSSC, 2017)	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Mammals					
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	Endangered	Endangered	Habitat preferences include fertile woodland valleys or rainforest and moist eucalypt forests within proximity to sandstone cliffs stretching from Blackdown Table and in central eastern Qld, to Woollongong in NSW (DotE, 2015). Roosting sites have also been observed within disused mineshafts, caves, overhangs and tree hollows (where suited) (DotE, 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern Quoll	Least Concern	Endangered	The species diverse range of habitats includes eucalypt forest and woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands, and desert (DotE, 2015). The species is also known to occupy non rocky lowland habitats such as beach scrub communities in central Queensland (DotE, 2015). Rocky areas provide prime habitat for northern quolls (DotE, 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
					This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Spotted-tailed Quoll or Tiger Quoll	Endangered	Endangered	The species prefers mature, unlogged wet forest habitat; however, the species has been recorded from a wide range of other habitats including wet sclerophyll forest, lowland forests, open and closed eucalypt woodlands, inland riparian and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* forests and coastal heathlands (DotE, 2015). The species has been occasionally sighted from open country, grazing land, rocky outcrops and other treeless areas (DotE, 2015).	Unlikely to occur. Although the species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Orcaella heinsohni	Australian Snubfin Dolphin	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The snubfin dolphin is considered endemic to Australia. In the Pacific Ocean off Townsville, about 200 individual snubfin dolphins were found. The range of the species is expected to extend to Papua New Guinea; that is, *O. heinsohni* is endemic to the northern half of the Sahul Shelf, but the majority live in Australian waters. They are found all along the northern coasts of Australia, from Broome, Western Australia, to the Brisbane River in Southeast Queensland.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Ornithorhynchus anatinus	Platypus	Special Least Concern	Not Listed	Can be found in freshwater creeks, slow moving rivers, lakes joined by rivers and built water storages such as dams (DES, 2016). Coarser bottom substrates such as cobbles or gravel are preferred. This species may be found in areas where the water body has earth banks suitable for digging burrows and native vegetation to provide cover and shade (Australian Museum, 2021).	Unlikely to occur. Although the species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
					This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider (southern and central)	Vulnerable	Endangered	The species is generally restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly favouring forest with a diversity of eucalypt species (DAWE, 2020). During the day the species shelters in tree hollows, with a particular selection for large hollows in large, old trees (DotE, 2022). Modelling suggests that they require native forest patches of at least 160 km^2 to maintain viable populations (Eyre, 2002).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species occurs in tall, mature eucalypt forest, generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south (OEH, 2017).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species prefers rocky habitats, including loose boulder-piles, rocky outcrops, steep rocky slopes, cliffs, gorges, and isolated rock stacks and tree limbs (DotE, 2015). While it appears that most colonies are on north-facing slopes and cliff lines, colonies have been found on south-facing cliffs in Kangaroo Valley, in the Macleay River Gorge, in the Warrumbungles, and at Mt Kaputar, although usually in lower densities (DotE, 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Endangered	Endangered	In Queensland, the species contains scattered populations throughout moist forests along the coastline, subhumid woodlands in central and southern regions and within Eucalypt woodlands along watercourses within semi-arid areas further west (Melzer et al., 2000). The greatest density of koalas occurs through central and eastern areas including the Brigalow Belt, Mitchell Grass Downs, Mulga lands and the Desert Uplands (Patterson, 1996). Koalas occur in a variety of eucalypt forests and woodland communities (EPA, 2006). They feed almost entirely on eucalypt foliage with preferences varying regionally (Krockenberger et al., 2012). Diet is thought to be a major determinant of habitat selection, with the species being able to use small remnants of original vegetation where suitable habitat is present (Krockenberger et al., 2012). Koalas are also known to occur in modified or regenerating native vegetation communities, as well as urban and rural landscapes where food trees or shelter trees may be highly scattered.	Likely to occur (general habitat). This species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent and suitable eucalypt species were present at the site, which are known to provide habitat for koala. The species (individuals) or evidence of koala (in the form of scats) were not recorded during the field survey.
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo (northern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species may occur in a variety of habitats including in wet eucalypt forests to coastal heaths and scrubs (DotE, 2015). The main factors driving habitat selection include dense vegetation for shelter and the presence of an abundant supply of fungi for food (DotE, 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Least Concern	Vulnerable	The species feeds on canopy fruits and nectar within rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, melaleuca swamps and banksia woodlands (DotE,	Likely to occur (general habitat).

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				2015). Their primary food source is Eucalypt blossoms however due to a discontinuous supply throughout the year, migrates between suitable habitats (DotE, 2015). Roosting sites are typically located within rainforests, riparian vegetation and *Melaleuca* woodlands near water sources, such as lakes, rivers and dams (DotE, 2015). The species has also been recorded using highly modified vegetation in urban and suburban areas (DotE, 2015).	The species has been recorded within the desktop search extent and the site contained numerous flowering and fruiting species of eucalypt that this species may use for foraging. No roosts were identified during the field survey; however, known roosts are located within 5km of the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Sousa sahulensis	Australian Humpback Dolphin	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Humpback dolphins live close to the coast within the tropical waters of Australia and Papua New Guinea. They typically are found in small groups near estuaries, deep channels, rocky reefs, in sheltered bays, open ocean, and occasionally in surf zones.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked echidna	Special Least Concern	Not Listed	Usually found in open heathland, forests, woodlands, scrublands, and grasslands. Often shelter under bushes or in hollow logs (DELWP, 2017). Can be found in a variety of habitats from snowy mountains to deserts Australia-wide (DPIE, 2020).	Likely to occur (general habitat). This species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent and suitable habitat was present as the species is

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
					cryptic and highly generalist in nature. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Xeromys myoides	Water Mouse or False Water Rat	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Recorded in coastal saltmarsh, mangrove, and adjacent freshwater wetland habitats in the Northern Territory, Queensland, and New Guinea. In Queensland, the species is known from the Proserpine area south to near the Queensland/New South Wales border. In the Northern Territory, it has been recorded from widely separated sites in Arnhem Land, the South Alligator River, Daly River, and Melville Island (DERM et al., 2010). In central south QLD only captured in the high inter-tidal zone in tall, closed fringing mangrove forest containing only *Ceriops tagal* and/or *Bruguiera sp*. In SEQ habitat includes mangrove communities and adjacent sedgelands, grasslands, and freshwater wetlands. Mangrove communities in this region are typically comprised of *Avicenna marina var. australasica, Rhizophora stylosa, Bruguiera gymnorrhiza, Aegiceras corniculatum* and *Ceriops tagal var. australis* (DotE, 2024).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Reptiles					
Acanthophis antarcticus	Common death adder	Vulnerable	Not Listed	Inhabits a broad range of habitat types, including wet and dry forests/woodlands, rainforests, grasslands, shrublands, and coastal heaths. A highly cryptic species that spends most of its time concealed under leaf litter (Rowland & Ferguson, 2012).	Likely to occur (general habitat). This species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent and suitable habitat was present as the species is

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
					cryptic and highly generalist in nature. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Turtle	Endangered	Endangered	Loggerhead sea turtles spend most of their lives in the open ocean and in shallow coastal waters. They rarely come ashore besides the females' brief visits to construct nests and deposit eggs. Hatchling loggerhead turtles live in floating mats of Sargassum algae. Adults and juveniles live along the continental shelf as well as in shallow coastal estuaries. In the northwestern Atlantic Ocean, age plays a factor in habitat preference. Juveniles are more frequently found in shallow estuarine habitats with limited ocean access compared to non-nesting adults. Loggerheads occupy waters with surface temperatures ranging from 13.3–28 °C during non-nesting season. Temperatures from 27–28 °C are most suitable for nesting females.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Green turtles occur in seaweed-rich coral reefs and inshore seagrass pastures in tropical and subtropical areas of the Indo-Pacific region.	Unlikely to occur. Although the species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Coeranoscincus reticulatus	Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	Least Concern	Vulnerable	Found in loose, well mulched friable soil, in and under rotting logs, in forest litter, under fallen hoop pine bark and under decomposing cane mulch. In QLD recorded	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				in rainforest, closed forest, wet sclerophyll forest, tall open Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) forest, tall layered open eucalypt forest and closed Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*) forest. It has also been recorded from extensive regrowth in heavily logged areas (DotE, 2023).	5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Delma torquata	Adorned Delma or Collared Delma	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species normally inhabits dry eucalypt dominated woodlands and open forests on stony soils or rocky ridges with an understorey of grasses and *Lantana montevidensis* (DotE, 2015). This also includes alluvial river and creek flats, undulating country on fine-grained sedimentary rocks and sandstone ranges (DotE, 2015). The species lives in permanent deep tunnel-like burrows and deep soil cracks, using fallen logs and timber as sheltering sites on the surface (DotE, 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Turtle	Endangered	Endangered	In Australia, leatherback turtles occur in tropical and temperate waters. Leatherback turtles are most commonly reported feeding in coastal waters in central eastern Australia (from the Sunshine Coast in southern Queensland to central New South Wales); south-east Australia (from Tasmania, Victoria, and eastern South Australia) and in south-western Western Australia. They are also regularly seen in southern Australian. Most leatherback turtles living in Australian waters migrate to breed in neighbouring countries, particularly in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill Turtle	Endangered	Vulnerable	Adult hawksbill sea turtles are primarily found in tropical coral reefs. They are usually seen resting in caves and ledges in and around these reefs throughout the day. As a highly migratory species, they inhabit a wide range of habitats, from the open ocean to lagoons	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
				and even mangrove swamps in estuaries. Little is known about the habitat preferences of early life-stage *E. imbricata*; like other young sea turtles, they are assumed to be completely pelagic, remaining at sea until they mature. However, they have been known to seek habitats where they are able to camouflage or hide to minimize predator detection.	habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species range of habitats includes forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by *Acacia harpophylla* (brigalow), other wattles (*A. burowii, A. deanii, A. leiocalyx*), *Callitris* spp. or *Allocasuarina luehmannii;* and *Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus crebra, E. melanophloia, Callitris glaucophylla* and *Casuarina cristata* open forest and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils (DotE, 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake	Endangered	Endangered	This species favours woodlands (typically brigalow *Acacia harpophylla* and belah *Casuarina cristata*), usually on heavier, cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies or in areas with small gullies and ditches (gilgais). It shelters under rocks, logs and flood debris, as well as in soil cracks or abandoned burrows within moist/seasonally inundated habitats (Rowland, 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Lepidochelys olivacea	Olive Ridley Turtle or Pacific Ridley Turtle	Endangered	Endangered	Most observations are typically within 15 km of mainland shores in protected, relatively shallow marine waters (22–55 m deep). Olive ridleys are occasionally found in open waters. The multiple habitats and geographical localities used by this species vary throughout its lifecycle.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
					This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Natator depressus	Flatback Turtle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The flatback turtle is endemic to Australia and all known breeding sites of this species occur only in Australia. They feed in the northern coastal regions of Australia, extending as far south as the Tropic of Capricorn. Their feeding grounds also extend to the Indonesian archipelago and the Papua New Guinea coast. Flatback turtles have a preference for shallow, soft-bottomed seabed habitats away from reefs.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.
Sharks					
Pristis zijsron	Green Sawfish or Narrowsnout Sawfish	Not Listed	Vulnerable	Native to tropical and subtropical waters in the western and central Indo-Pacific. Historically its distribution covered almost 5,900,000 km^2 and it ranged from South Africa, north to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, east to the South China Sea, through Southeast Asia to Australia. In Australia, it ranged from Shark Bay, along the northern part of the country, and south to Jervis Bay on the eastern coast. Today it has disappeared from much of its historical range. It can live in colder waters than its relatives, as also evidenced by the range in Australia where it occurs further south than the other species of sawfish. Mainly found in coastal marine, mangrove, and estuarine habitats, even in very shallow waters, but can also occur far offshore to a depth of more than 70 m. There are records from rivers far inland, but it is not frequent in freshwater. It is mainly found in places with a bottom consisting of sand, mud, or silt.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Sphyrna lewini	Scalloped Hammerhead	Endangered	Conservation Dependent	The scalloped hammerhead is a coastal pelagic species; it occurs over continental and insular shelves and in nearby deeper water. It is found in warm temperate and tropical waters, worldwide from 46°N to 36°S. It can be found down to depths over 500 m but is most often found above 25 m. During the day, they are more often found close to shore, and at night, they hunt further offshore. Adults are found alone, in pairs, or in small schools, while young sharks occur in larger schools.	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not available within the site. This species was not recorded during the field survey.

