BURCHILLS
SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



560 Chambers Flat Road, Logan Reserve
Ecological Site Assessment

Client: CFR No.3 Pty Ltd (GDM Property)
Project Number: BE230588
Document Number: BE230588-RP-ESA-01

Date of Issue: April 2025

Document Control Record

Prepared by:	Gabriela Castan Emily Dayman
Position:	Environmental Scientist Environmental Scientist
Date:	April 2025

Approved by:	Caroline Kelly
Position:	Principal Environmental Scientist
Date:	April 2025

Version No.	Description	Date	Prepared	Approved
00	Initial issue	10/10/2024	GC, ED	CK
01	Revised development layout	07/04/2025	ED	CK

Recipients are responsible for eliminating all superseded documents in their possession.

Coote Burchills Engineering Pty Ltd ACN: 166 942 365

GOLD COAST – Level 2, 26 Marine Parade Southport QLD 4215 - PO Box 3766, Australia Fair Southport QLD 4215
BRISBANE – Level 25, 215 Adelaide Street Brisbane QLD 4000 – GPO Box 3083, Brisbane QLD 4001
TOOWOOMBA – Unit 4, 462 Ruthven Street Toowoomba QLD 4350 - PO Box 1439, Toowoomba QLD 4350

MORETON BAY I SUNSHINE COAST I IPSWICH I BANGALOW

RELIANCE, USES and LIMITATIONS

This report is copyright and is to be used only for its intended purpose by the intended recipient and is not to be copied or used in any other way. The report may be relied upon for its intended purpose within the limits of the following disclaimer.

This study, report and analyses have been based on the information available to Burchills Engineering Solutions at the time of preparation. Burchills Engineering Solutions accepts responsibility for the report and its conclusions to the extent that the information was sufficient and accurate at the time of preparation. Burchills Engineering Solutions does not take responsibility for errors and omissions due to incorrect information or information not available to Burchills Engineering Solutions at the time of preparation of the study, report or analyses.

Executive Summary

CFR No.3 Pty Ltd (GDM Property) have engaged Burchills Engineering Solutions to prepare an Ecological Site Assessment to be considered part of a Development Application to Logan City Council for the establishment of a 54 lot residential subdivision. The proposed development is located at 560 Chambers Flat Road, Logan Reserve.

Desktop surveys were undertaken for the site and local area to determine ecological features or functions that may be relevant to the subject site. The *Logan Planning Scheme 2015* (Version 9) indicates the site contains vegetation management areas and matters of state and local environmental significance.

Site flora and fauna surveys were undertaken in September 2024. A total of 44 species of flora were identified within the site, comprising 18 native species and 26 non-native species including four (4) weeds declared as restricted invasive plants under the Qld *Biosecurity Act 2014*. Three (3) distinct vegetation units were identified on the site, including:

- Vegetation Unit A – Disturbed Riparian Vegetation;
- Vegetation Unit B – Anthropogenic Grassland with Isolated Canopy Trees and Landscaping Gardens; and
- Vegetation Unit C – Acacia/ Eucalyptus regrowth.

None of the site's vegetation units met the benchmark criteria to be considered remnant vegetation. No flora species of conservation significance under the NCA or EPBC Act were detected on the subject site.

Nineteen (19) species of fauna were observed on the subject site, all of which were native bird species. No conservation significant fauna species were detected within the site.

The site has 3,751m^2 of mapped Primary Vegetation Management Area under the Biodiversity Overlay of the Logan Planning Scheme 2015; 486.4m^2 (including 176m^2 non-exempt clearing) falls within the impact footprint. Of the 45,542m^2 Secondary Vegetation Management Area mapped on the site, 217.8m^2 (including 106m^2 non-exempt clearing) falls within the impact footprint. To ensure no net loss of vegetation, fauna habitat and biodiversity as a result of the development, the Proponent will mitigate this impact through delivery of a restoration offset prior to commencement of works and provided in accordance with the Logan Planning Scheme Policy 3 – Environmental Management.

In summary, it is not expected that the proposed development will impact on the local and regional environmental values provided that all works are undertaken in accordance with the recommendations within this report, and the relevant and applicable permits and conditions. The proposed works comply with both the *Logan Planning Scheme 2015* Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code and Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Overlay Code.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction 1
   1.1 Objectives 1
   1.2 Site Context 1
2. Site Description 3
   2.1 Soils, Geology and Land Zone 3
   2.2 Topography and Drainage 3
   2.3 Proposed Development 4
3. Desktop Review 5
   3.1 Matters of State Environmental Significance 5
      3.1.1 Threatened and Special Least Concern wildlife - *Nature Conservation Act 1992* 6
      3.1.2 Regulated Vegetation - Vegetation Management Act 1999 7
      3.1.3 Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works 7
   3.2 Matters of Local Environmental Significance - Logan Planning Scheme 2015 8
      3.2.1 Biodiversity Areas - Overlay Map OM-02.00 8
      3.2.2 Vegetation Management Areas – Overlay Map OM-02.01 8
      3.2.3 Matters of Environmental Significance – Overlay Map OM-02.04 9
      3.2.4 Ecological Significance Mapping 10
      3.2.5 Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Trigger 10
4. Field Surveys 12
   4.1 Flora Survey Methods 12
      4.1.1 Taxonomy and Nomenclature 13
   4.2 Flora Survey Results 13
      4.2.1 Vegetation Unit A – Disturbed Riparian Vegetation 15
      4.2.2 Vegetation Unit B – Anthropogenic Grassland with Isolated Canopy Trees and Landscaping Gardens 16
      4.2.3 Vegetation Unit C – Acacia/Eucalypt regrowth 17
      4.2.4 Conservation Significant Flora 18
      4.2.5 Weed Infestations 19
   4.3 Fauna Survey Methods 20
      4.3.1 Fauna Habitat Features and Functions 20
      4.3.2 Opportunistic Observations and Inferential Evidence 20
      4.3.3 Diurnal Bird Survey 20
      4.3.4 Ground Dwelling Reptile Surveys 20
      4.3.5 Survey Limitations 20
   4.4 Fauna Survey Results 21
      4.4.1 Birds 21

4.4.2 Habitat Trees 23
4.4.3 Conservation Significant Fauna Species 23
5. Impacts and Recommendations 24
5.1 Impacts on Matters of State Environmental Significance 24
5.1.1 Impacts on Threatened Wildlife 24
5.2 Impacts on Matters of Local Environmental Significance 24
5.2.1 Vegetation Management Areas 24
5.2.2 Waterway Corridors and Wetlands 24
5.3 Recommendations 24
5.3.1 Vegetation 24
5.3.2 Fauna 25
5.3.3 Waterway Corridor Rehabilitation 25
5.3.4 Water Quality 25
5.3.5 General Recommendations 26
6. MLES Offset Assessment 27
7. Conclusions 30
8. Definitions 31
9. References 32

Tables

Table 3.1 MSES and potential presence on subject site 5
Table 3.2 Threatened wildlife potentially occurring within or near the subject site 6
Table 3.3 Logan City Council Native Tree Definitions 9
Table 4.1 Criteria for Defining Vegetation Strata* 12
Table 4.2 Crown Cover Classes 13
Table 4.3 Vegetation Unit A Quantitative Assessments 15
Table 4.4 Vegetation Unit A Floristic Formation 15
Table 4.5 Vegetation Unit B Quantitative Assessments 16
Table 4.6 Vegetation Unit B Floristic Formation 16
Table 4.7 Vegetation Unit B Quantitative Assessments 17
Table 4.8 Vegetation Unit B Floristic Formation 18
Table 4.9 Weeds Observed On-Site 19
Table 4.10 Fauna Species Identified On-Site 22
Table 6.1 Tree Schedule (Native mature trees within Councils Secondary VMA) 28

Figures

Figure 1.1 Site location (Google, 2024) 2
Figure 1.2 Site Aerial Photography (NearMap 2024) 2
Figure 1.3 Logan Reserve Plan (Logan Planning Scheme 2015 v9.0) 2
Figure 2.1 Local contours (*Logan Planning Scheme 2015* Version 9.0) 3
Figure 2.2 Proposed Plan of Development (Burchills Engineering Solutions, 2024) 4

Figure 3.1 Vegetation Management Supporting Map (Department of Resources 2024) 7
Figure 3.2 Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works (DAMS, 2024) 8
Figure 3.3 Vegetation Management Areas Overlay 7 (Logan Planning Scheme 2015 v 9.0) 9
Figure 3.4 Matters of Environmental Significance Overlay OM-02.04 (Logan Planning Scheme 2015 v 9.0) 10
Figure 3.5 Ecological Significance Map (Logan Planning Scheme 2015 v 9.0) 10
Figure 3.6 Waterway Corridor Mapping (Logan Planning Scheme 2015 v 9.0) 11
Figure 4.1 Vegetation Communities 14
Figure 4.2 Vegetation Unit A – Dam present within the western portion of the site 15
Figure 4.3 Dam present within the eastern portion of the site 16
Figure 4.4 Vegetation Unit B showing landscaped garden around the dwelling and isolated canopy trees .. 17
Figure 4.5 Vegetation Unit B showing Acacia spp. and Eucalyptus regrowth within the eastern boundary ... 18
Figure 6.1 Impact Assessment 29

Appendices

Appendix A – Proposed Plan of Development
Appendix B – Desktop Review Search Results
Appendix C – Flora Species Identified On-Site
Appendix D – Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code Response
Appendix E – Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Overlay Code Response

1. Introduction

CFR No.3 Pty Ltd (GDM Property) have engaged Burchills Engineering Solutions to prepare an Ecological Site Assessment (ESA) to be considered part of a Development Application to Logan City Council for the establishment of a 54 lot residential subdivision (refer to Appendix A for development and earthworks plan). This project is an extension of the current Park Lane approval. The proposed development is located at 560 Chambers Flat Road, Logan Reserve at Lot 4 RP 97736.

1.1 Objectives

The intent of this study is to assess the ecological values of the subject site, identify any potential impacts on these values as a result of proposed development, and recommend strategies to avoid, minimise and mitigate these impacts.

In summary, the objectives of this ESA are to:

- Undertake a comprehensive desktop investigation for the subject site to determine potential ecological values;
- Undertake site investigations to verify these values and assess existing vegetation types and ecological values including matters of environmental significance (MES) at a local and state level;
- Analyse and map results to assess the impacts of the development on MES;
- Provide recommendations to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts on MES; and
- Assess the final design against the *Logan Planning Scheme 2015.*

1.2 Site Context

The subject site is located within Logan Reserve and occupies an area of approximately 4.93ha (Figure 1.1). The site is mostly cleared and developed for rural residential and agricultural purposes (Figure 1.2) and is zoned as Emerging Communities under the *Logan Planning Scheme 2015* Version 9.0. Under the Logan Reserve Land Use Area Plan the majority of the site is zoned as Low Density Residential, with the western area zoned as Environmental Management and Conservation (including flooding). The site has been historically cleared and is utilised for agricultural purposes, with a residential dwelling, ancillary structures (e.g. sheds) and infrastructure associated with agriculture (e.g. grow sheds). The surrounding land use pattern is generally open space areas on the western side of Chambers Flat Road. This project is an extension of the current Park Lane approval.

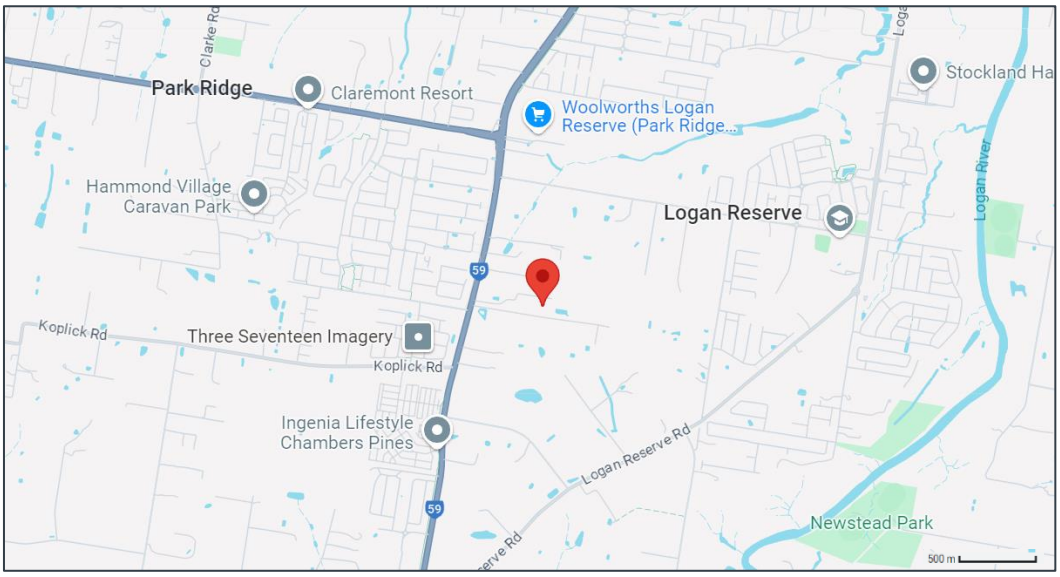


Figure 1.1 Site location (Google, 2024)



Figure 1.2 Site Aerial Photography (NearMap 2024)

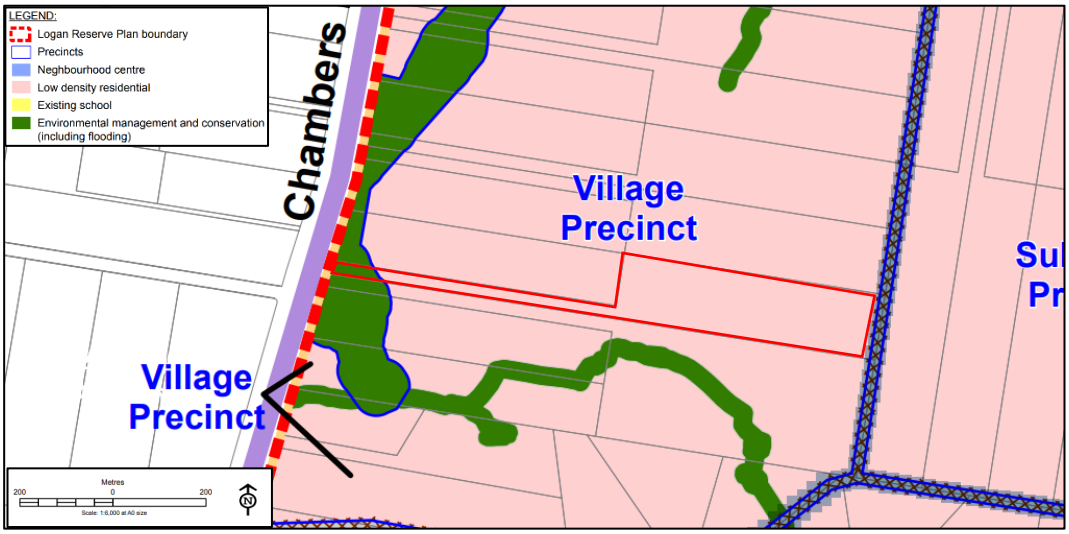


Figure 1.3 Logan Reserve Plan (Logan Planning Scheme 2015 v9.0)

2. Site Description

In order to provide background and context for the investigation of ecological features and functions within and adjacent to the site, an assessment of the abiotic environment associated with the site was undertaken.