Appendix F Flora Species List

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status/Biosecurity Category
Acacia disparrima	Brown salwood	Least Concern
Acalypha wilkesiana	Copperleaf	Not Listed
Ageratum houstonianum	Blue billygoat weed	Other Invasive
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black she-oak	Least Concern
Angophora woodsiana	Rough barked apple	Least Concern
Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya pine	Least Concern
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	Piccabeen palm	Least Concern
Asparagus aethiopicus	Ground asparagus	Category 3
Asparagus africanus	Ornamental asparagus	Category 3
Brachychiton acerifolius	Flame tree	Special Least Concern
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee bush	Least Concern
Bryophyllum daigremontianum	Mother-of-millions	Other Invasive
Calliandra surinamensis	Suriname stickpea	Not Listed
Calyptocarpus vialis	Creeping Cinderella weed	Other Invasive
Catharanthus roseus	Pink periwinkle	Other Invasive
Celtis sinensis	Chinese elm	Category 3
Centella asiatica	Gotu kola	Least Concern
Chlorophytum comosum	Spider plant	Not Listed
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor laurel	Category 3
Citrus reticulata	Tangerine	Not Listed
Coffea arabica	Arabian coffee	Other Invasive
Cordyline fruticosa	Broad-leaved palm lily	Special Least Concern
Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	Least Concern
Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton Bay ash	Not Listed
Corymbia torelliana	Cadaghi	Other Invasive
Cyanthillium cinereum	Little ironweed	Least Concern
Delonix regia	Poinciana	Not Listed
Drynaria rigidula	Basket fern	Special Least Concern
Dypsis lutescens	Golden cane palm	Not Listed
Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat	Other Invasive
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River red gum	Least Concern
Eucalyptus propinqua	Small-fruited grey gum	Least Concern
Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved scribbly gum	Least Concern

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status/Biosecurity Category
Eucalyptus resinifera	Red mahogany	Least Concern
Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp mahogany	Least Concern
Eucalyptus seeana	Narrow-leaved red gum	Least Concern
Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	Least Concern
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	Least Concern
Eugenia uniflora	Brazilian cherry tree	Not Listed
Ficus rubiginosa	Port Jackson fig	Least Concern
Flagellaria indica	Whip vine	Least Concern
Flindersia australis	Crow's ash	Least Concern
Furcraea foetida	Mauritian hemp	Not Listed
Geranium solanderi	Native geranium	Least Concern
Glochidion ferdinandi	Cheese tree	Least Concern
Gossia bidwillii	Python tree	Least Concern
Grevillea banksii	Bank's grevillea	Least Concern
Grevillea robusta	Silky oak	Least Concern
Heptapleurum actinophyllum	Umbrella tree	Least Concern
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	Other Invasive
Lantana camara	Lantana	Category 3
Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese privet	Not Listed
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed mat-rush	Least Concern
Lomandra multiflora	Many-flowered matrush	Least Concern
Lophostemon confertus	Brush box	Least Concern
Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box	Least Concern
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia nut	Vulnerable
Mangifera indica	Mango	Not Listed
Marsdenia coronata	Slender milkvine	Not Listed
Megathyrsus maximus	Guinea grass	Other Invasive
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Swamp paperbark	Least Concern
Melaleuca viminalis	Weeping bottlebrush	Least Concern
Melia azedarach	White cedar	Least Concern
Monstera deliciosa	Swiss cheese plant	Not Listed
Murraya paniculata	Mock orange	Other Invasive
Musa acuminata	Native banana	Not Listed
Nephrolepis cordifolia	Fishbone fern	Least Concern

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status/Biosecurity Category
Ochna serrulata	Mickey-Mouse plant	Other Invasive
Ottochloa gracillima	Pademelon grass	Least Concern
Parsonsia straminea	Monkey rope	Least Concern
Passiflora suberosa	Corky passionflower	Other Invasive
Persea americana	Avocado	Not Listed
Phoenix roebelenii	Pygmy date palm	Not Listed
Pittosporum viscidum	Black-fruited thornbush	Least Concern
Plumeria rubra	Frangipani	Not Listed
Prunus persica	Peach	Not Listed
Pycnoporus coccineus	Southern cinnabar polypore	Least Concern
Sansevieria trifasciata	Mother-in-law's tongue	Other Invasive
Senna pendula	Easter cassia	Other Invasive
Siphonodon australis	Ivorywood	Least Concern
Solanum chrysotrichum	Giant devil's fig	Other Invasive
Strelitzia nicolai	Bird's tongue flower	Not Listed
Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen palm	Other Invasive
Syngonium podophyllum	Arrowhead vine	Other Invasive
Toona ciliata	Red cedar	Least Concern
Urochloa panicoides	Liverseed grass	Not Listed

Appendix G Koala Management Plan

The purpose of this Koala Management Plan (KMP) is to detail fauna management measures that are applicable to the removal of vegetation values at the site.

Under the Queensland State Development Assessment Provisions Code 25: Development in South East Queensland Koala Habitat Areas, there is a requirement to prepare a KMP for any activity that has the potential to result in a residual impact to habitat for the species. This KMP has been developed specifically for implementation within the site and has been structured to facilitate the identification of:

- Potential impacts on the koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and habitat.
- Management actions to address impacts.
- Roles and responsibilities.
- Monitoring and reporting requirements.

The Site

The site is located at 441 Beckett Road, Bridgeman Downs (formally described as Lot 8 SP227436) and is surrounded by residential development. The site is comprised of a residential dwelling and ancillary structures with associated maintained lawn area. The remainder of the site contains a mature canopy layer with invasive shrub and understorey layers. The proposed development will involve vegetation clearing across the extent of the site.

A desktop assessment of the site identified the site comprised Category B (remnant) vegetation within the southern portion, with the remainder of the site comprising Category X (non-remnant vegetation). The site was mapped as containing an area of Koala Habitat Area (core) under the NC Koala Plan (not within a Koala Priority Area) within the southern portion and koala habitat trees were present at the site. The species has also been previously recorded within 5 km of the site (DETSI, Wildlife Online database).

NJKHTs were identified as being impacted by the proposed development. The site and surrounds contain existing threats to the species, primarily ongoing residential development and roads. No vegetation at the site is proposed to be retained as a part of the proposed development.

Roles and Responsibilities

All personnel and vegetation clearing contractors are required to comply with the mitigation measures and procedures outlined in this KMP. Project staff must not carry out any activities that cause, or are likely to cause, environmental harm unless the person takes all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm. Various parties who have active roles in the KMP are outlined in Table F-1.

Table F-1 Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Proponent	The proponent is responsible for engaging a suitable contractor(s) and has the over-arching responsibility for environmental management onsite. This includes ensuring all activities carried out by contractors are consistent with the requirements of conditions included in this KMP and relevant development permits and approvals.
Principal Contractor	Responsibilities of the Principal Contractor include the following: • Certify staff members are trained in their obligations under the KMP. • Implementation of environmental protection measures as described in the KMP.

Role	Responsibility
	• Providing copies of the KMP to each sub-contractor with responsibilities. • Warrant the full and complete implementation of the KMP by any sub-contractors. • Managing corrective actions arising from construction activities. • Reviewing the KMP implementation and effectiveness.
Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NC Act	The suitably qualified and experienced wildlife spotter/catcher is to be present onsite during all native vegetation clearing activities. The wildlife spotter/catcher shall inspect vegetation and potential breeding places prior to and after felling for fauna. The spotter/catcher, as authorised under the NC Act, shall direct clearing to cease while koalas (if encountered) move from the clearing site, in accordance with the sequential clearing requirements prescribed in section 10 of the NC Koala Plan.