2.1 Soils, Geology and Land Zone

According to the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines Geological Survey of Queensland: Beenleigh 1:100,000 Series Map, the subject site comprises sublabile to quartzose sandstone, siltstone, quartz-rich granule to cobble conglomerate and coal. The western portion of the site is mapped as contained alluvial and colluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, being floodplain alluvium. These geological associations align with Land Zone 9-10 and Land Zone 3 under the Queensland Regional Ecosystem (RE) framework for land classification.

The Logan Planning Scheme indicates that the western portion of the site is constrained by potential acid sulfate soils.

2.2 Topography and Drainage

The subject site falls within the Logan River catchment and at a site level stormwater flows via sheetflow to a modified minor waterway in the western boundary. The site is mostly flat with a gentle rise from the west to east. The lowest point is at the western corner at 16mAHD and the highest at the south eastern corner at 36mAHD.

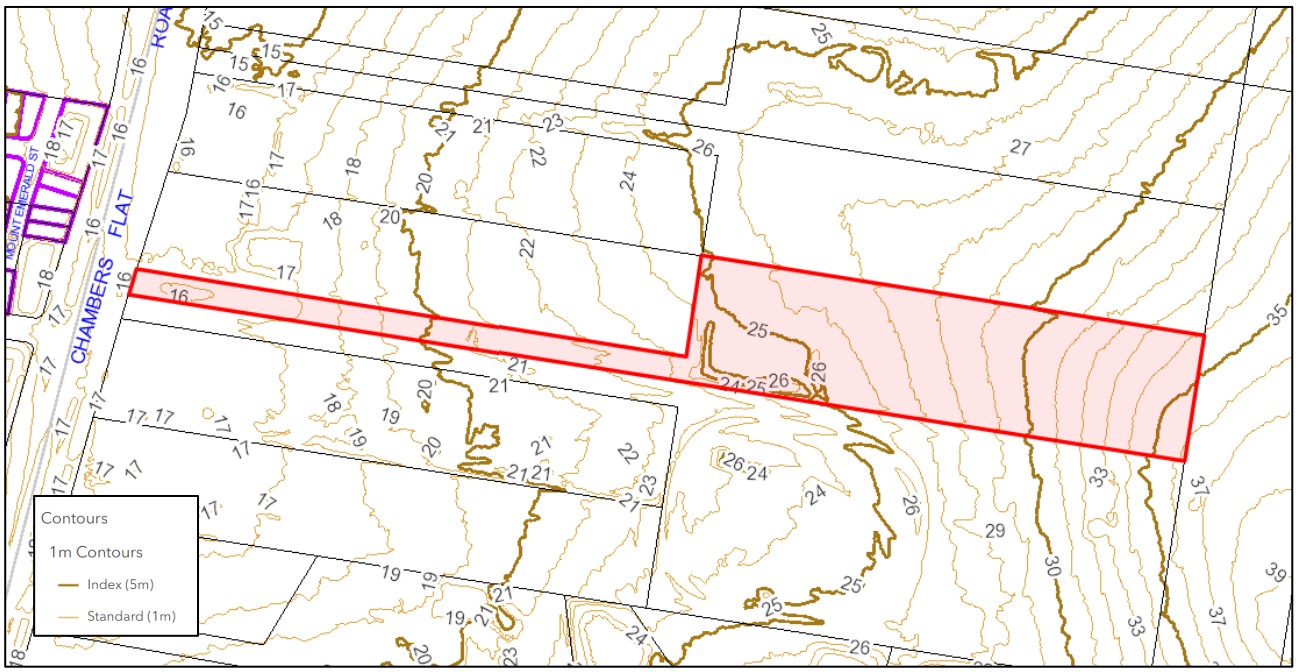


Figure 2.1 Local contours (*Logan Planning Scheme 2015* Version 9.0)

2.3 Proposed Development

The proposal seeks to reconfigure the site into 54 residential lots, along with associated internal roads (Figure 2.2 and Appendix A). Two drainage reserves are proposed west and east of the balance lot.

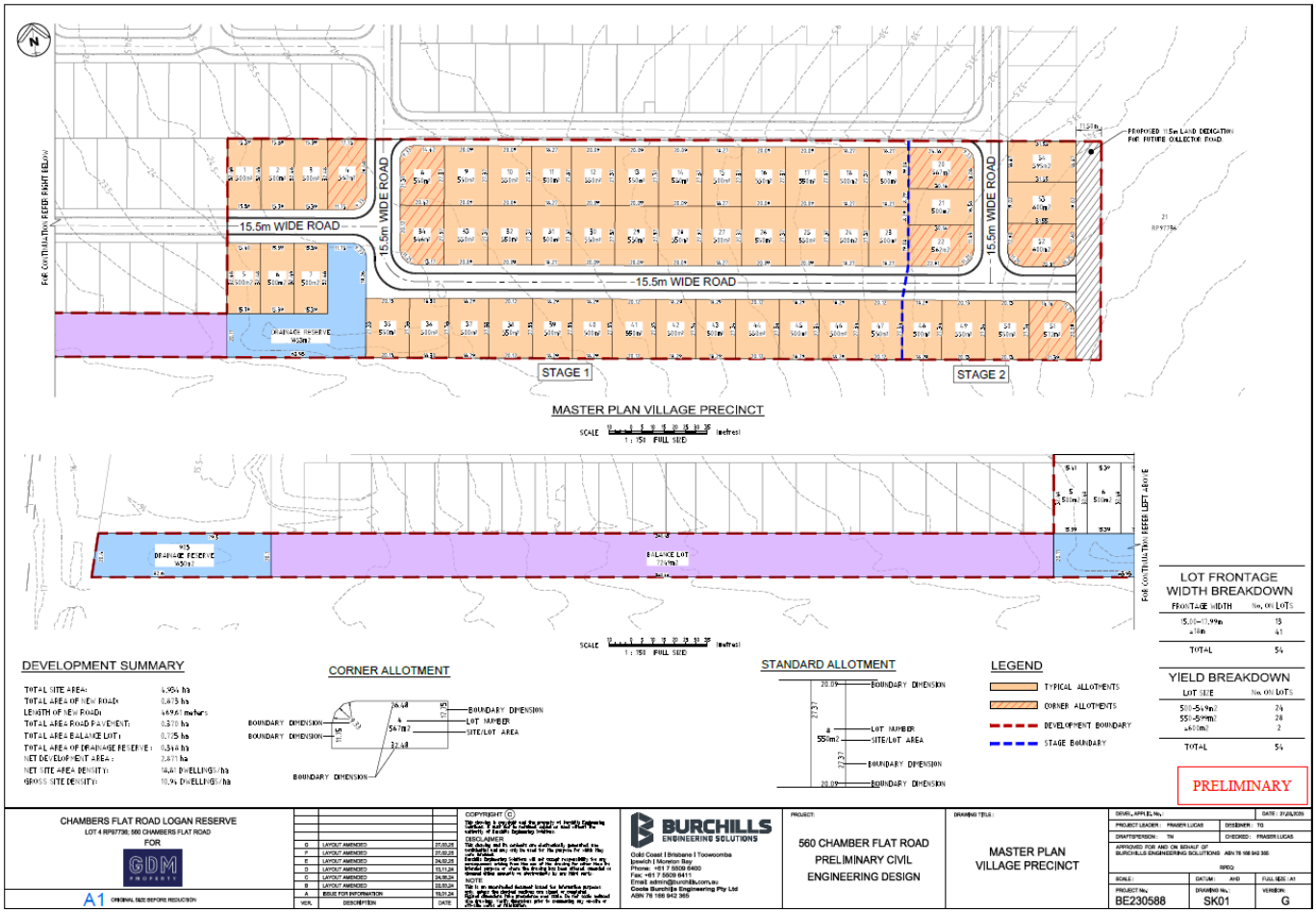


Figure 2.2 Proposed Plan of Development (Burchills Engineering Solutions, 2025)

3. Desktop Review

3.1 Matters of State Environmental Significance

Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) are a component of the biodiversity state interest that is defined under the State Planning Policy (SPP) and defined under the *Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014* (Offset Regulation). A summary of MSES that may occur within or close to the subject site based on State MSES mapping is listed in Table 3.1.

Matters that are mapped as potentially occurring within or near the subject site are further detailed in the following sections.

Table 3.1 MSES and potential presence on subject site

Matter	Mapped on/near site
1. Protected areas under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and *Marine Parks Act 2004*	No
2. Marine park (highly protected) *Marine Parks Act 2004*	No
3. Declared Fish Habitat Areas A&B under the *Fisheries Act 1994*	No
4. Strategic environmental area (designated precinct) *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014*	No
5. High Ecological Significance wetlands *Environmental Protection Act 1994*	No
6. Wetlands and watercourses in high ecological value waters identified in the *Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009*, Schedule 1	No
7. Wildlife Habitat for Endangered, Vulnerable and Special least concern wildlife under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 - includes SEQ koala habitat (core and locally refined)	No
8. Regulated Vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* that is: a. Category B areas on the regulated vegetation management map, that are 'endangered' and 'of concern' regional ecosystems b. Category C areas on the regulated vegetation management map that are 'endangered' and 'of concern' regional ecosystems c. Category R areas on the regulated vegetation management map d. Areas of Essential Habitat on the essential habitat map for an animal that is 'endangered wildlife' or 'vulnerable wildlife' or a plant that is 'endangered wildlife' or 'vulnerable wildlife' wildlife prescribed as **e. Defined watercourse: Category A,B,C,R areas that are located within a defined distance from the defining banks of a relevant watercourse identified on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map** **f.** Wetland: Category A,B,C,R areas that are located within 100 metres from the defining bank of a wetland identified on the vegetation management wetlands map.	**Yes (e)**
9. Legally secured offsets as defined under the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*	No
10. Marine plants under the *Fisheries Act 1994* (excluding marine plants in an urban area)	Maps not available for this matter however, marine plants are not expected at the subject site due to the distance from the ocean, lack of suitable substrate etc.

Matter	Mapped on/near site
11. Waterways that provide for fish passage under the *Fisheries Act 1994* (excluding waterways providing for fish passage in an urban area)	No
12. High risk area on the flora survey trigger map as described by the *Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014*, schedule 2, part6(1)	No

3.1.1 Threatened and Special Least Concern wildlife - *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

Threatened and Special Least Concern wildlife under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) include species listed as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT; collectively 'EVNT' species) or Special Least concern ('SL') under the NCA.

To determine what fauna species were likely to occur on or near the site, the Wildlife Online database was queried using a limited search area with a radius of 2km from the centre of the site (-27.7175, 153.0961). The search results provide an indication of wildlife that typically frequent the local area including any EVNT/SL species.

The Wildlife Online database query identified 74 species of fauna that have been recorded within a 2km radius of the site, comprising 64 native species and ten (10) introduced species (Appendix B). The records also included 19 EVNT/SL species as listed in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Threatened wildlife potentially occurring within or near the subject site

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC
Anthochaera phrygia	regent honeyeater	CR	CE[#]
Apus pacificus	fork-tailed swift	SL	
Bidyanus bidyanus	silver perch		E[#]
Calidris acuminata	sharp-tailed sandpiper	SL	V[#]
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)	V	V[#]
Cuculus optatus	oriental cuckoo	SL	
Fregata ariel	lesser frigatebird	SL	
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's snipe	SL	V[#]
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	V	V[#]
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	E	CE[#]
Monarcha melanopsis	black-faced monarch	SL	
Ninox strenua	powerful owl	V	
Pandion cristatus	eosprey	SL	
Phascolarctos cinereus	koala	E	E[#]
Plegadis falcinellus	glossy ibis	SL	
Rhipidura rufifrons	rufous fantail	SL	
Rostratula australis	Australian painted-snipe	E	E[#]
Tachyglossus aculeatus	short-beaked echidna	SL	
Tringa nebularia	common greenshank	SL	E[#]

Status:
NCA = As listed under the *Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992*: CR = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, SL = Special Least Concern.