Mitigation Measures

All personnel and vegetation clearing contractors are required to comply with the mitigation measures and procedures outlined in this KMP. Personnel must not carry out any activities that cause or are likely to cause environmental harm unless the person takes all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm. The management measures recommended for the threatened koala are provided in Table F-2 and the associated personnel responsible are identified.

Table F-2 Mitigation Measures and Personnel Responsible

Mitigation Measures	Personnel Responsible
A wildlife spotter/catcher is to be present onsite during all native vegetation clearing activities.	Principal Contractor
Pre-clearance surveys should be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced fauna spotter/catcher to identify the location of any koalas within the site.	Principal Contractor and spotter/catcher as authorised under the NC Act
The clearing of koala habitat trees is to be undertaken in a sequential manner to give koalas a chance to move away from the construction area at their own accord.	Principal Contractor and spotter/catcher as authorised under the NC Act
Opportunities for koala movement should be retained where practicable. Where fencing is required around cleared areas, it shall be designed such that fauna can move through it. Where possible, barbed wire should not be used on the top strand of wire fences.	Principal Contractor
A fauna vegetation clearing register shall be created to record all incidents involving fauna during vegetation clearing. This register shall include information on the species, location recorded, state of any injuries, and whether treatment was required or details about the release of the animal.	Principal Contractor and spotter/catcher as authorised under the NC Act

Mitigation Measures	Personnel Responsible
If injury to any fauna species occurs during clearing works, the contingency methodology outlined below shall be followed.	Principal Contractor and spotter/catcher as authorised under the NC Act
Personnel shall be educated in relation to their role in fauna management and their obligations under this KMP, including (but not limited to): • All native fauna species are protected. No native fauna, including snakes, shall be intentionally killed. • Fauna must not to be handled by construction personnel. • No fauna shall be fed. • All rubbish and food scraps shall be placed in lidded bins and disposed of appropriately. • No pets, traps, or firearms shall be allowed onsite. • Construction activities before dawn and dusk are to be avoided.	Principal Contractor
Ensure excavated trenches and pits are covered and secured at the end of each day and are inspected at the start of each day to ensure that there are no trapped animals.	Construction Manager
Inspect machinery at the start of each day prior to use and if koala is encountered, contact a koala spotter.	Machinery Operator/s

Sequential Clearing Requirements

Clearing is required to be conducted in accordance with Sections 10 and 11 of the NC Koala Plan. As such, no more than 50% of the total clearing area may be cleared in any one stage. A period of 12 hours between 6pm and 6am on the following day must pass before the second stage of clearing can occur.

Clearing must be conducted in a manner that ensures habitat links are maintained within the site and adjacent areas, allowing koalas to move out of the site.

No tree with a koala present, or a tree with a crown which overlaps a tree with a koala present, may be cleared.

Clearing of koala habitat trees must be conducted in the presence of a spotter who has the primary role of locating koalas in the trees. A koala spotter is a person who has qualifications and experience, or demonstrated skills and knowledge, in locating koalas in koala habitats; or conducting arboreal fauna surveys.

Qualified Persons

Experienced and qualified persons may be required in the event of koala injury during vegetation clearing. If the onsite environmental representative determines that qualified veterinarians or wildlife carers are required to treat a koala, the following contacts shall be utilised.

Contact	Name	Details
Veterinary Services	Aspley Veterinary Practice	758 Zillmere Road, Aspley QLD 4034 Ph: (07) 3263 3166
Veterinary Services	Albany Creek Veterinary Surgery	739 Albany Creek Road, Albany Creek QLD 4035

Contact	Name	Details
		Ph: (07) 3264 1222
Veterinary Services	Brisbane Veterinary Emergency & Critical Care Service	53 Old Northern Road, Albany Creek QLD 4035 Ph: (07) 3264 9400
RSPCA	Wildlife/Koala Ambulance	1300 ANIMAL 1300 264 625

Contingency Planning

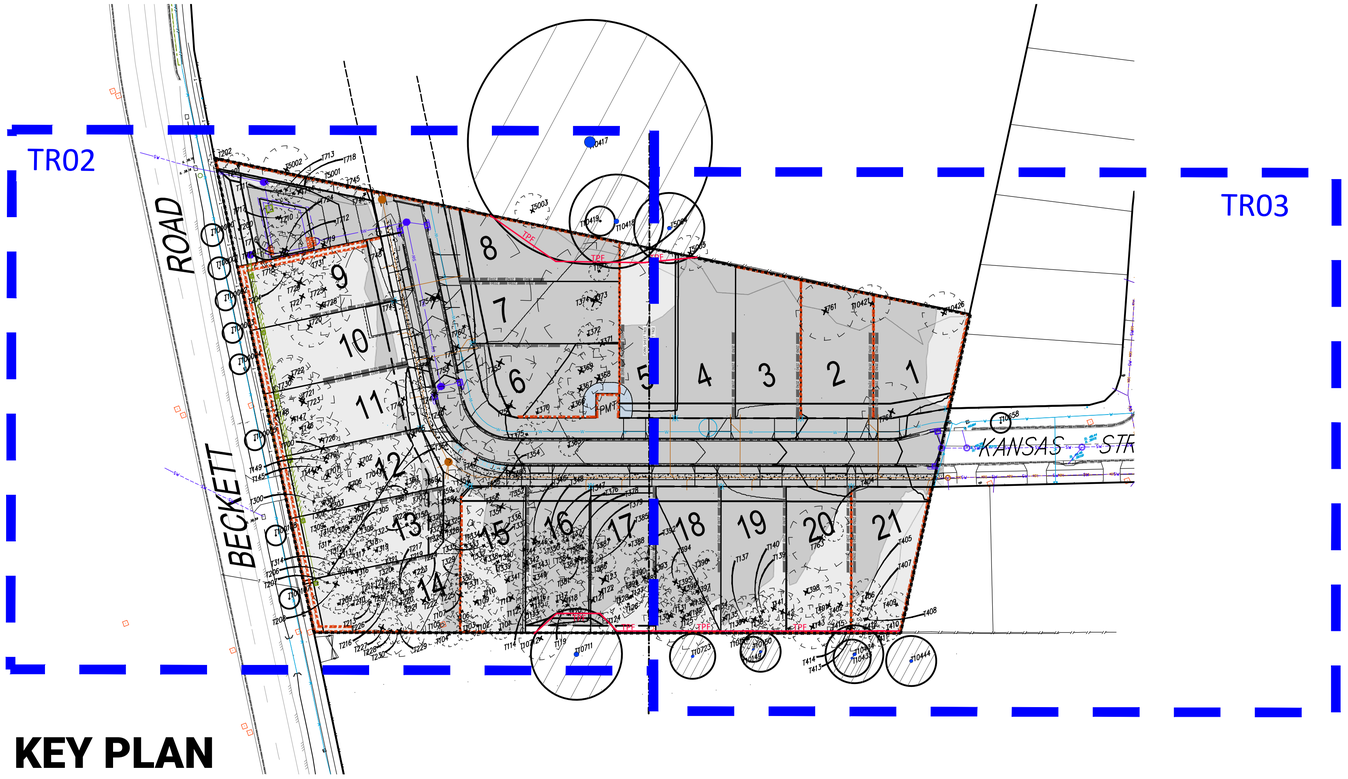
Contingency planning under this KMP will come into effect in the unlikely event of unexpected impacts occurring or if injury is sustained to koalas within the site. Contingency planning for injured koala shall be undertaken in accordance with the following procedure:

1. Any koalas injured during vegetation clearing activities onsite shall be inspected by an environmental representative to determine the extent of the injury or sickness.
2. All koalas involved in an incident shall be transported to the nearest veterinary clinic or licensed wildlife rescue organisation. Details of veterinarian services and wildlife carers in the area are to be carried whilst onsite.
3. Any instances of an incident involving koalas shall be followed up with an incident report and submitted to the DETSI (1300 130 372 (press 4 and request the koala assessment and compliance team)).
4. If an emergency occurs involving a severe injury or death of a koala, all works within the affected area shall cease and contact shall be made with the DETSI. Appropriate advice and actions shall then be followed for works to recommence in the affected area.

Monitoring

A pre-clearance survey by the wildlife/koala spotter-catcher should be undertaken prior to vegetation removal within the site. Clearing proforma shall be completed during vegetation clearing. This will assist in identifying any koalas present within the site and if some areas are to remain undisturbed until the individuals move from the area.

Appendix H Tree Retention Plan



KEY PLAN

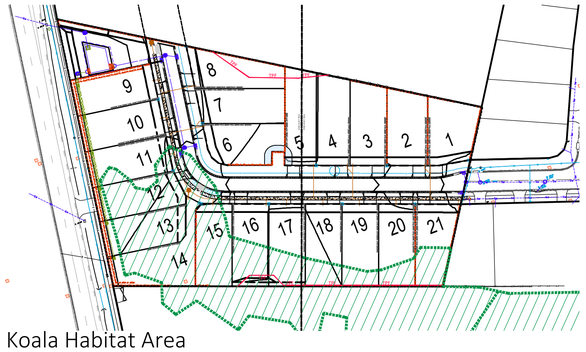


Figure 1 - Koala Habitat Area

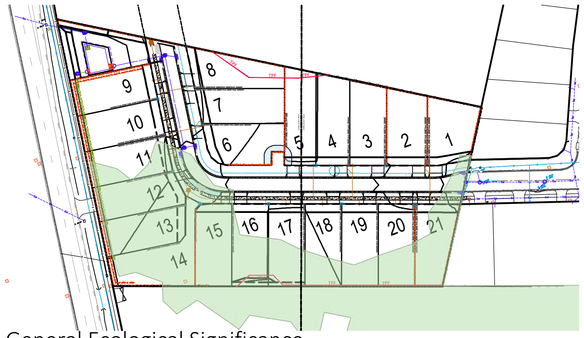


Figure 2 - General Ecological Significance

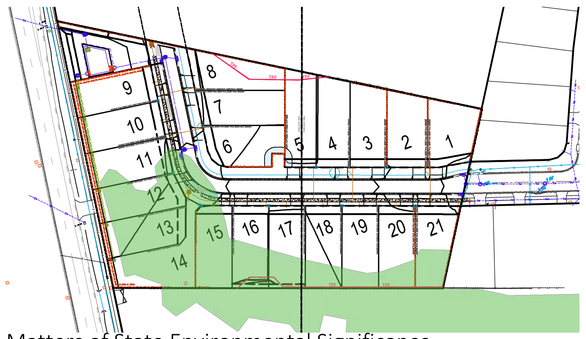


Figure 3 - Matters of State Environmental Significance

441 BECKETT ROAD, BRIDGEMAN DOWNS

TREE AND VEGETATION RETENTION PLAN

1 OVERVIEW

1.1 This Vegetation/Tree Retention Plan (TRP) has been prepared by an Australian Qualification Framework, Level 5, Arborist (AQF5) in accordance with the Brisbane City Council City Plan 2014, Schedule 6 Planning Scheme Policies, Biodiversity Areas Planning Scheme Policy (SC6.3). The site is identified as Lot 8 on SP227436, with a total area of 1.111ha.
1.2 ZONING - Brisbane City Council Local City Plan 2014, Zoning Overlay identifies the site as Low Density Residential Zone.
1.3 MAPPING - The property contains vegetation categorised in Brisbane's Integrated Map of Assets and Property as Core Koala Habitat Area under the State Planning Policy.
1.4 VEGETATION - The site currently features significant indigenous vegetation along the southern boundary with dominant canopy cover and limited mid story. The southern and eastern parts of the site are much more densely vegetated than the northern and eastern sides of the site which are more open grassland with individual trees. Native indigenous species are moure found around the outside of the site, while exotics are planted in clumps through the middle of site.
1.5 - TOPOGRAPHY - The sites topography features a slope from the north eastern corner, falling towards the south west. A grassland swale runs north/south along the eastern boundary of site. The site is bordered by a developed lot to the east, low density residential to the north and south, and Becketts road to the west.
1.6 The TRP has been prepared in conjunction with the following documents:

- Preliminary Engineering Detail, prepared by JFP , dated 02-10-2026.
- Detail Survey Plan, prepared by Land Solution , dated 26-08-2026.
- Australian Standard, Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS 4970-2025)

1.7 The TRP covers all stages of the proposed development and includes proposed external works.

2 VEGETATION SURVEY

2.1 This TRP includes a Tree Survey Plan (accurate to +/- 100mm) prepared by a qualified Surveyor showing the location of on-site vegetation with a Diameter at Standard Height (DSH) of 150mm or greater and clearly identifies trees to be retained and those to be removed. The plan includes the proposed development layout, preliminary earthworks for the development, driveways and ancillary structures, existing and indicative levels in relation to surveyed vegetation, the location of proposed services, proposed external works to the site and the required bushfire management buffers.

3 ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 A Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) based on Mattheck, C. Breloer, H., (1994) was carried out on the trees on 17/09/26 by an Australian Qualification Framework Level 5 Arborist (AQF5).
3.2 The attached Tree Schedule includes the following information:
I. Botanical species name, Height (m), Crown diameter (m);
II. Diameter at Standard Height (DSH), trunk diameter measured at 1.4 m above ground height;
III. Notional Root Zones (NRZ), calculated in accordance with the AS 4970-2025 guidelines;
IV. Current health based on canopy density, foliage colour and lustre, the presence of pest or disease, stem growth and reaction/wound wood development; and tree structure based on growth anomalies, deadwood, existing NRZ disturbance and stability;
V. Potential habitat features such as hollows, nests, repurposed arboreal termite nests and fauna scratch marks etc;
VI. Trees recognised as preferred koala habitat or food trees; *Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Melaleuca, Lophostemon* or *Angophora* species.

3.4 The TRP adopts the precautionary principal 'avoid, minimise, mitigate' framework in relation to tree retention and/or removal. The 'avoid, minimise, mitigate' frameworks attempt to avoid impacts on prescribed environmental matters such as trees and vegetation. If avoidance cannot be achieved, all reasonable prevention and mitigation measures to minimise impacts are investigated and where there is still a residual impact that severely disrupts a trees viability or stability or significantly reduces longevity a recommendation is made for removal. Avoiding impacts to trees can be achieved through planning, tree sensitive construction techniques and site selection.

4 TREE AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

4.1 All tree and vegetation protection measures are proposed to be installed in accordance with AS 4970-2025 guidelines and positioned as indicated on this plan prior to the commencement of any works. This includes appropriate canopy, trunk and ground protection for individual trees.

4.2 All protection measures are to be maintained and remain in place until the completion of all site works. Repositioning or modification to protection measures and Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) entry is to be authorised by the Project Arborist (AQF5).

4.3 All TPZ activities are proposed to be carried out using tree sensitive construction techniques such as Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD), Hydro-Vacuum Excavation and Hand Tools to minimise damage to tree roots and carried out under the supervision and direction of the Project Arborist (AQF5).

5 ENVIRONMENTAL OFFSETS

Indicative Envronmental Offsets has been calculated at 3331m2. Offset area will be confirmed at OPW.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - ECOLOGY - ARBORICULTURE

JFP URBAN CONSULTANTS

BRISBANE 61 7 3012 0100 - SUNSHINE COAST - CENTRAL QLD

APPROVAL ISSUE

LEGEND

- TREES TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTED
- TREES TO BE RETAINED AND REQUIRING SUPERVISION BY ARBORIST ONSITE DUE TO SERVICES / CUT&FILL
- TREES FOR REMOVAL — REFER TO VEGETATION ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE
- TREE PROTECTION FENCE — REFER TO DETAIL
- SERVICE — Stormwater Location
- SERVICE — Water Location
- SERVICE — Roofwater Location
- SERVICE — Sewer Location
- SERVICE — Electrical Location
- FILL — Refer Civil Plans
- CUT — Refer Civil Plans
- SITE BOUNDARY
- CIVIL RETAINING WALLS

ISSUE	DETAILS	DATE	DES	DC	QA
B	FOR APPROVAL	2026-10-16	CA	SJ	WA
A	PRELIMINARY	2026-10-12	CA	SJ	WA

PROJECT TITLE

RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION
441 BECKETT ROAD,
BRIDGEMAN DOWNS,
QLD 4035

CLIENT

Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

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PLAN TITLE

TREE RETENTION PLAN
COVER SHEET

DOCUMENT NUMBER

JOB NUMBER	AREA	STAGE	PLAN	ISSUE
B4296L	A1_DA2		TR 01	B

T10417 TO BE PRUNED WITH NEIGHBOR'S CONSENT.

T5002 TO BE REMOVED WITH NEIGHBOR'S CONSENT.

T5001 & 5003 TO BE REMOVED WITH NEIGHBOR'S CONSENT.

T10712 TO BE REMOVED WITH NEIGHBOR'S CONSENT.

ROAD

BECKETT

TPF

JOINS SHEET TR03

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - ECOLOGY - ARBORICULTURE

JFP URBAN CONSULTANTS

BRISBANE 61 7 3012 0100 - SUNSHINE COAST - CENTRAL QLD

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- TREE PROTECTION FENCE
  REFER TO DETAIL
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  Stormwater Location
- SERVICE
  Water Location
- SERVICE
  Roofwater Location
- SERVICE
  Sewer Location
- SERVICE
  Electrical Location
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- CUT
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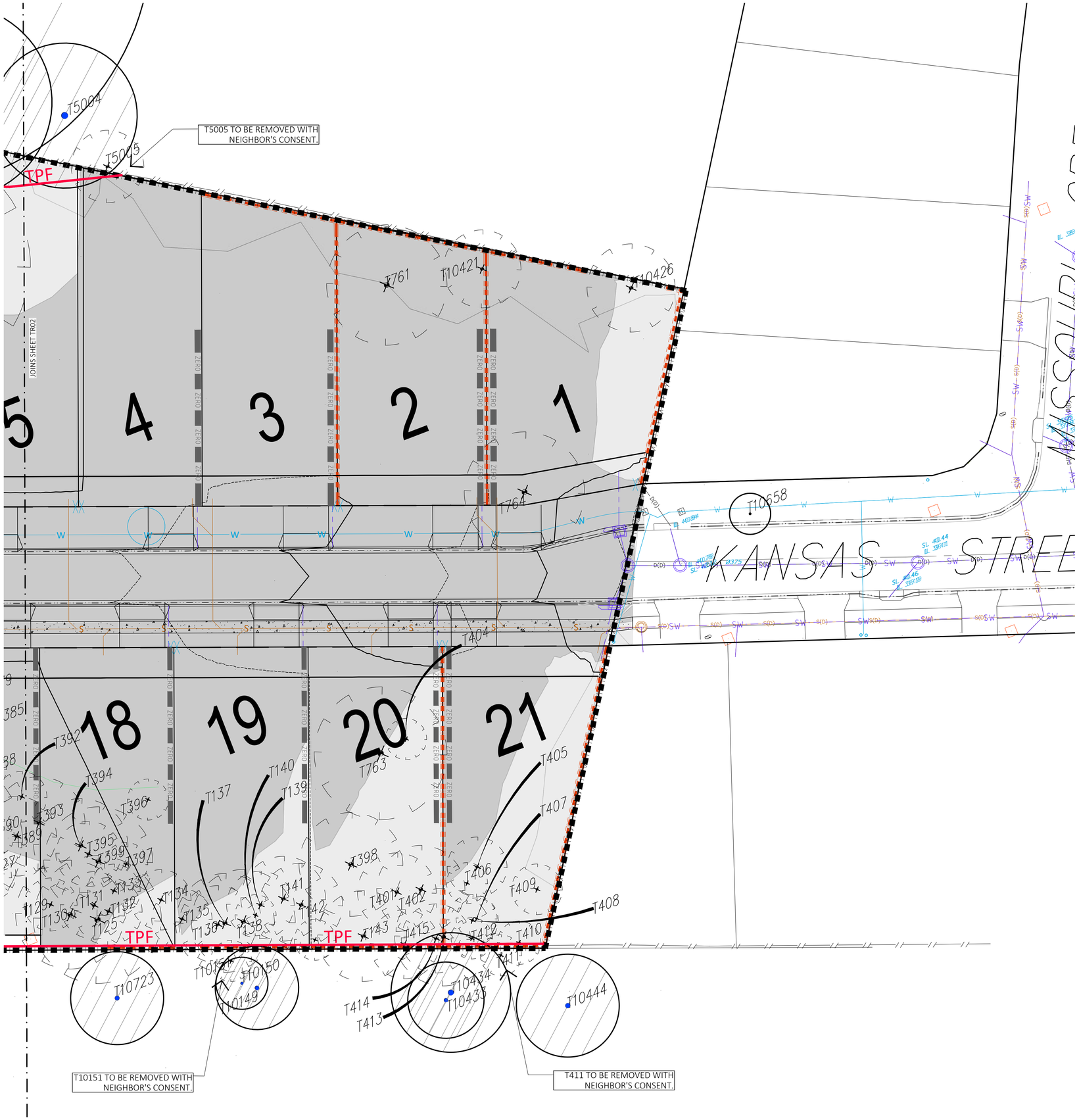
PLAN TITLE