EPBC = As listed within the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*:
CE[#] = Critically Endangered, E[#] = Endangered, V[#] = Vulnerable, CD[#] = Conservation Dependent

3.1.2 Regulated Vegetation - Vegetation Management Act 1999

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the *Vegetation Management Regulation 2012*, the *Planning Act 2016* and the *Planning Regulation 2017*, in conjunction with associated policies and codes, form the Vegetation Management Framework. This framework regulates the clearing of vegetation across Queensland mapped as remnant or regrowth. The purpose of the VMA is mainly achieved through the classification of vegetation units and defining permissible clearing for each unit in accordance with its level of significance.

The Regulated Vegetation Map (RVM) for the subject site indicates that no regulated vegetation is mapped within the site, however one (1) VMS waterway is mapped in the west of the site.

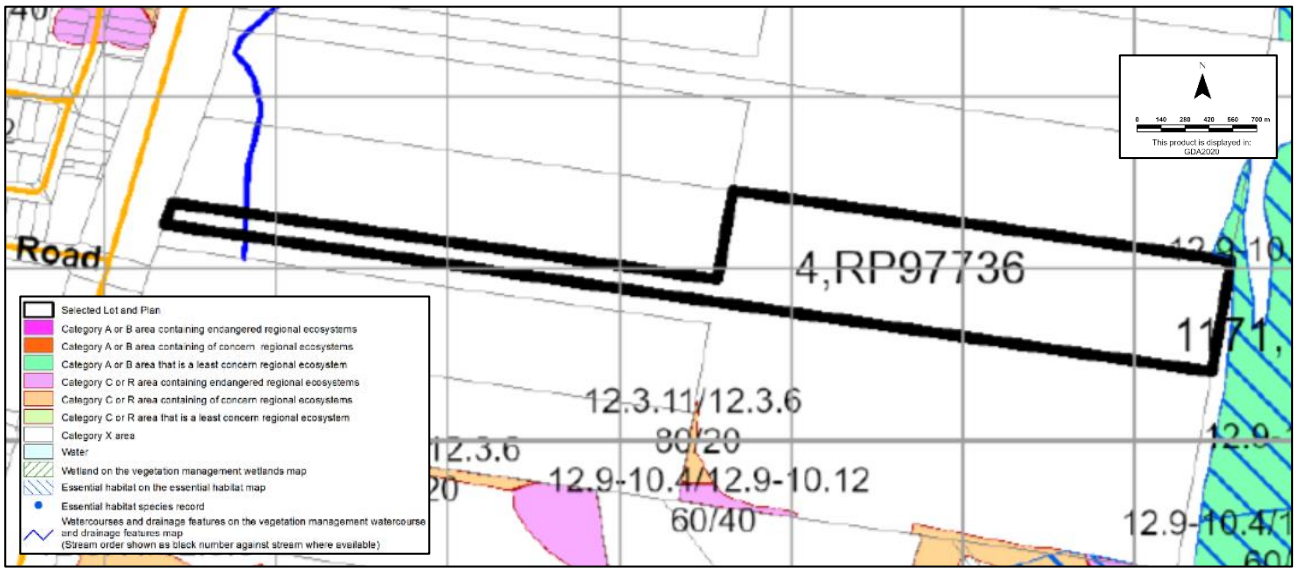


Figure 3.1 Vegetation Management Supporting Map (Department of Resources 2024)

3.1.3 Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works

Waterway barrier works are regulated under the *Fisheries Act 1994* and the *Planning Act 2016* when barriers to fish movement, including partial barriers, are installed across waterways. Barrier works include construction, raising, replacement and some maintenance works on structures such as culvert crossings, bed level and low-level crossings, weirs and dams, both permanent and temporary.

The Queensland Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works mapping classifies waterways based on their risk of impact as low, moderate, high, major and tidal. One (1) Low Risk (Green) Waterway is mapped in the west of the site.

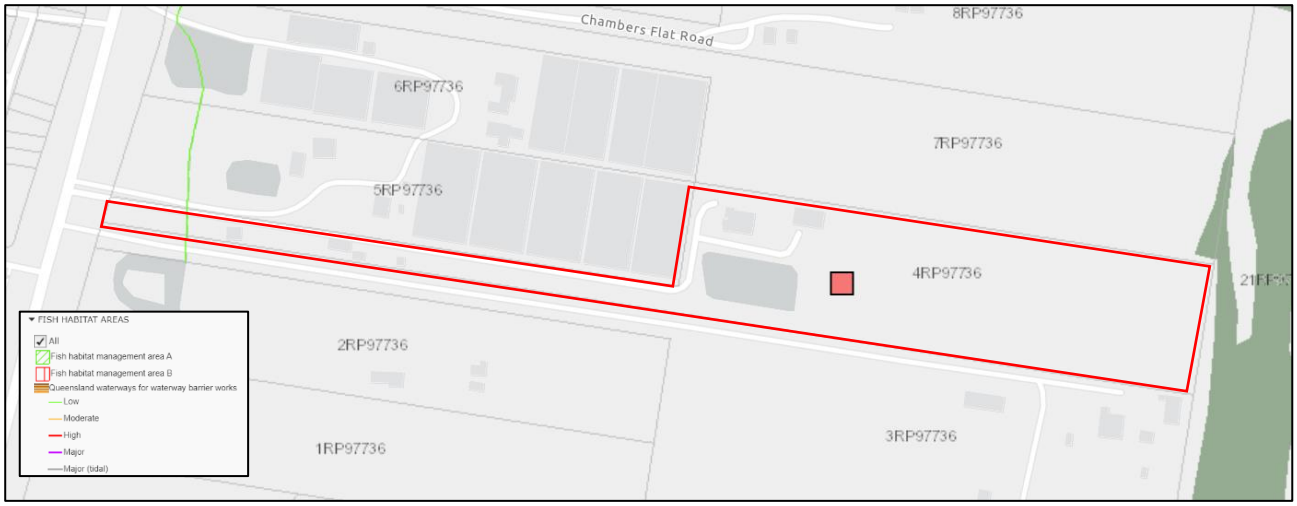


Figure 3.2 Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works (DAMS, 2024)

3.2 Matters of Local Environmental Significance - Logan Planning Scheme 2015

The following sections discuss the applicable environmental overlays under the *Logan Planning Scheme 2015, Version 9.0.*

3.2.1 Biodiversity Areas - Overlay Map OM-02.00

The *Logan Planning Scheme 2015, Version 9.0* Biodiversity areas overlay encompasses several state and local level environmental interests which seek to ensure the conservation of rare or threatened flora and fauna species and of ecosystems which are poorly conserved at the regional level. It also promotes the adoption of land use practices and environmental design measures that support the conservation and enhancement of the city's biological diversity.

The core principles of this planning instrument aim to ensure that development contributes to the protection and enhancement of a viable biodiversity area network, including habitat values, ecosystem functions and scenic amenity values.

The Biodiversity Areas Overlay Biodiversity Trigger Area (OM-02.00) Map indicates that the site falls within the Biodiversity Trigger Area. Under the Planning Scheme Policy 3 – Environmental Management SC6.2.3, an ecological assessment must be prepared for the site where development is on land that falls within this trigger area.

Under Part 8 of the Planning Scheme, the Biodiversity Areas overlay indicates the site is constrained by:

- OM-02.01 Vegetation Management Areas; and
- OM-02.04 Matters of Environmental Significance.

3.2.2 Vegetation Management Areas – Overlay Map OM-02.01

The Vegetation Management overlay map identifies areas of primary and secondary vegetation within the Logan City Council local government area.

Primary vegetation management areas identify areas in which all native vegetation is protected. Logan City Council classes native vegetation as *"a bush, a shrub, a grass or other vascular plant and includes any part of a tree, a bush, a shrub, a grass or other vascular plant that is indigenous to Australia."*

All native trees and native habitat trees are protected within *Secondary vegetation management area*s.

Definitions of native trees and native habitat trees as recognised by Logan City Council are provided in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Logan City Council Native Tree Definitions

Native Tree	Native Habitat Tree
A tree, whether dead or alive, that is indigenous to Australia: • Greater than 4 metres in height; or • With a trunk circumference of 31.5 centimetres or greater measured at 1.3 metres from the ground.	A tree, whether dead or alive, that is indigenous to Australia: • With a trunk circumference of 220 centimetres or more measured at 1.3 metres above ground level; or • That contains a hollow.

The overlay map for Vegetation Management Areas (OM-02.01) indicates that the majority of the site is within a Secondary Vegetation Management Area, with Primary Vegetation Management Areas mapped on the site's western and eastern boundaries (Figure 3.3).

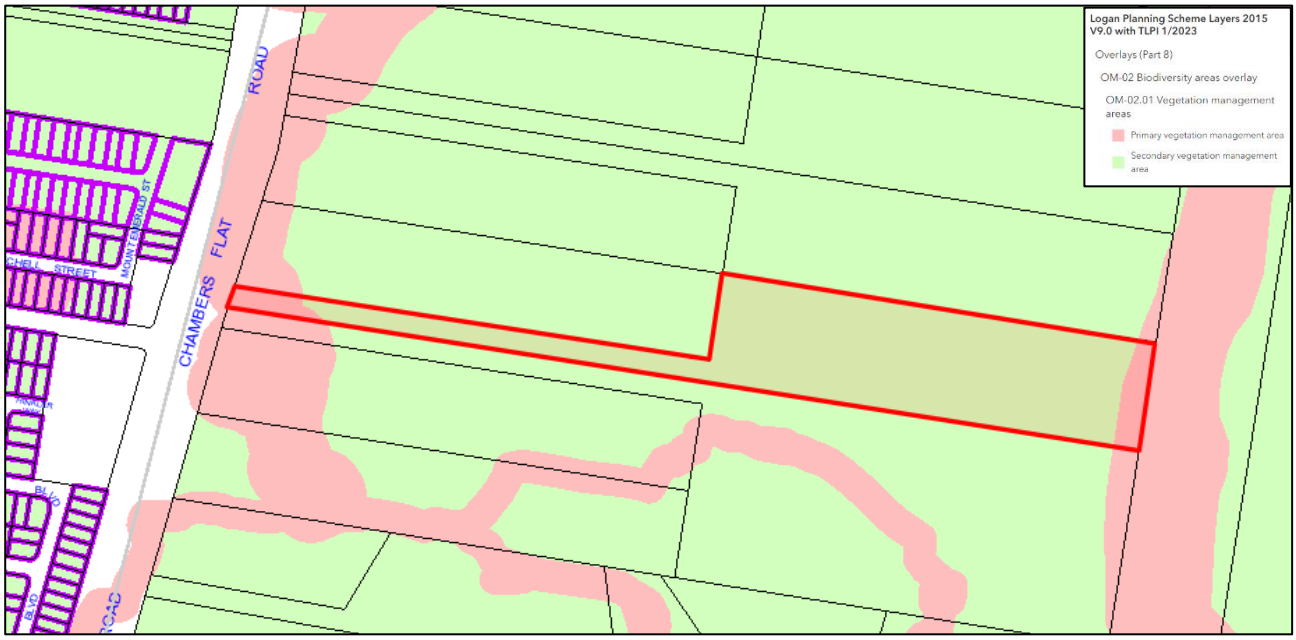


Figure 3.3 Vegetation Management Areas Overlay 7 (Logan Planning Scheme 2015 v 9.0)

3.2.3 Matters of Environmental Significance – Overlay Map OM-02.04

The Matters of State and Local Environmental Significance overlay map (OM-02.04) identifies the recorded locations of species of city-wide significance with high conservation value by the Logan City Council.

The environmental significance overlay maps indicate that both Matters of State and Local Environmental Significance are present on the site. The majority of the site is mapped as containing Matters of Local Significance. Matters of Local and State Environmental Significance are present within the waterway in the west of the site and within the eastern boundary of the site (Figure 3.4).

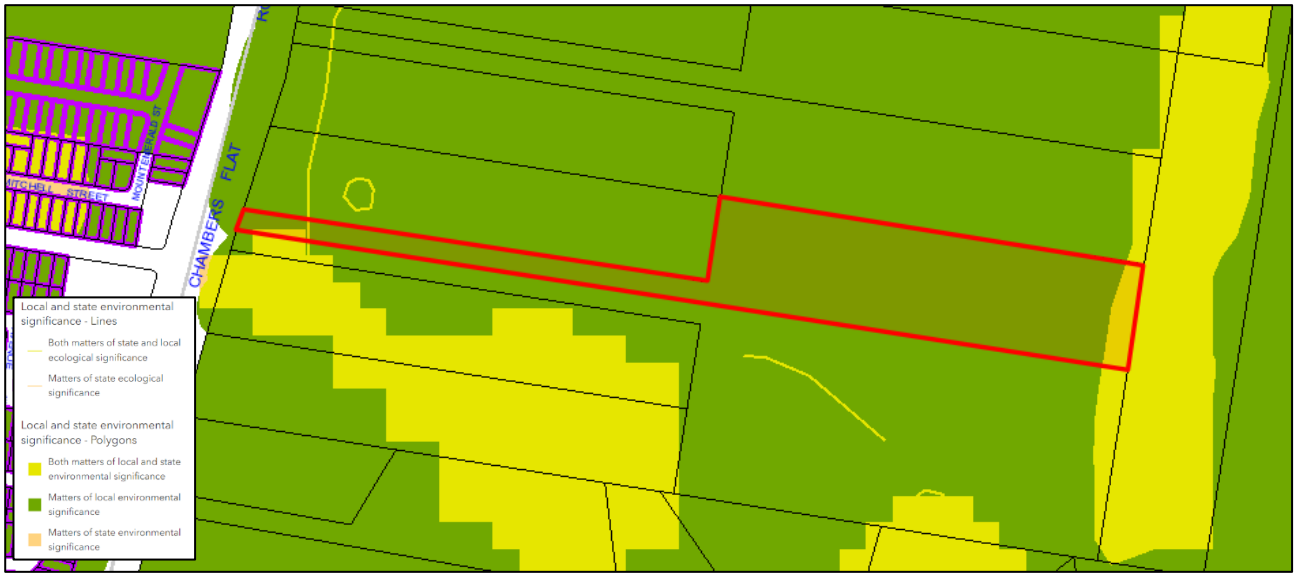


Figure 3.4 Matters of Environmental Significance Overlay OM-02.04 (Logan Planning Scheme 2015 v 9.0)

3.2.4 Ecological Significance Mapping

Under Part 3 of SC6.2.3 Policy 3 – Environmental Management of the *Logan Planning Scheme 2015*, environmental impacts of developments which cannot be avoided or minimised may be offset to achieve a net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem values within the local government area. The governing body applies a numerical index system based on ecological features to calculate the overall ecological values applicable to a development site.

The Ecological Significance map for the site (Figure 3.5) indicates the majority of the site has an ecological significance value >0 and ≤12, with the remainder classified with an ecological value as>12 and ≤22.

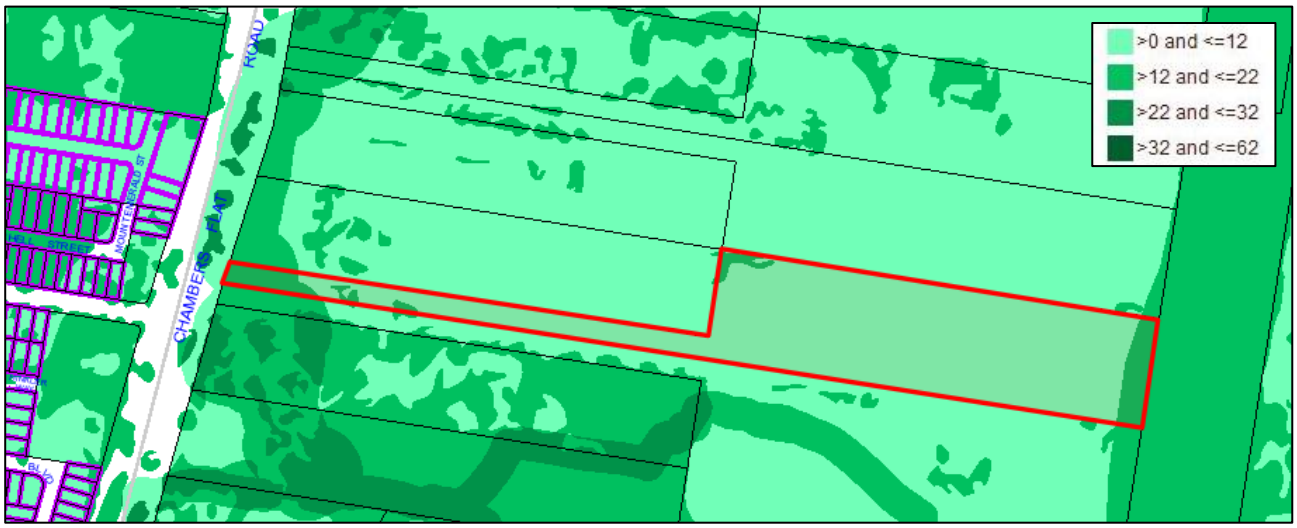


Figure 3.5 Ecological Significance Map (Logan Planning Scheme 2015 v 9.0)

3.2.5 Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Trigger

The Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Trigger indicates that a medium waterway is present in the west of the site, running south/north along the site's boundary. The site does not contain any mapped wetlands or wetland buffers.

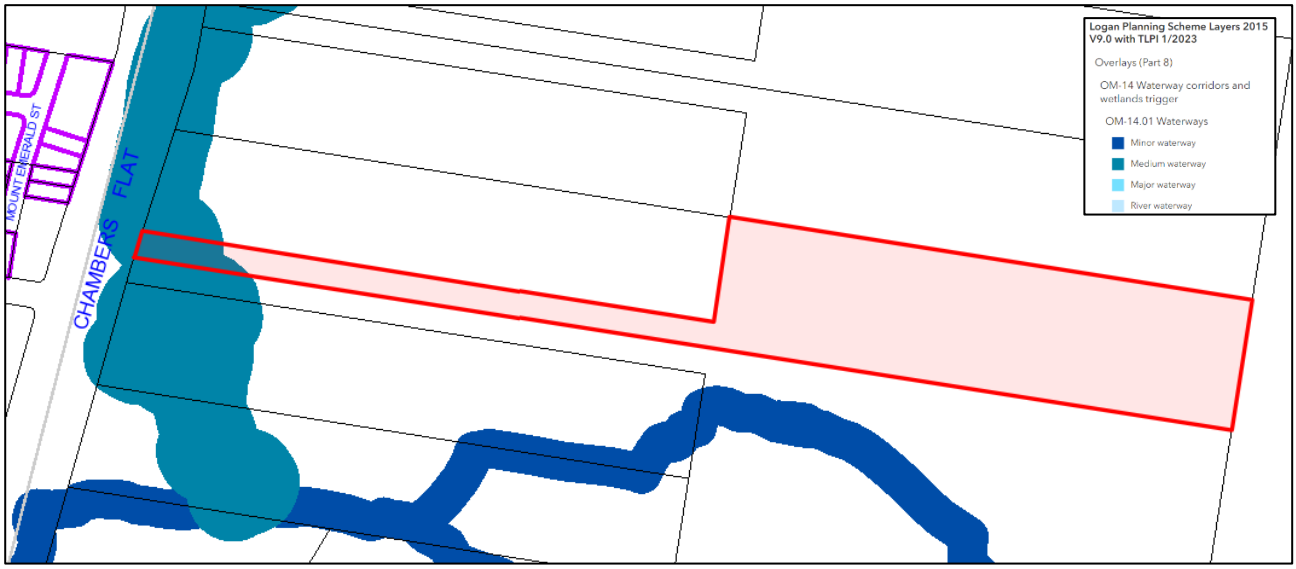


Figure 3.6 Waterway Corridor Mapping (Logan Planning Scheme 2015 v 9.0)

4. Field Surveys

4.1 Flora Survey Methods

To ground-truth the information obtained through the desktop assessment, Burchills ecologists undertook field surveys within the subject site during September 2024. Where relevant, observations regarding floristic values outside the survey area were also recorded.

The survey methodology was consistent with the Queensland Herbarium's *Methodology for survey and mapping of regional ecosystems and vegetation communities in Queensland* v.5.1 (Neldner et al., 2023) and consisted of an initial visual audit followed by a quantitative assessment of vegetation associations and communities.

The initial visual audit consisted of a random meander over the site to ground-truth desktop investigations. Survey site locations were determined based on information obtained from the initial visual audit.

Quantitative assessments were undertaken by collecting data associated with structural formations (i.e. growth form, stratum intervals, crown cover and height) and floristic associations (i.e. species diversity) for each broad vegetation type.

Unless otherwise noted, all quantitative observations were recorded as follows:

- Single point locations (except tree locations) – positions were estimated based on inferences from survey data, landform elements and / or aerial photography;
- Growth form – determined in accordance with pp 88-93 Hnatiuk et al. (2009);
- Stratum intervals – determined by recording the median height of each stratum using a hand-held clinometer. Strata were defined in accordance with Table 4.1 which is summarised from Hnatiuk *et al.* (2009); and
- Stratum cover – determined using a field estimation of crown cover in accordance with Table 4.2 which is reproduced from Hnatiuk *et al.* (2009).

Table 4.1 Criteria for Defining Vegetation Strata*

Stratum	Description
Emergent	Tallest plants in vegetation associations / communities that are so sparsely distributed that they do not form the dominant or most significant layer (e.g. large trees that rise above a distinct canopy layer).
Dominant or Upper Stratum	In most cases the tallest stratum will be the dominant stratum (i.e. except when emergents are present).
Mid-stratum	If present, this stratum is between the dominant (upper) stratum and the ground stratum. There are no pre-conceived height limits for this stratum. Where multiple strata are present between the dominant (upper) stratum and the ground stratum, the mid-stratum can be subdivided in order of decreasing height (i.e. the highest mid-stratum is termed Mid-stratum 1, the next highest mid-stratum is termed Mid-stratum 2 etc).
Ground stratum	Typically consists of herbaceous ferns, forbs and graminoids; although can also include juvenile species from other strata. The ground stratum can also be the dominant stratum (e.g. where grass cover is closed and trees are very sparse). There are no pre-conceived height limits for this stratum; however, it is usually less than 2.0 m tall.

*Table summarised from Hnatiuk et al. (2009).

Table 4.2 Crown Cover Classes

Criteria Assessed in Field	Description	Crown Separation Ratio	Crown Cover (%)	Foliage Cover (%)
Crowns touching to overlapping	Closed or Dense	<0*	>80	>70
Crowns touching or slightly separated	Mid Dense	0-0.25	50-80	30-70
Crowns clearly separated	Sparse or Open	0.25-1	20-50	10-30
Crowns well separated	Very Sparse	1-20	0.25-20	0.2-10
Isolated plants (trees approximately 100m apart; shrubs approximately 20m apart)	Isolated Plants	>20	<0.25	<0.20
Isolated clumps of two (2) to many plants approximately 200m apart	Isolated Clumps	>20	<0.25	<0.20
Emergent	Emergents	>3	<5 % total crown cover	<3% of total foliage cover

Where crown overlap occurs, the crown ratio has a negative value: the larger the negative value, the greater the overlap. Table reproduced from Table 17 in Hnatiuk et al. (2009).

4.1.1 Taxonomy and Nomenclature

Application of flora scientific names in this report follows the *Queensland Flora Census* (DES, 2020). Use of an asterisk (*) indicates the species is not native to Queensland or the local area.

4.2 Flora Survey Results

Site flora and fauna surveys were undertaken in September 2024. A total of 44 species of flora were identified within the site, comprising 18 native species and 26 non-native species including four (4) weeds declared as restricted invasive plants under the Qld *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Appendix C).

No flora species of conservation significance under the NCA or EPBC Act were detected on the subject site.

Three (3) vegetation associations were identified on the site classified as follows and as shown in Figure 4.1 below:

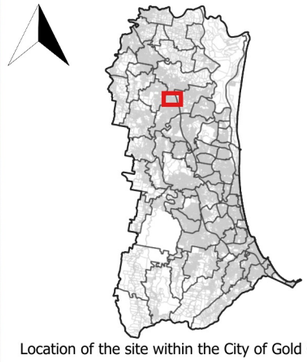
- Vegetation Unit A – Disturbed Riparian Vegetation;
- Vegetation Unit B – Anthropogenic Grassland with Isolated Canopy Trees and Landscaping Gardens; and
- Vegetation Unit C – Acacia/ Eucalyptus regrowth.

The results of the flora survey are described in the following sections. A complete flora survey species list is provided in Appendix C.

560 Chambers Flat Road, Logan Reserve

Figure 4.1

Vegetation Communities



Location of the site within the City of Gold Coast

Legend

- Project boundary
- Silky oaks
- Mature Eucalypts

Vegetation units

- Vegetation Unit A
- Vegetation Unit C
- Vegetation Unit B

0 50 100 m

Project: BE230588

Date: 10-10-2024

Scale: 1:2,600 at A3

Projection: GDA 2020/MGA Zone 56

Data Sources: Queensland Department of Resources (2024), Nearmap (November 2024)

BURCHILLS
SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

COPYRIGHT © This drawing is copyright and the property of Burchills Engineering Solutions. It must not be retained, copied or used without the authority of Burchills Engineering Solutions.

DISCLAIMER: This figure and its contents are electronically generated, are confidential and may only be used for the purpose for which they were intended. Burchills Engineering Solutions will not accept responsibility for any consequences arising from the use of the figure for other than its intended purpose or where the drawing has been altered, amended or changed either manually or electronically by any third party. Some or all of the data presented on this plan may have been digitised or sourced from third parties, and as such may contain spatial innaccuracies.

4.2.1 Vegetation Unit A – Disturbed Riparian Vegetation

Vegetation Unit A was present in a fringe around the dams located in the west and east of the site. The results of the quantitative assessments and floristic formations are listed in Table 4.3 and Table 4.4 respectively.

Table 4.3 Vegetation Unit A Quantitative Assessments

Stratum†	Growth Form	Crown Cover (%)	Stratum Height Range (m)	Stratum Median Height (m)
Ground	Graminoid	95	0-1	0.8

†Strata that were not present have been omitted.

Table 4.4 Vegetation Unit A Floristic Formation

Stratum†	Species
Ground	*Chloris gayana** (Rhodes grass), *Bidens pilosa** (Cobbler's pegs), *Ageratum houstonianum** (Blue billygoat weed), *Melinis repens** (Red natal grass), *Crotalaria lanceolata subsp. lanceolata* (Lance-leaved rattlepod), *Ludwigia* sp., *Solanum mauritanum** (Wild tobacco), *Lantana camara** (Lantana), *Setaria sphacelata** (South African pigeon grass).

†Species are listed in order of dominance. * Non-native

Variation and Disturbance

This unit has suffered significant historical disturbance through clearing and weed incursion. A number of significant weed infestations were present, including *Chloris gayana* (Rhodes grass), *Bidens pilosa* (Cobbler's pegs) and *Ageratum houstonianum* (Blue billygoat weed).

Conservation Significance

The structure and floristics of this unit are too modified to resemble the preclearing Regional Ecosystem. No flora species of conservation significance were recorded in this association.



Figure 4.2 Vegetation Unit A – Dam present within the western portion of the site



Figure 4.3 Dam present within the eastern portion of the site

4.2.2 Vegetation Unit B – Anthropogenic Grassland with Isolated Canopy Trees and Landscaping Gardens

Vegetation Unit B is present over the majority of the site. The results of the quantitative assessments and floristic formations are listed in Table 4.5 and Table 4.6 respectively.