TREE RETENTION PLAN

SCALE: 1:200 at A1

DOCUMENT NUMBER

JOB NUMBER	AREA	STAGE	PLAN	ISSUE
B4296L	A1_DA2		TR02	B



LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - ECOLOGY - ARBORICULTURE

JFP URBAN CONSULTANTS

BRISBANE 61 7 3012 0100 - SUNSHINE COAST - CENTRAL QLD

APPROVAL ISSUE

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PLAN TITLE

TREE RETENTION PLAN

SCALE: 1:200 at A1

DOCUMENT NUMBER

JOB NUMBER	AREA	STAGE	PLAN	ISSUE
B4296L	A1_DA2		TR03	B

TNumber	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Habitat	Health	Structure	Notes	Stability	Action
T100	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani	170	5	5		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T101	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	115	9	4		Average	Average	Vine / First order deadwood / Lower trunk kink	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T102	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	110	8	3		Average	Below Average	Termite mounds at base no tracks visible/malformed/ 1st order, 2nd order limb loss 40mm dia.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T103	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	110	10	4		Average	Below Average	Bifurcates at 2m/ codominant.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T104	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	214	12	6		Below Average	Average	Electrical pillar NW TPZ/ bifurcates at base.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T105	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	218	21	6		Below Average	Average	Clearing in TPZ for O/H electrical line NE & NW levels +200 at base/ Canopy thinning, dead vine upper canopy.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T106	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	110	18	5		Average	Average	Bulge at base from enclosed wound/ epicormic upper canopy.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T107	Eucalyptus seeana	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	451	24	12	Scratches	Poor	Average	Large wound lower trunk/ borers mid trunk/ deadwood 100mm dia. mid trunk/ canopy sparse/ leaf size colour and lustre below average.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T109	Eucalyptus seeana	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	390	22	10		Below Average	Average	Deadwood 50mm/ mid canopy foliage in mid & upper canopy epicormic.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T110	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	110	9	2		Below Average	Below Average	Trunk malformed/ bifurcates at 4m/ canopy thinning.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T111	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	450	30	10		Average	Average	Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T112	Schefflera actinophylla	Umbrella Tree		12	3		Average	Average	Bifurcated at base/ Multi stem/ TPZ=spread/Weed species	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T113	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	210	12	2		Average	Average	Epicormic growth/ Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T114	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	240	14	4		Average	Average	Deadwood/ Vine	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T115	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	240	20	8		Average	Average	Deadwood/ Epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T116	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	205	15	5		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T117	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	100	14	3		Average	Average	Phototropic/ malformed upper trunk	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T118	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	410	17	6		Average	Average	Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T119	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	100	7	4		Average	Average	Deadwood/ epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T120	Schefflera actinophylla	Umbrella Tree	160	8	6		Average	Average	BCC weed species	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T121	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	400	18	7		Below Average	Below Average	Bifurcated at base/ Deadwood/ epicormic growth/ sparse canopy/ hanger	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T122	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	360	20	8		Below Average	Below Average	Deadwood/ epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T123	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	740	23	12	Scratches	Below Average	Poor	Bifurcates at 9 m one limb dead/ large diameter dead wood/ epicormic growth/ Lower trunk wound/ termites	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T124	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	100	14	4		Below Average	Poor	Malformed trunk/ epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T125	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	530	22	15		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T126	Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Laurel	160	6	5		Average	Average	Weed species	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T127	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	210	14	8		Average	Average	Phototrophic/ One sided canopy	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T128	Acacia spp	Wattle	210	16	6		Average	Average	Ribbed trunk	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T129	Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese Privet	220	9	5		Average	Average	Bifurcated 0.5m	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T130	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	450	23	8		Average	Average	Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T131	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	280	15	8		Average	Average	Phototropic	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T132	Guioa acuitfolia	Northern Guioa	280	15	7		Average	Average	Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T133	Schefflera actinophylla	Umbrella Tree	220	6	6		Average	Average	Weed vegetation	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T134	Stump	Stump	250	3	0		Dead	Dead	Dead	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T135	Schefflera actinophylla	Umbrella Tree	250	9	8		Average	Average	Bifurcated at half metre/ Pest vegetation	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T136	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	320	16	8		Below Average	Below Average	Suppressed/ One sided canopy	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T137	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	410	22	10		Average	Average	Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T138	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	430	20	8		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T139	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	280	12	5		Below Average	Below Average	Vine/ one sided canopy/ Phototropic	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T140	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	90	8	4		Average	Average	Vine/ Malformed	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T141	Stag	Stag	350	20	4		Dead	Poor		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T142	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	345	18	8		Average	Average	Epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T143	Unidentified spp.			13	9		Average	Average	Epicormic growth/ Multi stem/ TPZ=spread	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T144	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	445	22	7		Average	Below Average	Bifurcated at 2 m included union/ Deadwood dieback	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T145	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	360	10	7		Average	Below Average	Suppressed	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T146	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad-leaved Paperbark	140	5	9		Average	Below Average	Bifurcated base/ epicormic growth,	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T147	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	330	17	6		Average	Average	One-sided canopy	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T148	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	90	5	5		Below Average	Below Average	Epicormic growth/ sparse canopy	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T149	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	110	10	5		Average	Average	Epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T150	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	100	10	5		Average	Below Average	Epicormic growth/ suppressed/ malformed trunk	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T200	Flindersia spp	Ash	100	6	3		Average	Average	Leaf chlorosis	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T201	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	210	9	4		Average	Below Average	Bifurcates at 1 m/ codominant stems/ termites	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T202	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	150	6	8		Below Average	Below Average	Trunk angle greater than 10Â°/ a stride boundary included unions	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T204	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	120	12	4		Below Average	Below Average	Epicormic growth/ suppressed	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T206	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	100	7	6		Below Average	Below Average	Phototropic/ epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T207	Stag	Stag	100	7	5		Dead	Dead		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T208	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	440	18	9		Average	Average	Epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T209	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	90	7	2		Average	Below Average	Epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T210	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	120	13	5		Average	Below Average	Clearing in TPZ for O/H electrical line SE & S/W Bifurcates at 2 m/ epicormic growth/ dieback	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T211	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	160	19	4		Below Average	Average	Clearing for O/H electrical line outer TPZ SE & S/W levels +100mm at base/ no lower or mid canopy/ upper canopy thinning.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T212	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	150	20	5		Below Average	Average	Clearing in TPZ for O/H electrical line SE & S/W no lower or mid canopy/ upper canopy thinning/ <30% dieback/ deadwood 40mm mid canopy SE	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T213	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	90	8	4	Scratches	Poor	Poor	Clearing in TPZ for O/H electrical line SE & S/W Sparse canopy epicormic growth/ malformed trunk/ phototrophic/ trunk angle greater than 10Â°	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T214	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	150	15	4		Average	Average		Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T215	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	110	9	4		Average	Below Average	Trunk angle <30Â°	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T216	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	134	11	3		Below Average	Average	Canopy thinning.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T217	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	120	11	5		Poor	Below Average	Phototrophic sparse canopy/ epicormic foliage.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T218	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	110	14	5		Average	Average	Suppressed/ phototropic.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T219	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	120	11	4		Below Average	Average	Suppressed/ canopy thinning/ epicormic foliage.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T220	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	80	8	3		Below Average	Average	Clearing for O/H electrical line outer TPZ SE & S/W, lower trunk wound S/W, Wonga vine to mid upper canopy, thinning. Apical dieback.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove

1 **Long SULE:** Tree appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for over **40** years, assuming reasonable maintenance.

2 **Medium SULE:** Tree appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for **15 to 40** years, assuming reasonable maintenance.

3 **Short SULE:** Tree appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for **5 to 15** years, assuming reasonable maintenance.

4 **REMOVALS:** Trees which should be removed within the next **5** years.

5 **MOVE OR REPLACE:** Trees which can be readily moved or replaced.

Health (Vigour & Vitality Assessment)

Assessment of a tree's ability to grow and cope with environmental stress. Combines genetic potential **(vigour)** and environmental response **(vitality)**.

Indicators include: Tip growth, canopy density, leaf size/colour/lustre, stem growth, wound wood, reaction wood.

Rating	Percentage	Description
Above Average	**81 - 99%**	Visible, uniform tip growth. Leaves are healthy in size, colour & lustre. Canopy is dense & interconnected. Visible wood and stem growth.
Average	**50 - 80%**	Visible tip growth. Canopy density is reduced, with isolated signs of dieback or storm damage. Wood & stem growth are evident. Leaves are healthy in size, colour & lustre.
Below Average	**20 - 49%**	Tip growth is inconsistent &/or reduced. Leaf size, colour & lustre may be reduced. Canopy may be thinning or have multiple areas of dieback. Significantly reduced stem and wood development.
Poor	**1 - 19%**	Minimal or zero (0) tip growth Foliage may be undersized, dull or sparse. Canopy may be thin or thinning with widespread dieback. Little to no visible stem or wood growth.
Dead	**0%**	No signs of growth or physiological activity, Foliage and canopy are entirely absent or necrotic. No regenerative potential.