Table 4.5 Vegetation Unit B Quantitative Assessments

Stratum†	Growth Form	Crown Cover (%)	Stratum Height Range (m)	Stratum Median Height (m)
Upper	Tree	5	17-20	18
Mid 1	Tree/Shrub	5	5-15	7
Mid 2	Shrub	20	1-5	1.5
Ground	Graminoid	80	0-1	0.3

†Strata that were not present have been omitted.

Table 4.6 Vegetation Unit B Floristic Formation

Stratum†	Species
Upper	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (Bangalow palm), *Grevillea robusta* (Silky oak), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Qld blue gum), *Corymbia intermedia* (Pink bloodwood), *Eucalyptus siderophloia* (Grey ironbark).
Mid 1	*Grevillea robusta* (Silky oak), *Spathodea campanulata** (African tulip tree), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Qld blue gum), *Delonix regia** (Royal poinciana).
Mid 2	*Acacia leiocalyx* (Early-flowering hickory), *Acacia concurrens* (Black wattle), *Acacia disparrima* subsp. *disparrima* (Hickory wattle), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Qld blue gum), , *Corymbia torelliana** (Cadaghi), *Solanum chrysotrichum** (Giant devil's fig), *Musa* spp.* (Banana), *Heptapleurum actinophyllum** (Umbrella tree), *Yucca aloifolia** (Spanish bayonet).
Ground	*Chloris gayana** (Rhodes grass), *Ageratum houstonianum** (Blue billygoat weed), *Trifolium repens* (White Clover), *Lantana camara** (Lantana), *Gomphocarpus physocarpus** (Balloon cotton bush), *Bidens pilosa**

Stratum†	Species
	(Cobbler's pegs), *Crotalaria lanceolata* subsp. *lanceolata* (Rattlepod), *Melinis repens** (Red natal grass), *Solanum chrysotrichum** (Giant devil's fig), *Ipomoea cairica** (mile-a-minute).

†Species are listed in order of dominance. * Non-native

Variation and Disturbance

This unit comprises anthropogenic grassland with a small number of canopy trees, cultivated gardens around the dwellings and some agricultural cropping in the southeast of the site.

The site has been historically cleared and modified to its current landform. Significant weed infestations were present in many areas throughout the property.

Conservation Significance

The structural criteria (height and canopy cover) and floristics of this vegetation association are too modified to meet the benchmark criteria to be considered remnant vegetation of a native community. No flora species of conservation significance were observed in this vegetation unit.



Figure 4.4 Vegetation Unit B showing landscaped garden around the dwelling and isolated canopy trees

4.2.3 Vegetation Unit C – Acacia/Eucalypt regrowth

Vegetation Unit C is present over the site's eastern boundary. The results of the quantitative assessments and floristic formations are listed in Table 4.7 and Table 4.8 respectively.

Table 4.7 Vegetation Unit B Quantitative Assessments

Stratum†	Growth Form	Crown Cover (%)	Stratum Height Range (m)	Stratum Median Height (m)
Mid 1	Tree/Shrub	5	5-10	7
Mid 2	Shrub	20	1-5	1.5
Ground	Graminoid	30	0-1	0.3

†Strata that were not present have been omitted.

Table 4.8 Vegetation Unit B Floristic Formation

Stratum†	Species
Mid 1	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Qld blue gum), *Corymbia intermedia* (Pink bloodwood), *Eucalyptus siderophloia* (Grey ironbark).
Mid 2	*Acacia leiocalyx* (Early-flowering hickory), *Acacia concurrens* (Black wattle), *Acacia disparrima* subsp. *disparrima* (Hickory wattle), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Qld blue gum), *Alphitonia excelsa* (Red ash).
Ground	*Chloris gayana** (Rhodes grass), *Bidens pilosa** (Cobbler's pegs), *Lomandra longifolia* (longleaf matrush).

†Species are listed in order of dominance. * Non-native

Variation and Disturbance

This unit comprises copses of Acacia and early Eucalypt regrowth present along the eastern boundary. The site has been historically cleared and modified and groundcover within this area was mostly absent.

Conservation Significance

The structural criteria (height and canopy cover) and floristics of this vegetation association are too modified to meet the benchmark criteria to be considered remnant vegetation of a native community. No flora species of conservation significance were observed in this vegetation unit.



Figure 4.5 Vegetation Unit B showing Acacia spp. and Eucalyptus regrowth within the eastern boundary

4.2.4 Conservation Significant Flora

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

- Scheduled as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Conservation Dependent under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act); and / or
- Scheduled as Endangered, Vulnerable, or Near Threatened under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA).

No conservation significant species of flora were recorded during surveys.

4.2.5 Weed Infestations

For the purposes of this report, a weed has been defined as a species that is not native to the Logan City local government area and is recognised as an invasive species in southeast Queensland by the Qld Herbarium (Batianoff & Butler 2002).

A total of 26 invasive weeds were recorded on the subject site during surveys including four (4) species listed as Restricted Invasive Plants (RIP) under the Qld *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9 Weeds Observed On-Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Qld Status*
Ageratum houstonianum	Blue billygoat weed	
Bidens pilosa	Cobbler's pegs	
Chloris gayana	Rhode's grass	
Citrus sp.	Lemon	
Corymbia torelliana	Cadaghi	
Crotalaria lanceolata subsp. lanceolata	Lance-leaved rattlepod	
Delonix regia	Royal poinciana	
Gomphocarpus physocarpus	Balloon cotton bush	
Ipomoea cairica	Mile-a-minute	
Lantana camara	Lantana	RIP
Lantana montevidensis	Creeping lantana	RIP
Ludwigia sp.		
Melinis repens	Red natal grass	
Morus sp.	Mulberry	
Musa cv.	Banana	
Psidium sp.	Guava	
Schefflera actinophylla	Umbrella tree	
Schinus terebinthifolius	Broad-leaved pepper tree	RIP
Setaria sphacelata	South African pigeon grass	
Solanum chrysotrichum	Giant devil's fig	
Solanum mauritianum	Wild tobacco	
Spathodea campanulata	African tulip tree	RIP
Syagrus romanzoffiana	Cocos palm	
Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion	
Trifolium repens	White Clover	
Yucca aloifolia	Spanish bayonet	

*Qld Status per the *Biosecurity Act 2014,* where:

RIP = Restricted invasive plants must not be given away, sold or released into the environment without a permit. The Biosecurity Act requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants under their control. At a local level, each local government must have a biosecurity plan that covers invasive plants and animals in its area. This plan may include actions to be taken on certain species. Some of these actions may be required under local laws.

4.3 Fauna Survey Methods

With consideration given to the information obtained within the desktop assessment Burchills ecologists undertook fauna surveys over the site in September 2024.

The survey methodology incorporated the following survey techniques:

- Assessment of habitat features and functions;
- Opportunistic records and observations of inferential evidence.
- Diurnal bird surveys;
- Ground dwelling reptile surveys; and
- Targeted Conservation Significant Species surveys.

4.3.1 Fauna Habitat Features and Functions

The site was surveyed to verify presence of any features and functions of faunal habitat significance. This can include significant features such as hollow-bearing trees, waterways / wetlands and riparian areas and functions such as corridors and buffers.

4.3.2 Opportunistic Observations and Inferential Evidence

Observations of inferential evidence and opportunistic fauna encounters were recorded throughout the duration of the flora survey. Inferential evidence included observation of scratches, scats, tracks, shed skins, diggings and nests, as well as targeted inspected and searches for potential habitat features such as hollow bearing limbs and trunks, arboreal termite mounds with holes, stick or mud nests and dreys.

4.3.3 Diurnal Bird Survey

Diurnal bird survey was undertaken within the site for one (1) hour by one (1) observer. Survey was undertaken at midmorning. Bird species were identified through direct observations (i.e. visual sighting) and / or vocalisations and involved the observer walking slowly and quietly through the site, looking and listening for birds.

4.3.4 Ground Dwelling Reptile Surveys

Active searches can detect many reptile species that trapping rarely does. Active searching primarily focuses on detecting reptiles and amphibians but will also detect small terrestrial mammals and signs of other somewhat cryptic species (e.g. tracks, scats, nests and feeding signs) (Eyre et. al., 2022). Active searching involves scanning for active animals as well as turning rocks and logs, raking through leaf litter, looking under bark and in crevices and other suitable microhabitat for cryptic animals. One (1) active search was undertaken in proximity to the disturbed riparian vegetation in the west of the site. This search was conducted for 30 person-minutes within a 50m x 50m area.

4.3.5 Survey Limitations

It should be noted that the fauna survey that was undertaken only provides a very limited ‘snap-shot’ of the species present and detectable on the subject site at the time of the field investigations. Weather and time constraints impact on the detectability of some species. Failure to detect a species during a single survey does not mean it is absent from the site. It cannot be confidently claimed a target species is absent from a site without repeated seasonal surveys. Therefore, it is acknowledged that the full inventory of fauna species utilising the site is unlikely to have been recorded. Although assessments of habitat and species ecology do provide an additional measure to predict the presence of species (i.e. in lieu of direct observation), it should be noted that there are no methodologies that can be used to predict, with absolute certainty, the absence of a species from marginal or potential habitat.

Where relevant, observations regarding fauna habitat values on adjacent sites were also recorded. However, as permission for access to adjacent sites had not been secured, observations of fauna habitat values external to the site were limited to those that were discernible from within the subject site and / or from publicly accessible land. Notwithstanding the above, the survey effort conducted provides a level of fauna assessment that is consistent with the requirements associated with the preparation of an Ecological Assessment.

4.4 Fauna Survey Results

Nineteen (19) species of fauna were observed on the subject site, all of which were native bird species (Table 4.10). This result is discussed further in the following section.

4.4.1 Birds

All bird species observed on-site were native, with no EVNT or SL avifauna detected. The site's conditions provide shelter, foraging and breeding opportunities for species with broad habitat requirements, that are disturbance-tolerant.

Table 4.10 Fauna Species Identified On-Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Status	Method	Location	Survey Type
Birds						
Alisterus scapularis	Australian King-Parrot	Psittaculidae	C	V	W	DBS
Anthochaera chrysoptera	Little Wattlebird	Meliphagidae	C	V	W	DBS
Cacatua sanguinea	Little Corella	Cacatuidae	C	V	W	DBS
Corvus orru	Torresian Crow	Corvidae	C	V	W	DBS
Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird	Artamidae	C	V	W	DBS
Cracticus tibicen	Australian Magpie	Artamidae	C	V	W	DBS
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra	Halcyonidae	C	H	W	DBS
Gallinula tenebrosa	Dusky Moorhen	Rallidae	C	V	W	DBS
Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark	Corcoracidae	C	V	W	DBS
Malurus cyaneus	Superb Fairy-Wren	Maluridae	C	V	W	DBS
Manorina melanocephala	Noisy Miner	Meliphagidae	C	V	W	DBS
Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon	Columbidae	C	V	W	DBS
Phalacrocorax varius	Pied Cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae	C	V	W	DBS
Phaps chalcoptera	Common Bronzewing	Columbidae	C	V	W	DBS
Strepera graculina	Currawong	Artamidae	C	V	W	DBS
Trichoglossus moluccanus	Rainbow Lorikeet	Psittacidae	C	V	W	DBS
Taeniopygia bichenovii	Double-barred Finch	Estrildidae	C	V	W	DBS
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing	Charadriidae	C	V	W	DBS
Egretta novaehollandiae	White-faced Heron	Ardeidae	C	V	W	DBS

*Status: As listed under the NCA: CR = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, SL = Special Least Concern, C = Least Concern.

As listed under the EPBC: CE# = Critically Endangered, E# = Endangered, V# = Vulnerable, CD# = Conservation Dependent, MT = Migratory (Terrestrial Species), MW = Migratory (Wetland Species), M = Marine Species, I# = Introduced Species

**Primary method of identification: C = hand caught, H = heard, V = visually observed, T = trapped, S = other signs of presence (e.g. scats, traces etc).

†Survey type: DBS = bird survey; NS = Nocturnal survey; GDRS = ground dwelling reptile survey; OO = opportunistic observation.

††Location: W = species observed within subject property; E = species observed external but close (within 100m) to subject site.

4.4.2 Habitat Trees

Habitat trees are defined as those trees with suitable hollows, provide a significant fruiting resource (e.g. fig tree or Glossy Black-cockatoo feed tree). Hollow bearing trees provide nesting sites and habitat for owls and many of their potential prey species.

In the Logan City Planning Scheme Habitat Trees are defined as a tree, whether dead or alive, that is indigenous to Australia with a trunk circumference of 220 centimetres or more measured at 1.3 metres above ground level, or that contains a hollow. No trees meeting this definition were observed on the site.

4.4.3 Conservation Significant Fauna Species

No species scheduled as Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened (EVNT) under the Queensland NCA and / or Commonwealth EPBC Act were observed within the subject site during surveys.

5. Impacts and Recommendations

5.1 Impacts on Matters of State Environmental Significance

5.1.1 Impacts on Threatened Wildlife

Threatened wildlife under the NCA (EVNT) and Special Least Concern (SL) fauna under the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* are defined as MSES under the Qld SPP and Offset Regulation. The results of the desktop review indicate that EVNT and SL fauna may occur on the site based on nearby historical records (refer Section 3.1.1) however, no EVNT/SL fauna were detected during the surveys.

5.2 Impacts on Matters of Local Environmental Significance

5.2.1 Vegetation Management Areas

The site has 3,751m^2 of mapped Primary Vegetation Management Area under the Biodiversity Overlay of the Logan Planning Scheme 2015; 486.4m^2 (including 176m^2 non-exempt clearing) falls within the impact footprint. Of the 45,542m^2 of mapped Secondary Vegetation Management Area mapped on the site, 217.8m^2 (including 106m^2 non-exempt clearing) falls within the impact footprint. The majority of this mapped area does not comprise native vegetation, therefore using the site survey data an assessment of vegetation impacts was undertaken and it was found that 704.2m^2 (including 282m^2 not exempt clearing) of native vegetation (with stem density greater than 1/10m^2) will be directly impacted by the proposed works.

To ensure no net loss of vegetation or biodiversity, and ensure the development complies with the Biodiversity areas overlay code, clearing will be offset through delivery of a restoration settlement offset in accordance with the Environmental Offset Standards outlined in Logan City Council Planning Scheme Policy 3 – Environmental Management. Further details on the offset delivery are provided in Section 6 of this report. A response to the Biodiversity areas overlay code is provided in Appendix D.

5.2.2 Waterway Corridors and Wetlands

The waterway corridor present in the west of the site where the proposed park (including earthworks) is located. The park encroaches into the mapped waterway. However, given the waterways highly degraded current condition, the waterway corridor will be rehabilitated as per recommendations in Section 5.3.3, including a shallow grassed swale area to facilitate natural drainage, protect and enhance the ecological processes and function of this waterway.

A response to the Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Overlay Code is provided in Appendix E.

5.3 Recommendations

Potential impacts associated with the development can be mitigated during the construction and operational phases. The following sections outline the recommendations for minimising the impact of the development on environmental values associated with the site and surrounding area.

5.3.1 Vegetation

The majority of the site will be required to be cleared to facilitate the proposed development. To ensure no net loss of vegetation or biodiversity, clearing will be offset in accordance with the Environmental Offset Standards outlined in Logan City Council Planning Scheme Policy 3 – Environmental Management. Further details on the offsets for vegetation clearing are presented in Section 6 of this report.

To minimise waste from the site, it is recommended that all felled vegetation be recycled (milled, chipped or mulched) and where possible incorporated into the landscape features, batter stabilisation techniques or other approved site works.

5.3.2 Fauna

Clearing will result in the loss of native vegetation and habitat on the subject site. To mitigate the risk of injury and / or death to fauna during construction operations, the site needs to be assessed by a licensed Spotter-Catcher prior to the commencement of any clearing activities. A licensed Spotter-Catcher should be present on-site during clearing operations.

Though none were recorded, Koalas have been detected in the local area so the possible presence of this species should be considered. Threats to Koalas as a result of clearing and construction activities can be mitigated by:

- Undertaking clearing of vegetation in stages (e.g. 1ha / day);
- Between clearing stages allow at least 12 hours overnight to facilitate Koala movement out of the development site;
- Use of qualified Koala spotters during clearing works;
- Prohibition of domestic dogs and security dogs on site; and
- Use of Koala safety fencing where recommended by the Koala spotter.

5.3.3 Waterway Corridor Rehabilitation

It is recommended that the drainage reserve within the waterway corridor in the west of the site is rehabilitated. This rehabilitation is to be in accordance with:

- Logan Planning Scheme Policy 3.3 Waterway and Wetland Enhancement Works; and
- The South-East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework (Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services, 2012).

Rehabilitation works are to involve removal of all environmental weeds present within the waterway corridor, and replanting with species representative of the preclearing Regional Ecosystem RE 12.3.11 / 12.3.6 is to be undertaken at densities to achieve the benchmarks for the preclearing ecosystem. All native vegetation within the waterway corridor is to be retained where feasible. Non-natural infrastructure should be removed from the rehabilitation area, including the removal of existing vehicular tracks, fences, etc. Reinstatement of the natural hydrology through a shallow grassed swale is also proposed.

Given the heavily degraded current condition of this waterway corridor, these rehabilitation works will result in a net gain of fauna habitat and riparian values within this vegetation unit. After rehabilitation works are complete, the extent of the waterway corridor should be dedicated to Council as public open space. A detailed rehabilitation strategy is to be provided in a Rehabilitation Management Plan.

5.3.4 Water Quality

The construction phase of the development has the potential to impact on the water quality of downstream environments, particularly where earthworks are being undertaken proximate to the waterway in the west of the site. To mitigate these impacts, it is recommended sediment, erosion and other pollutants are properly managed throughout the construction phase of development. The following devices and measures should be considered:

- Sediment fences should be erected at the base of batters to prevent sediment laden stormwater from flowing onto road surfaces;
- Progressive revegetation of filled and disturbed areas should occur;
- Sediment fences should be erected around any soil stockpiles;
- Regular inspections should be undertaken soon as practicable after storm events to check and maintain controls;

- Sediment should be removed from fences when controls are 40% full and at the completion of construction. All material should be reused or stored on-site in a controlled manner, or taken off-site for re-use or disposal at a licensed waste disposal facility;
- Monitoring of water quality should occur to determine the effectiveness of the sediment and erosion control measures and guide reactive management where required;
- During construction all areas of exposed soils allowing dust generation should be suitably treated by mulching of soils and watering; and
- Erosion and sediment controls should remain installed and maintained throughout the construction phase of the development.

5.3.5 General Recommendations

To minimise disturbance to environmental values during the construction phase, the following general recommendations are provided:

- All parties involved in construction works of the site should be aware of 'No go' areas, such as drainage lines, tree protection zones and areas of vegetation to be retained, and where construction vehicles are not permitted;
- Penalty provisions for non-compliant construction contractors should be considered by the development proponent;
- Appropriate scale machinery should be used;
- Construction methods used should support the retention of important natural values;
- Site entry / exit points should be limited and clearly identified on the ground (e.g. with star pickets); and
- Vehicle servicing should be conducted off site in a suitable location to avoid the risk of fuel/chemical spillage.

6. MLES Offset Assessment

Environmental offsets are used in the *Logan Planning Scheme 2015* as a mitigation measure when unavoidable clearing of protected Matter of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) native vegetation is required as a result of an approved development.

An environmental offset is an action such as planting trees or a payment made by the property owner to compensate for the environmental impacts of their development – usually associated with clearing protected vegetation.

The *Logan Planning Scheme 2015* defines protected vegetation as follows:

- **Primary** vegetation - protects all mapped native vegetation; and
- **Secondary** vegetation - protects mapped native vegetation or native trees that meet the following criteria:
    - Greater than 4 metres in height; or
    - With a trunk circumference of 31.5 centimetres or greater, measured at 1.3 metres from the ground.

A total of 4.07ha of mapped Primary and Secondary Vegetation Management Area falls within the impact footprint. The majority of this mapped area does not comprise native vegetation, therefore using the site survey data an assessment of vegetation impacts was undertaken and it was found that 704.2m^2 (including 282m^2 not exempt clearing) of native vegetation (with stem density greater than 1/10m^2) will be directly impacted by the proposed works. Refer to Table 6.1 for the tree schedule of native mature trees within councils secondary VMA.

To ensure a net gain in biodiversity values and compliance with the planning scheme, environmental offsets are proposed.

The *Planning Scheme Policy 3 – Environmental Management*, identifies three (3) types of environmental offsets:

- restoration offsets;
- proponent driven offsets; and
- financial settlement offsets.

Clearing of existing vegetation to facilitate the proposed development is unavoidable. In order to facilitate the development while no-net loss in biodiversity, and as there is minimal clearing of native vegetation, a restoration settlement offset is proposed. In accordance with the *Planning Scheme Policy 3 – Environmental Management*, section 3.1.9.2-Calculation for a restoration offset, a minimum area of 564m^2 (impact area x 2) is proposed to be restored around the mapped waterway corridor west of the site.

An Offset Agreement will be entered into with Logan City Council and the restoration works will start prior to commencement of operational works.

Table 6.1 Tree Schedule (Native mature trees within Councils Secondary VMA)

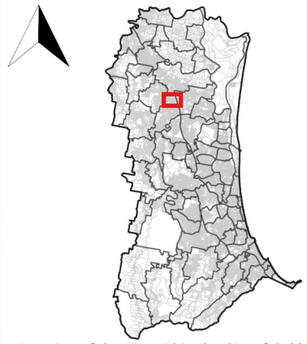
ID	Scientific name	Common name	DBH (mm)	Height (m)
1	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky oak	300	24
2	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky oak	300	24
3	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky oak	400	27
4	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	QLD blue gum	500	26
5	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	QLD blue gum	600	28

COPYRIGHT © This drawing is copyright and the property of Burchills Engineering Solutions. It must not be retained, copied or used without the authority of Burchills Engineering Solutions.

560 Chambers Flat Road, Logan Reserve

Figure 6.1

Impact Assessment



Location of the site within the City of Gold Coast

Legend

- Project boundary
- 3m exempted clearing
- Native trees

LCC Vegetation Management Areas

- Primary VMA
- Secondary VMA

0 50 100 m

Project:	BE230588
Date:	07-04-2025
Scale:	1:2,600 at A3
Projection:	GDA 2020/MGA Zone 56
Data Sources:	Queensland Department of Resources (2024), Nearmap (November 2024)

BURCHILLS
SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

DISCLAIMER: This figure and its contents are electronically generated, are confidential and may only be used for the purpose for which they were intended. Burchills Engineering Solutions will not accept responsibility for any consequences arising from the use of the figure for other than its intended purpose or where the drawing has been altered, amended or changed either manually or electronically by any third party. Some or all of the data presented on this plan may have been digitised or sourced from third parties, and as such may contain spatial innaccuracies.

7. Conclusions

CFR No.3 Pty Ltd (GDM Property) have engaged Burchills Engineering Solutions to prepare an Ecological Site Assessment to be considered part of a Development Application to Logan City Council for the establishment of a 54 lot residential subdivision. The proposed development is located at 560 Chambers Flat Road, Logan Reserve.

Desktop surveys were undertaken for the site and local area to determine ecological features or functions that may be relevant to the subject site. The *Logan Planning Scheme 2015* (Version 9) indicates the site contains vegetation management areas and matters of state and local environmental significance.

Site flora and fauna surveys were undertaken in September 2024. A total of 44 species of flora were identified within the site, comprising 18 native species and 26 non-native species including four (4) weeds declared as restricted invasive plants under the Qld *Biosecurity Act 2014*. Two (2) distinct vegetation units were identified on the site, including:

- Vegetation Unit A – Disturbed Riparian Vegetation;
- Vegetation Unit B – Anthropogenic Grassland with Isolated Canopy Trees and Landscaping Gardens; and
- Vegetation Unit C – Acacia/ Eucalyptus regrowth.

None of the site's vegetation units met the benchmark criteria to be considered remnant vegetation. No flora species of conservation significance under the NCA or EPBC Act were detected on the subject site.

Nineteen (19) species of fauna were observed on the subject site, all of which were native bird species. No conservation significant fauna species were detected within the site.

The site has 3,751m^2 of mapped Primary Vegetation Management Area under the Biodiversity Overlay of the Logan Planning Scheme 2015; 486.4m^2 (including 176m^2 non-exempt clearing) falls within the impact footprint. Of the 45,542m^2 Secondary Vegetation Management Area mapped on the site, 217.8m^2 (including 106m^2 non-exempt clearing) falls within the impact footprint. To ensure no net loss of vegetation, fauna habitat and biodiversity as a result of the development, the Proponent will mitigate this impact through delivery of a restoration settlement offset prior to commencement of works and provided in accordance with the Logan Planning Scheme Policy 3 – Environmental Management.

In summary, it is not expected that the proposed development will impact on the local and regional environmental values provided that all works are undertaken in accordance with the recommendations within this report, and the relevant and applicable permits and conditions. The proposed works comply with both the Logan Planning Scheme 2015 Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code and Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Overlay Code.

8. Definitions

DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DESI	Department of Environment, Science and Innovation
DOR	Department of Resources
EPBC	*Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
EVNT	Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened
EOA	*Environmental Offsets Act 2014*
MES	Matters of Environmental Significance
MLES	Matters of Local Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
NCA	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*
PPFST	Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map
RE	Regional Ecosystem
RVM	Regulated Vegetation Map
SPP	State Planning Policy
VMA	*Vegetation Management Act 1999*
VMS Map	Vegetation Management Support Map

9. References

Batianoff, G.N. & Butler, D.W. (2002). *Assessment of invasive naturalised plants in south-east Queensland*. Environmental Protection Agency, Brisbane.

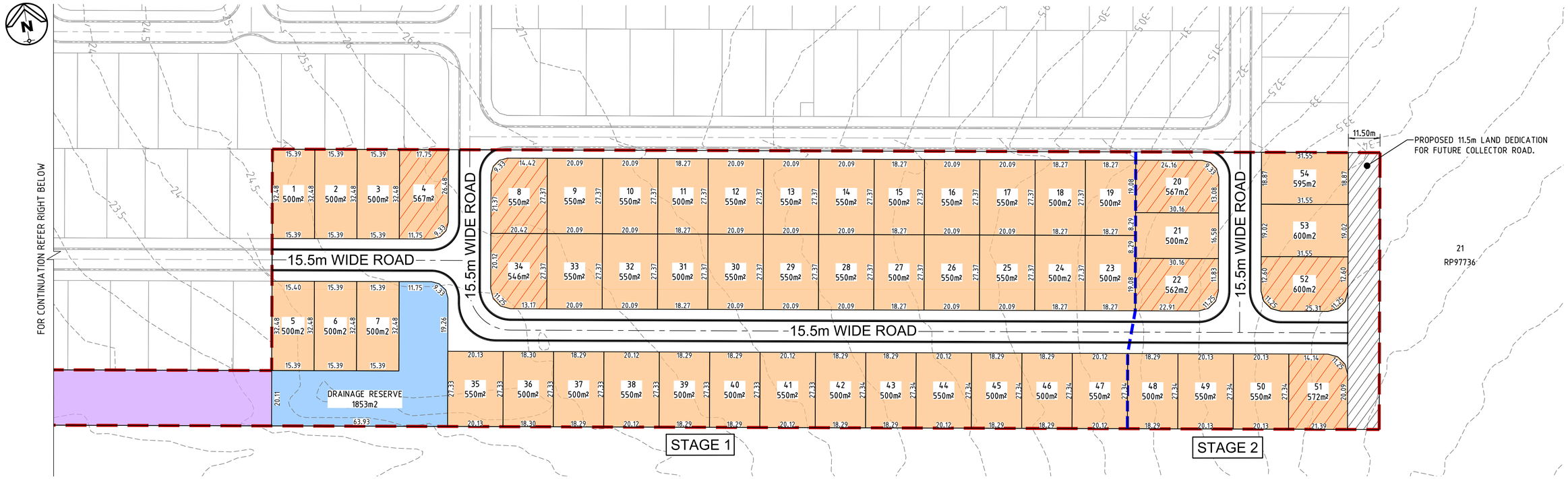
DESI (2020) *Census of the Queensland Flora 2020*. Brisbane (eds G.K.Brown & P.D.Bostock).