Structure (Growth & Structural Anomalies Assessment)

Assessment of structural characteristics in trees and dead stags. Positive and negative growth, pest/pathogen presence.

Rating	Percentage	Description
Above Average	**81 - 99%**	No visible growth or structural anomalies. Structure is sound and typical for the species, No signs of pest/pathogen activity or mechanical stress.
Average	**50 - 80%**	Isolated/Minor growth anomalies present (e.g. Woundwood, included bark, epicormic growth). Evidence of biomechanical or physiological adaptation. Minor pest/pathogen presence possible.
Below Average	**20 - 49%**	Multiple structural anomalies (e.g. Cavities, live limb failure, fruiting body). Increased failure potential. Limited adaptive response. Pest/pathogen issues more pronounced.
Poor	**1 - 19%**	Growth & structural anomalies present. Evidence of predictable failure. No adaptive growth or physiological response. High or multiple pest/pathogen activity or infestation.
Dead	**0%**	Tree is non-functional. No physiological activity. Structure likely compromised due to decay or instability.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - ECOLOGY - ARBORICULTURE

JFP URBAN CONSULTANTS

BRISBANE: 61 7 3012 0100 - SUNSHINE COAST - CENTRAL QLD

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PROJECT TITLE

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PLAN TITLE

TREE RETENTION PLAN SCHEDULES

DOCUMENT NUMBER

JOB NUMBER	AREA	STAGE	PLAN	ISSUE
B4296L	A1_DA2		TR04	B

TNumber	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Habitat	Health	Structure	Notes	Stability	Action
T221	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	150	17	2		Below Average	Below Average	Clearing for O/H electrical line outer TPZ SE & SW, levels +200mm at base, suppressed, phototropic. No lower canopy, epicormic foliage mid & upper canopy, vine to upper canopy.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T222	Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum	540	23	9	Scratches	Below Average	Average	Clearing for O/H electrical line TPZ SW levels +300mm at base/ Bifurcates at 500mm/ 2 X semi-encl. wounds lower trunk/ limb loss 110 dia. mid canopy, upper canopy thinning/ dieback <40%/ small leaf size.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T223	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	120		3		Poor	Below Average	Trunk malformed at 3 m/ first order limb loss at same point/ suppressed/ No lower or mid canopy/ upper canopy thinning.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T224	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	230	14	8		Below Average	Below Average	Lower trunk malformed bend with buckling at 1.5m/ upper trunk phototropic to North canopy thinning.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T225	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	120	7	4		Below Average	Below Average	Suppressed/ phototropic/ epicormic foliage mid & upper canopy.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T226	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	150	16	5		Below Average	Below Average	Clearing in TPZ for O/H electrical line SE & SW/ Lower trunk wounds/ epicormic growth/ phototropic/ dieback/ Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T227	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	510	21	10		Below Average	Below Average	Phototropic/ epicormic growth/ dieback/ Deadwood/ soccer basal growth/ bottle butt	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T228	Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum	220	19	6		Poor	Below Average	Clearing in TPZ for O/H electrical line NE & NW/ trunk angle <5Â° south/ phototropic/ canopy sparse/ below average leaf size/ colour and lustre.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T229	Eucalyptus racemosa	Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum	437	22	8		Below Average	Average	Clearing in TPZ for O/H electrical line NE & NW/ bifurcates at 10m/ canopy sparse/ below average leaf size/ colour and lustre.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T230	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	130	13	5		Average	Average	Clearing in TPZ for O/H electrical line NE & NW/ suppressed.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T300	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	100	6	4		Average	Below Average	Malformed	Poor - SRZ Disturbance	Remove
T301	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	90	6	5		Average	Below Average	Suppressed/ Vine	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T302	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	100	7	3		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T303	Stag	Stag	90	9	2		Dead	Dead		Poor - SRZ Disturbance	Remove
T304	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	431	21	10		Below Average	Average	SRZ - Driveway north quad/ levels +200mm at base/ trunk lean to south/ phototropic/ canopy thinning/ epicormic foliage upper canopy.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T305	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	210	16	9		Below Average	Average	Driveway outer TPZ/ dieback <20% through entire canopy/ thinning/ suppressed.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T306	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	205	11	4		Below Average	Below Average	Swale outer TPZ north, phototropic, suppressed/ one sided thinking canopy/ dieback <40%	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T307	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Cocos Palm		8	5		Average	Average	TPZ = spread	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T308	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	122	9	4		Average	Poor	Swale outer TPZ north/ severe phototropism to NW/ trunk bend at 5m/ one sided.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T309	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	90	5	3		Below Average	Below Average	Bifurcated at base/ suppressed/ malformed	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T310	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	180	19	7		Average	Average	Epicormic growth	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T311	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	100	6	4		Below Average	Below Average	Epicormic growth/ phototropic	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T312	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	100	10	4		Below Average	Below Average	Phototropic/ epicormic growth	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T313	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	220	20	5	Arboreal termite	Below Average	Below Average	One-Sided canopy/ Vine	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T314	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	150	10	6		Below Average	Below Average	Phototropic/ epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T315	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	130	11	4		Below Average	Average	Average stem taper/ suppressed/ canopy thinning/ dieback <10%/ BA leaf colour and lustre.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T316	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	120	10	3		Average	Average	Trunk angle <5% ST/ suppressed/ phototropic/ upper canopy thinning/ Live Crown Ratio 70%	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T317	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	185	14	6		Below Average	Below Average	Basal shoot 70 dia. at 1m/ phototropic/ suppressed/ one sided thinking canopy/ dieback <10%	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T318	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	230	17	8		Below Average	Average	Swale outer TPZ north/ bulge at lower trunk NW/ enclosed wound / failed limb/ Fork at 8m/ suppressed/ one sided thinking canopy/ dieback <10%	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T319	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	204	18	6		Below Average	Below Average	Trunk angle <5% ST/ suppressed/ phototropic/ canopy thinning/ dieback <30%/ Wonga vine upper to canopy.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T320	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	140	16	6		Below Average	Average	Suppressed/ one-sided canopy.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T321	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	110	14	4		Average	Below Average	Suppressed/ phototropic to NE/ canopy thinning.	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T322	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	150	18	4		Average	Below Average	Epicormic growth/ sparse canopy/ dieback	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T323	Stag	Stag	220	19	4		Dead	Dead		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T324	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	310	17	4		Below Average	Below Average	Suppressed/ epicormic growth/ dieback/ Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T325	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	430	23	8		Average	Average	Deadwood/ dieback	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T326	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	100	11	4		Average	Below Average	Suppressed/ epicormic growth/ Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T327	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	100	11	4		Above Average	Below Average	Suppressed/ epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T328	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	260	19	6		Average	Below Average	Phototropic/ Deadwood/ epicormic growth/ dieback	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T329	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	100	10	2		Below Average	Below Average	Suppressed/ one-sided canopy/ thinning	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T330	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	140	8	3		Below Average	Average	Suppressed/ canopy thinning	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T331	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	120	12	4		Below Average	Below Average	Trunk malformed/ bend at 4 m/ of a canopy thinning/ dieback <20%	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T332	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	100	12	4		Average	Below Average	Suppressed	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T333	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	100	15	4		Below Average	Below Average	Vine/ suppressed/ epicormic growth/ Deadwood/ termites	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T334	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	230	19	6		Average	Below Average	Suppressed	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T335	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	200	15	6		Below Average	Below Average	Suppressed/ epicormic growth,	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T336	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	180	12	4	Nest	Average	Below Average	Topped/ epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T337	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	520	21	8		Average	Average	Deadwood termites/ epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T338	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	90	8	3		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T339	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	220	16	5		Average	Below Average	Malformed trunk/ epicormic growth/ Deadwood/ dieback	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T340	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	170	15	4		Poor	Poor	Apical leader dieback/ growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T341	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	360	25	8		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T342	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	410	25	8		Average	Average	Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T343	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	140	15	5		Average	Average	Deadwood/ Epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T344	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	180	18	5		Average	Average	Deadwood/ Epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T345	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	560	30	10		Average	Average	Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T346	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	200	12	8		Average	Average	Deadwood	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T347	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	120	9	5		Average	Average	Deadwood/ Phototrophic	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T348	Schefflera actinophylla	Umbrella Tree	220	8	6		Average	Average	Bifurcated 0.5m/ Weed species	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T349	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	210	15	4		Average	Average	Deadwood/ Epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T350	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	180	10	4		Average	Average	Phototrophic	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T351	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	574	28	14		Average	Average	Driveway SE & SW SRZ/ bifurcates at 3m/ epicormic foliage upper canopy.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T352	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	170	3	6		Below Average	Below Average	Stunted/ 2nd order limb loss NE	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T353	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	641	24	12		Average	Average	Driveway NE & SE TPZ/ bifurcates at 2m/ failed cod dominant leader with live first order SW/ dieback/ epicormic foliage upper canopy.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T354	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	120	5	3		Average	Below Average	Suppressed/ trunk angle <5Â° east.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T355	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	120	8	4		Average	Average		Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T356	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani	220	4	6		Average	Average		Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T357	Dypsis lutescens	Golden Cane Palm		7	6		Average	Average	TPZ = spread	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T358	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	516	26	15		Below Average	Average	Driveway SRZ SE & SW/ Deadwood mid canopy 90mm dia/ <40% dieback, mid and upper canopy.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T359	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani	140	4	6		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T360	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	395	18	10		Average	Below Average	Termites/ Primary limb cavity/ Suppressed/ 2nd order deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T361	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	285	23	12		Average	Average	Lower trunk kink/ First order deadwood	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove

1 **Long SULE:** Tree appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for over **40** years, assuming reasonable maintenance.

2 **Medium SULE:** Tree appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for **15 to 40** years, assuming reasonable maintenance.

3 **Short SULE:** Tree appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for **5 to 15** years, assuming reasonable maintenance.

4 **REMOVALS:** Trees which should be removed within the next **5** years.