Hnatiuk, R.J., Thackway, R. and Walker, J. (2009). *Vegetation In Australian soil and land survey field handbook* (3rd edn). National Committee on Soil and Terrain. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne.

Eyre TJ, Ferguson DJ, Smith GC, Mathieson MT, Venz MF, Hogan, LD, Hourigan CL, Kelly, AL & Rowland, J. (2022). *Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Assessment Guidelines for Queensland*, Version 4.0. Brisbane: Department of Environment, Science and Innovation, Queensland Government.

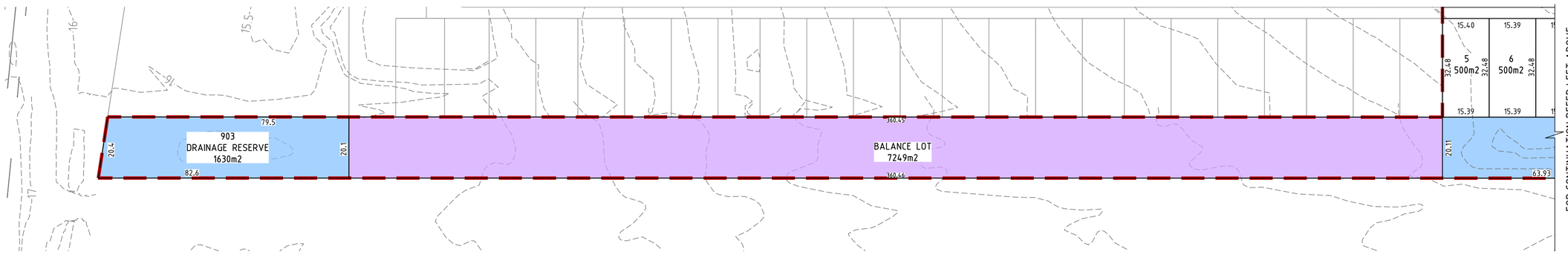
Neldner, V.J., Wilson, B.A., Dillewaard, H.A., Ryan, T.S., Butler, D.W., McDonald, W.J.F, Richter, D., Addicott, E.P. and Appelman, C.N. (2023) *Methodology for survey and mapping of regional ecosystems and vegetation communities in Queensland,* Version 7.0. Queensland Herbarium, Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation, Brisbane.

Appendix A – Proposed Plan of Development



MASTER PLAN VILLAGE PRECINCT

SCALE 10 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 (metres)
1 : 750 (FULL SIZE)

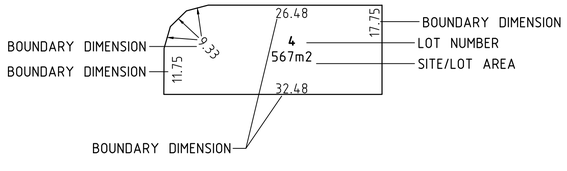


SCALE 10 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 (metres)
1 : 750 (FULL SIZE)

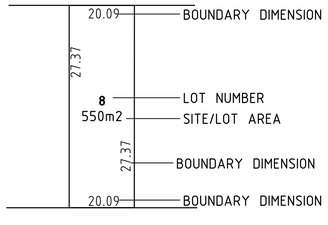
DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

TOTAL SITE AREA:	4.934 ha
TOTAL AREA OF NEW ROAD:	0.873 ha
LENGTH OF NEW ROAD:	469.61 meters
TOTAL AREA ROAD PAVEMENT:	0.370 ha
TOTAL AREA BALANCE LOT :	0.725 ha
TOTAL AREA OF DRAINAGE RESERVE :	0.348 ha
NET DEVELOPMENT AREA :	2.871 ha
NET SITE AREA DENSITY:	18.81 DWELLINGS/ha
GROSS SITE DENSITY:	10.94 DWELLINGS/ha

CORNER ALLOTMENT



STANDARD ALLOTMENT



LEGEND

- TYPICAL ALLOTMENTS
- CORNER ALLOTMENTS
- DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
- STAGE BOUNDARY

LOT FRONTAGE WIDTH BREAKDOWN

FRONTAGE WIDTH	No. ON LOTS
15.00–17.99m	13
≥18m	41
TOTAL	54

YIELD BREAKDOWN

LOT SIZE	No. ON LOTS
500–549m2	24
550–599m2	28
≥600m2	2
TOTAL	54

PRELIMINARY

CHAMBERS FLAT ROAD LOGAN RESERVE
LOT 4 RP97736; 560 CHAMBERS FLAT ROAD
FOR
GDM PROPERTY

A1 ORIGINAL SIZE BEFORE REDUCTION

VER.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
G	LAYOUT AMENDED	27.03.25
F	LAYOUT AMENDED	27.02.25
E	LAYOUT AMENDED	24.02.25
D	LAYOUT AMENDED	13.11.24
C	LAYOUT AMENDED	24.08.24
B	LAYOUT AMENDED	22.03.24
A	ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	19.01.24

COPYRIGHT (C)
This drawing is copyright and the property of Burchills Engineering Solutions. It must not be retained, copied or used without the authority of Burchills Engineering Solutions.
DISCLAIMER
This drawing and its contents are electronically generated, are confidential and may only be used for the purpose for which they were intended.
Burchills Engineering Solutions will not accept responsibility for any consequences arising from the use of the drawing for other than its intended purpose or where the drawing has been altered, amended or changed either manually or electronically by any third party.
NOTE
This is an uncontrolled document issued for information purposes only, unless the checked sections are signed or completed.
Figured dimensions take precedence over scale. Do not scale reduced size drawings. Verify dimensions prior to commencing any on-site or off-site works or fabrication.

BURCHILLS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS
Gold Coast I Brisbane I Toowoomba
Ipswich I Moreton Bay
Phone: +61 7 5509 6400
Fax: +61 7 5509 6411
Email: admin@burchills.com.au
Coote Burchills Engineering Pty Ltd
ABN 76 166 942 365

PROJECT:
560 CHAMBER FLAT ROAD
PRELIMINARY CIVIL
ENGINEERING DESIGN

DRAWING TITLE :
MASTER PLAN
VILLAGE PRECINCT

DEVEL. APPLIC. No. :	DATE : 27.03.2025
PROJECT LEADER : FRASER LUCAS	DESIGNER : TG
DRAFTSPERSON : TN	CHECKED : FRASER LUCAS
APPROVED FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BURCHILLS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS ABN 76 166 942 365	
RPEQ:	
SCALE :	DATUM : AHD / FULL SIZE : A1
PROJECT No.: BE230588	DRAWING No. : SK01 / VERSION: G

Appendix B – Desktop Review Search Results

resources.QLD.GOV.AU



Vegetation management report

For Lot: 4 Plan: RP97736
8/29/2024

Queensland Government

This publication has been compiled by Operations Support, Department of Resources.

© State of Queensland, (2024)

The Queensland Government supports and encourages the dissemination and exchange of its information. The copyright in this publication is licensed under a Creative Commons - Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY) licence.

Under this licence you are free, without having to seek our permission, to use this publication in accordance with the licence terms.



You must keep intact the copyright notice and attribute the State of Queensland as the source of the publication.

Note: Some content in this publication may have different licence terms as indicated.

For more information on this licence, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice. The Queensland Government shall not be liable for technical or other errors or omissions contained herein. The reader/user accepts all risks and responsibility for losses, damages, costs and other consequences resulting directly or indirectly from using this information.

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 Environment, 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 Resources 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 Environment, 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 Environment, 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.

Table of Contents

1. Property details 6
1.1 Tenure and title area 6
1.2 Property location 6
2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Resources) 7
2.1 Exempt clearing work 7
2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes 7
2.3 Area management plans 8
2.4 Development approvals 8
2.5. Contact information for the Department of Resources 8
3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 4 Plan: RP97736 9
3.1 Vegetation categories 9
3.2 Regional ecosystems 10
3.3 Watercourses 10
3.4 Wetlands 10
3.5 Essential habitat 10
3.6 Area Management Plan(s) 11
3.7 Coastal or non-coastal 11
3.8 Agricultural Land Class A or B 11
4. Vegetation management framework maps 12
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map 13
4.2 Vegetation management supporting map 14
4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map 15
4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture 16
5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI)) 17
5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map 17
5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map 17
5.3 Exemptions 17
5.4 Contact information for DESI 17
5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map 18
6. Koala protection framework (administered by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI)) 20
6.1 Koala mapping 20
6.2 Koala habitat planning controls 21
6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements 22
6.4 Contact information for DESI 22
7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 4 Plan: RP97736 23
7.1 Koala districts 23
7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare map 23
7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas 24
8. Other relevant legislation contacts list 25

1. Property details

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 4 Plan: RP97736 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)
4	RP97736	Freehold	49,350

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: 4 Plan: RP97736 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: 4 Plan: RP97736, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Logan City	Logan-Albert	Southeast Queensland	Moreton Basin

2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Resources)

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the Vegetation Management Regulation 2012, 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 Resources 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 Resources 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 Resources 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 Resources 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 Resources 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 Resources

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au

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

3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 4 Plan: RP97736

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 X	4.93

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 Resources 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 of Resources 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
non-rem	None	X	4.93	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

No records

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: 4 Plan: RP97736.

4. Vegetation management framework maps

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

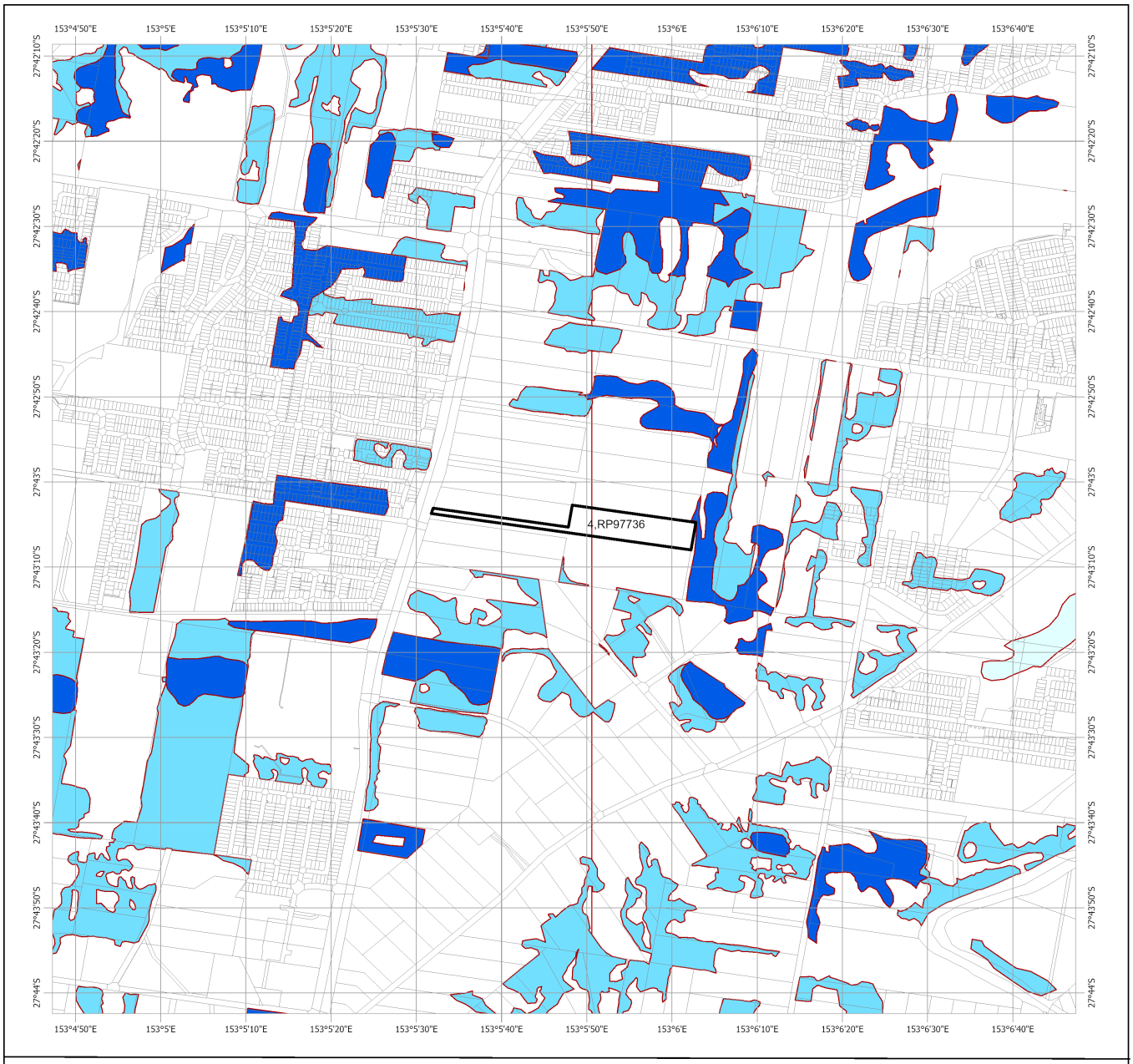
Regulated vegetation management map
The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories needed to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new property maps of assessable vegetation (PMAV).