5 **MOVE OR REPLACE:** Trees which can be readily moved or replaced.

Health (Vigour & Vitality Assessment)

Assessment of a tree's ability to grow and cope with environmental stress. Combines genetic potential **(vigour)** and environmental response **(vitality)**.

Indicators include: Tip growth, canopy density, leaf size/colour/lustre, stem growth, wound wood, reaction wood.

Rating	Percentage	Description
Above Average	**81 - 99%**	Visible, uniform tip growth. Leaves are healthy in size, colour & lustre. Canopy is dense & interconnected. Visible wood and stem growth.
Average	**50 - 80%**	Visible tip growth. Canopy density is reduced, with isolated signs of dieback or storm damage. Wood & stem growth are evident. Leaves are healthy in size, colour & lustre.
Below Average	**20 - 49%**	Tip growth is inconsistent &/or reduced. Leaf size, colour & lustre may be reduced. Canopy may be thinning or have multiple areas of dieback. Significantly reduced stem and wood development.
Poor	**1 - 19%**	Minimal or zero (0) tip growth Foliage may be undersized, dull or sparse. Canopy may be thin or thinning with widespread dieback. Little to no visible stem or wood growth.
Dead	**0%**	No signs of growth or physiological activity, Foliage and canopy are entirely absent or necrotic No regenerative potential.

Structure (Growth & Structural Anomalies Assessment)

Assessment of structural characteristics in trees and dead stags. Positive and negative growth, pest/pathogen presence.

Rating	Percentage	Description
Above Average	**81 - 99%**	No visible growth or structural anomalies. Structure is sound and typical for the species, No signs of pest/pathogen activity or mechanical stress.
Average	**50 - 80%**	Isolated/Minor growth anomalies present (e.g. Woundwood, included bark, epicormic growth). Evidence of biomechanical or physiological adaptation. Minor pest/pathogen presence possible.
Below Average	**20 - 49%**	Multiple structural anomalies (e.g. Cavities, live limb failure, fruiting body). Increased failure potential. Limited adaptive response. Pest/pathogen issues more pronounced.
Poor	**1 - 19%**	Growth & structural anomalies present. Evidence of predictable failure. No adaptive growth or physiological response. High or multiple pest/pathogen activity or infestation.
Dead	**0%**	Tree is non-functional. No physiological activity. Structure likely compromised due to decay or instability.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - ECOLOGY - ARBORICULTURE

JFP URBAN CONSULTANTS

BRISBANE 61 7 3012 0100 - SUNSHINE COAST - CENTRAL QLD

APPROVAL ISSUE

ISSUE	DETAILS	DATE	DES	DC	QA
B	FOR APPROVAL	2026-10-16	CA	SJ	WA
A	PRELIMINARY	2026-10-12	CA	SJ	WA

PROJECT TITLE

RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION
441 BECKETT ROAD,
BRIDGEMAN DOWNS,
QLD 4035

CLIENT

Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

evansland

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PLAN TITLE

TREE RETENTION PLAN SCHEDULES

DOCUMENT NUMBER

JOB NUMBER	AREA	STAGE	PLAN	ISSUE
B4296L	A1_DA2		TR05	B

TNumber	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Habitat	Health	Structure	Notes	Stability	Action
T362	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani		4	6		Average	Average	Multistem/ TPZ=spread	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T363	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	185	12	6		Average	Average	Suppressed canopy	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T364	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	265	17	7		Average	Average	Supressed	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T365	Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	140	6	4		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T366	Grevillea robusta	Silky Oak	250	16	5		Average	Average	Epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T367	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	390	8	8		Below Average	Poor	Fruiting bodies/ trunk angle greater than 10Â°/ phototropic/ malformed trunk,	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T368	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	520	13	10		Average	Below Average	Phototropic, bifurcated at base included/ Unions epicormic growth/ live limb loss	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T369	Toona ciliata	Red Cedar	440	18	8		Average	Below Average	Epicormic growth/ hangers	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T370	Mangifera cultivar	Mango	200	5	10		Average	Below Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T371	Grevillea robusta	Silky Oak	410	17	5		Average	Below Average	Live limb loss/ Deadwood/ epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T372	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	120	10	5		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T373	Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Laurel	980	12	12		Average	Average	Exposed surface roots and mechanical damage/ vine	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T374	Celtis sinensis	Chinese Hackberry	100	14	5		Poor	Poor	Sparse canopy/ dieback/ Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T375	Corymbia torelliana	Cadaghi	110	7	5		Average	Average	BCC weed	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T376	Acacia spp	Wattle	100	8	4		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T377	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	295	18	7		Average	Average	Deadwood/ Epicormic growth/ Phototrophic	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T378	Acacia spp	Wattle	100	8	4		Average	Average	Epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T379	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	210	15	6		Average	Average	Deadwood/ Vines / Sparse canopy/ One sided canopy	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T380	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	90	7	6		Average	Below Average	Phototropic	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T381	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	420	23	8		Average	Average	Epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T382	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	90	8	4		Average	Below Average	Suppressed	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T383	Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton Bay Ash	240	17	3		Below Average	Below Average	Vine trunk angle greater than 10Â°	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T384	Stag	Stag	100	12	1		Dead	Dead		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T385	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	100	16	4		Below Average	Below Average	Vine, Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T386	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	120	11	7		Average	Average	Phototrophic/ One sided canopy	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T387	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani		3	5		Average	Average	multstem/ TPZ=Spread	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T388	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani	170	5	5		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T389	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	330	25	6		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T390	Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese Privet	160	8	6		Average	Average	Phototropic/ Bifurcates 0.5m	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T391	Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese Privet	150	12	6		Average	Average	Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T392	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	210	15	6		Average	Average	Deadwood/ Phototrophic/ One sided canopy	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T393	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	380	18	10		Average	Average	Bifurcated at base	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T394	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	390	25	8		Average	Average	Epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T395	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	270	12	6		Average	Below Average	Epicormic growth, bifurcated at base included union, phototropic	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T396	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	170	6	6		Average	Average	Trunk angle greater than 10Â°/ phototropic	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T397	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	180	7	6		Average	Average	Phototropic/ Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T398	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	430	18	12		Average	Average	Epicormic growth/ Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T399	Stump	Stump	450	1	1		Dead	Below Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T401	Schefflera actinophylla	Umbrella Tree	325	11	8		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T402	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	365	27	8		Average	Average	Used as fence post/ Barbed wire Lower trunk	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T404	Delonix regia	Poinsiana	160	10	8		Poor	Poor	Sparse canopy/ Phototropic/ Deadwood/ Die back/ Epicormic growth/ Delaminating bark/ Trunk angle great then 10deg	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T405	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Cocos Palm		7	6		Average	Average	Weed/ TPZ=spread	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T406	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani		4	6		Average	Average	Multistem/ TPZ=spread	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T407	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	100	8	4		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T408	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	215	12	7		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T409	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	210	10	6		Average	Average	Trunk kink at primary limb	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T410	Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Laurel	180	6	4		Poor	Poor	Sucker growth >100%	Poor - SRZ Disturbance	Remove
T411	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	135	8	4		Average	Average	Mid trunk kink/ Malformed canopy/ Neighbours tree	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove with Owners Consent
T412	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	125	11	3		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T413	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	405	18	8		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T414	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	285	13	6		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T415	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Cocos Palm		10	6		Average	Average	TPZ=Spread	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T700	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	530	26	10		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T701	Stag	Stag	410	15	6		Dead	Dead	Wall trunk wound Vine termites	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T702	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	395	20	14		Average	Average	2nd order deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T703	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	230	21	8		Below Average	Average	Suppressed phototrophic mid to upper canopy/ canopy spice/ leaf-size colour and lustre below average.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T704	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	575	26	16		Average	Average	2nd order deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T705	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	385	22	12		Average	Average	Deadwood 2nd order	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T706	Eucalyptus seeana	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	486	19	7		Below Average	Average	SRZ - Driveway south quad/ deadwood 90mm dia. mid canopy/ thinking/ 50% LCR/ lead size/ colour/ lustre below avg.	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T707	Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mahogany	390	19	8		Average	Below Average	One sided canopy/ Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T710	Stag	Stag	310	7	12		Dead	Poor	Tree collapsing/ fruiting bodies/ Vine	Poor - SRZ Disturbance	Remove
T711	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	170	7	10		Poor	Poor	Bifurcated at base included/ Union/ codominant/ sparse canopy/ dieback/ Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T712	Archontophoenix cunningham	Bangalow Palm		11	8		Average	Average	TPZ=Spread	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T713	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	90	9	2		Average	Average	Malformed trunk	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T714	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	360	15	8	Arboreal termite	Average	Below Average	Suppressed	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T715	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	325	12	7		Average	Average	Lower trunk wound/ trunk wound	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T716	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	360	9	12		Average	Poor	Large diamond and limb loss/ phototropic	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T717	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	90	8	2		Below Average	Poor	Lower trunk wound middle trunk wound	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T718	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	110	8	4		Average	Below Average	Topped	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T719	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	425	22	10	Scratches	Average	Average	Deadwood/ epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove

1 **Long SULE:** Tree appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for over **40** years, assuming reasonable maintenance.

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3 **Short SULE:** Tree appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for **5 to 15** years, assuming reasonable maintenance.

4 **REMOVALS:** Trees which should be removed within the next **5** years.

5 **MOVE OR REPLACE:** Trees which can be readily moved or replaced.

Health (Vigour & Vitality Assessment)

Assessment of a tree's ability to grow and cope with environmental stress. Combines genetic potential **(vigour)** and environmental response **(vitality)**.

Indicators include: Tip growth, canopy density, leaf size/colour/lustre, stem growth, wound wood, reaction wood.

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Above Average	**81 - 99%**	Visible, uniform tip growth. Leaves are healthy in size, colour & lustre. Canopy is dense & interconnected. Visible wood and stem growth.
Average	**50 - 80%**	Visible tip growth. Canopy density is reduced, with isolated signs of dieback or storm damage. Wood & stem growth are evident. Leaves are healthy in size, colour & lustre.
Below Average	**20 - 49%**	Tip growth is inconsistent &/or reduced. Leaf size, colour & lustre may be reduced. Canopy may be thinning or have multiple areas of dieback. Significantly reduced stem and wood development.
Poor	**1 - 19%**	Minimal or zero (0) tip growth Foliage may be undersized, dull or sparse. Canopy may be thin or thinning with widespread dieback. Little to no visible stem or wood growth.
Dead	**0%**	No signs of growth or physiological activity, Foliage and canopy are entirely absent or necrotic No regenerative potential.

Structure (Growth & Structural Anomalies Assessment)

Assessment of structural characteristics in trees and dead stags. Positive and negative growth, pest/pathogen presence.

Rating	Percentage	Description
Above Average	**81 - 99%**	No visible growth or structural anomalies. Structure is sound and typical for the species, No signs of pest/pathogen activity or mechanical stress.
Average	**50 - 80%**	Isolated/Minor growth anomalies present (e.g. Woundwood, included bark, epicormic growth) Evidence of biomechanical or physiological adaptation. Minor pest/pathogen presence possible.
Below Average	**20 - 49%**	Multiple structural anomalies (e.g. Cavities, live limb failure, fruiting body). Increased failure potential. Limited adaptive response. Pest/pathogen issues more pronounced.
Poor	**1 - 19%**	Growth & structural anomalies present. Evidence of predictable failure. No adaptive growth or physiological response. High or multiple pest/pathogen activity or infestation.
Dead	**0%**	Tree is non-functional. No physiological activity. Structure likely compromised due to decay or instability.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - ECOLOGY - ARBORICULTURE

JFP URBAN CONSULTANTS

BRISBANE 61 7 3012 0100 - SUNSHINE COAST - CENTRAL QLD

APPROVAL ISSUE

ISSUE	DETAILS	DATE	DES	DC	QA
B	FOR APPROVAL	2026-10-16	CA	SJ	WA
A	PRELIMINARY	2026-10-12	CA	SJ	WA

PROJECT TITLE

RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION
441 BECKETT ROAD,
BRIDGEMAN DOWNS,
QLD 4035

CLIENT

Penderyn ATF AGM Trust

evansland

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PLAN TITLE

TREE RETENTION PLAN SCHEDULES

DOCUMENT NUMBER

JOB NUMBER	AREA	STAGE	PLAN	ISSUE
B4296L	A1_DA2		TR06	B

TNumber	Botanical Name	Common Name	DSH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Habitat	Health	Structure	Notes	Stability	Action
T720	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	360	16	9		Poor	Poor	Bifurcated at 400mm Vine/ epicormic growth/ dieback/ Deadwood/ sparse canopy	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T721	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	365	15	9		Average	Below Average	Suppressed/ Vine/ phototropic/ epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T722	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	360	6	6		Below Average	Poor	Tree collapsing, large limb failure	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T723	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	540	26	12		Below Average	Average	Vine, bifurcated at 5m, dieback, epicormic growth Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T724	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	480	17	8		Below Average	Poor	Lower trunk wound, dieback, Deadwood,	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T725	Stag	Stag	275	12	8		Dead	Dead		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T726	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	325	8	9		Average	Below Average	Vine trunk angle greater than 10Â° phototrophic one-sided canopy	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T727	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	400	16	10		Below Average	Below Average	Vine, suppressed	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T728	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	510	25	15		Average	Average	One-Sided canopy, epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T729	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	810	31	20		Average	Average	Bifurcated at 2m large diameter dead wood epicormic growth dull foliage	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T730	Stag	Stag	350	19	6		Dead	Dead		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T731	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	90	15	5	Scratches	Average	Average	Deadwood/ epicormic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T740	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	385	25	11		Average	Average	First order deadwood / One sided canopy / Phototropic	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T741	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	495	25	15		Average	Average	Primary union 15m/ 1 sided canopy / Subterranean termites	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T742	Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya-bunya	320	24	15		Average	Average	Suppressed	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T743	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	375	20	10		Average	Average	Multi stem/ Suppressed/ First and second order live limb loss/ Recurring live limb loss	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T744	Stag	Stag	360	7	5		Dead	Dead		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T745	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	150	8	6		Average	Average	Phototropic/ a stride boundary	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T746	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	140	7	5		Average	Average	Bifurcated at base included union,	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T747	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	425	26	16		Average	Average	First order deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T748	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	320	4	15		Poor	Poor	Tree heaving/ fruiting bodies/ tree collapsing/ epicormic growth	Unstable - Heaving	Remove
T749	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	120	18	5		Below Average	Below Average	Vine/ suppressed	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T751	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	850	31	18		Average	Below Average	Life located 3m included union non-dominant limb apical leader dieback/ epicormic growth/ Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T752	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	400	18	8		Average	Average	Vine Phototropic habit/ one sided canopy	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T753	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	585	30	12		Below Average	Below Average	Basal wound large/ Fig tree growing from base/ Basal decay/ Lighting strike/ First order deadwood/ Multiple live limb loss/ Stem hollows	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T754	Ficus rubiginosa	Port Jackson Fig		25	36		Poor	Poor	Multi stemmed/ TPZ=spread/ Epicormic 100%/ Deadwood trunk/ Decay/ Failed limbs/ Enveloped deadgum with DBH800	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T755	Allocausuarina littoralis	Black Sheoak	795	20	12		Below Average	Poor	Trunk less than10deg/ Cavity and decay/ Lower trunk fluting/ First and second order live limb loss/ Multiple failures from stem	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T760	Eucalyptus resinifera	Red Mahogany	200	12	8		Below Average	Below Average	Rootcrown wound/ First order union 1.2m/ Sparse canopy	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T761	Mangifera spp	Mango	400	9	12		Average	Average	Multi trunk/ TPZ=spread	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T763	Delonix regia	Poinsiana	550	13	20		Average	Average	Epicormic growth/ Large diameter limb loss	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T764	Mangifera cultivar	Mango	545	8	13		Average	Average	Multi stemmed mango/ TPZ=spread	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T10149	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	345	25	10	Scratches	Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T10150	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	215	12	6	Scratches	Average	Average	Aborial termites	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T10151	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	135	13	5	Scratches	Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove with Owners Consent
T10417	Ficus elastica	Rubber Tree	2000	27	25		Average	Average	Multi spread/ TPZ=Spread/ Property overhang 6m/ Surface roots dia 200mm at canopy dripline	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T10418	Celtis sinensis	Chinese Hackberry	795	24	18		Average	Average	Lowest branch at boundary at 2m	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T10419	Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia	250	15	6		Average	Average	Neighbouring property	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T10426	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	365	16	9		Average	Average	Primary junction/ Tpz earthworks and retaining wall	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T10433	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	315	18	8		Average	Average	Basel wound/ Subterranean termites/ Suppressed	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T10434	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	495	28	10	Scratches	Average	Average		Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T10444	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	425	30	12		Average	Average	Retaining wall in tpz perimeter/ Epicormic <30/ Thinning crown	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T10658	Syzygium spp	Lilly Pilly	145	6	3		Average	Average	Concrete rubble in SRZ	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T10711	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	775	32	19	Nest	Average	Average	Canker/ Active Subterranean termites/ Metal tag427	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T10712	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	365	28	10		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove with Owners Consent
T10721	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	465	35	16		Average	Average	Lower trunk kink/ Bifurcates 8m	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T10723	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	385	18	9		Average	Average	2nd order deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T100000	Harpullia pendula	Tulipwood	190	5	6		Average	Below Average	Topped/ epicomic growth/ limb failure/ mechanical damage	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T100001	Harpullia pendula	Tulipwood	190	5	8		Average	Average	Epicomic growth/ dieback/ Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T100002	Harpullia pendula	Tulipwood	120	5	7		Average	Average	Clipped surface roots/ bifurcates at 1.5m	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T100003	Harpullia pendula	Tulipwood	60	3	3		Below Average	Below Average	Dieback/ Deadwood/ lower trunk wound/ epicomic growth	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T100004	Harpullia pendula	Tulipwood	90	4	4		Below Average	Below Average	Spice canopy dieback/ Deadwood/ recent srz activity poor prunes	Poor - SRZ Disturbance	Retain
T100005	Harpullia pendula	Tulipwood	90	4	3		Below Average	Below Average	Lower trunk wound/ die back/ Deadwood	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T100107	Buckinghamia celsissima	Ivory Curl	170	6	5		Average	Average		Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T100108	Buckinghamia celsissima	Ivory Curl	100	4	3		Average	Average	Trunk angle greater than 10Â°	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T10421	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	200	9	8		Average	Average	Tpz=spread/ Multi trunk	Good - No TPZ Disturbance	Remove
T5001	Acacia disparrima subsp disp	Hickory Wattle	150	8	7		Average	Average	A stride boundary	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove with Owners Consent
T5002	Corymbia torelliana	Cadaghi	410	11	8		Average	Average	A stride boundary BCC declared pest vegetation	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove with Owners Consent
T5003	Acacia spp	Wattle	295	9	6		Average	Average	Canopy suppressed/ 4m overhang/ 2.5 from boundary	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove with Owners Consent
T5004	Stag	Stag	600	16	12		Average	Average	Deadwood failure/ 3m property overhang	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Retain
T5005	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Cocos Palm		8	7		Average	Average	TPZ=Spread1.5m centre trunk from boundary/ Overhang7m	Fair - TPZ Disturbance	Remove with Owners Consent

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JFP URBAN CONSULTANTS
BRISBANE 61 7 3012 0100 - SUNSHINE COAST - CENTRAL QLD

APPROVAL ISSUE

ISSUE	DETAILS	DATE	DES	DC	QA
B	FOR APPROVAL	2026-10-16	CA	SJ	WA
A	PRELIMINARY	2026-10-12	CA	SJ	WA

PROJECT TITLE
RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION
441 BECKETT ROAD,
BRIDGEMAN DOWNS,
QLD 4035

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PLAN TITLE
TREE RETENTION PLAN
SCHEDULES

DOCUMENT NUMBER

JOB NUMBER	AREA	STAGE	PLAN	ISSUE
B4296L	A1_DA2		TR07	B



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