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.

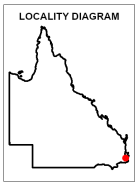
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



Regulated Vegetation Management Map

Category A area (Vegetation offsets/compliance notices/VDecs)
Category B area (Remnant vegetation)
Category C area (High-value regrowth vegetation)
Category R area (Reef regrowth watercourse vegetation)
Category X area (Exempt clearing work on Freehold, Indigenous and Leasehold land)
Water
Other land parcel boundaries
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Resources makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Additional information required for the assessment of vegetation values is provided in the accompanying "Vegetation Management Supporting map". For further information go to the web site: www.resources.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Resources.

Digital data for the regulated vegetation management map is available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.information.qld.gov.au/

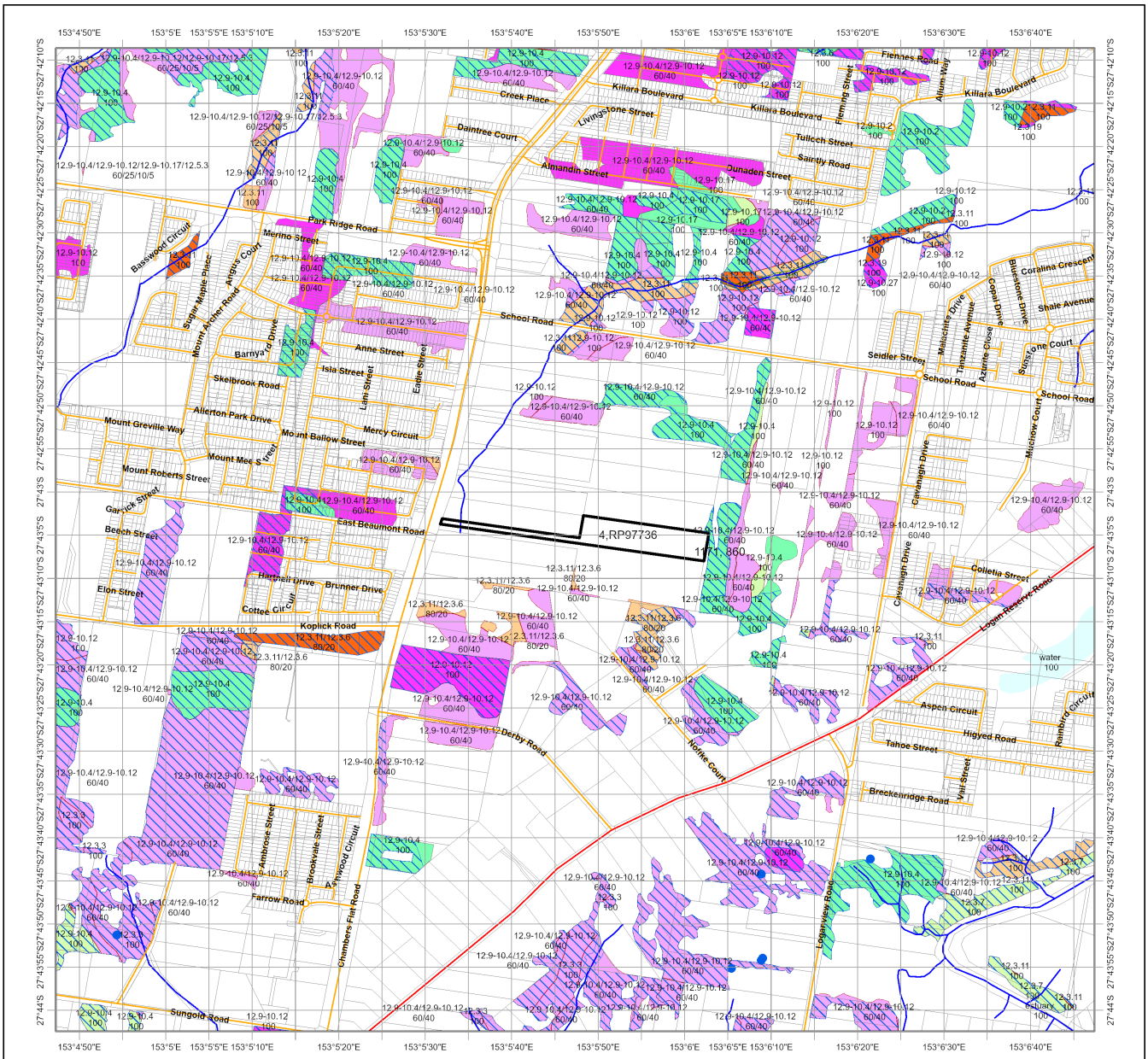
Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is updated on a monthly basis to ensure new PMAVs are included as they are approved.

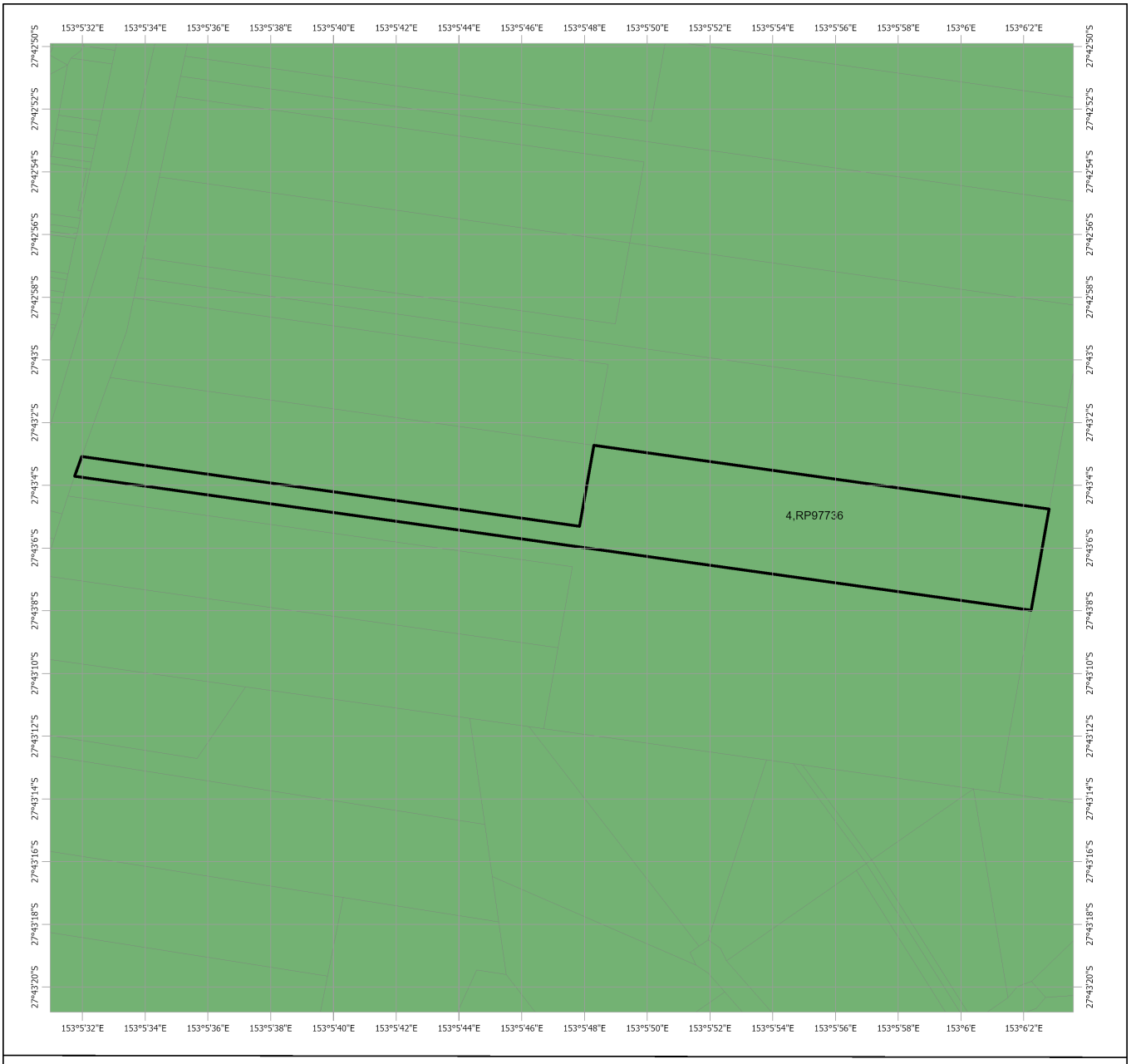
Queensland Government

© The State of Queensland (Department of Resources), 2024

4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



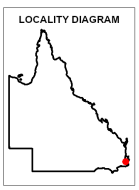
4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



Coastal/Non Coastal Map

Coastal
Non Coastal
Other land parcel boundaries
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 55 110 165 220 275 m

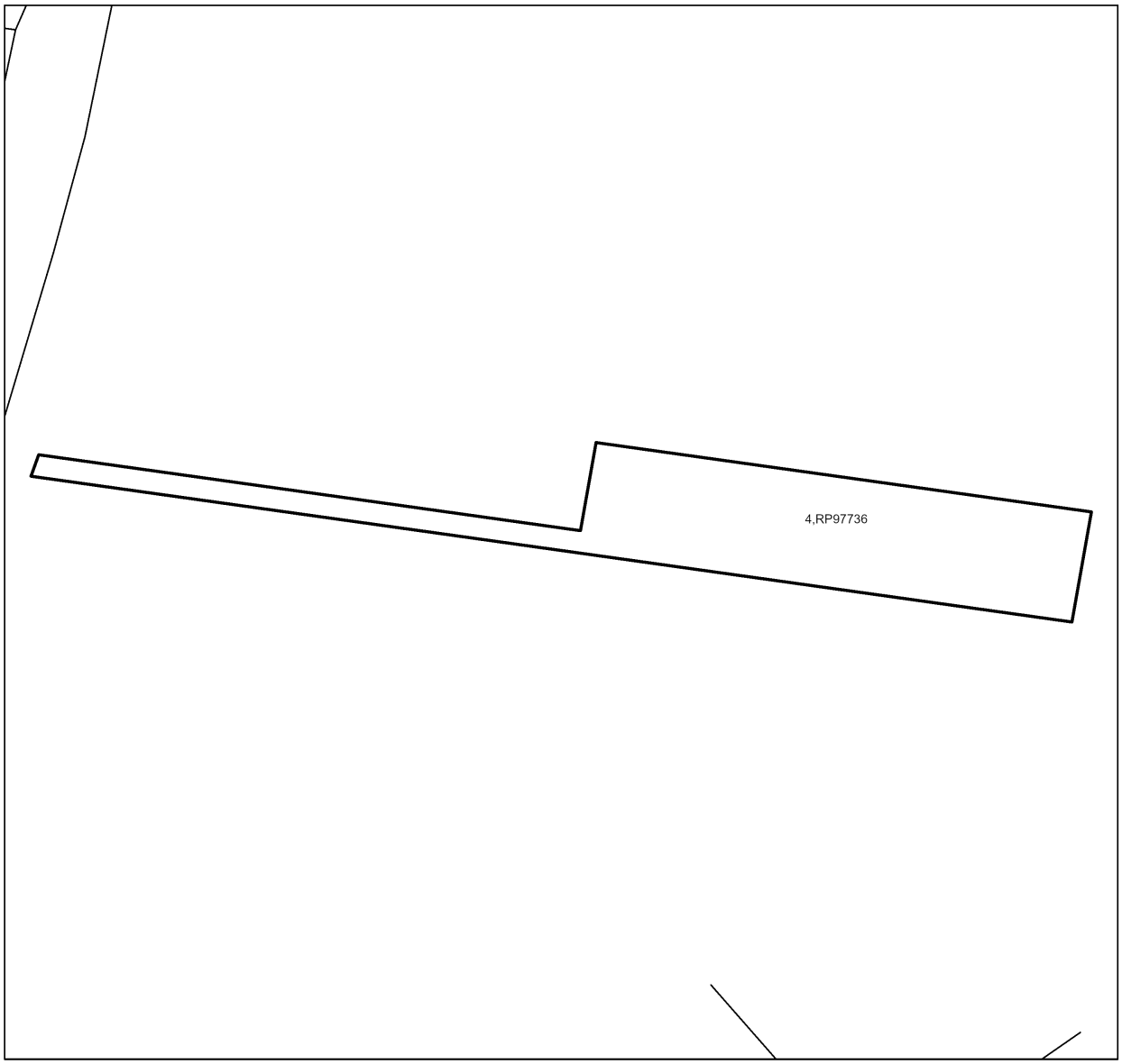
This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Resources makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Land parcel boundaries shown are provided as a locational aid only.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Resources), 2024

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



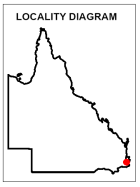
Agricultural Land Class A or B
as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

- Towns
- Rivers and creeks
- Freeways / motorways; Highways
- Secondary roads; Streets

Agricultural land class A or B

- A
- B
- Not class A or B
- Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 55 110 165 220 275 m

This product is displayed in GDA2020

Disclaimer
Whilst every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of these details all data custodians and/or the State of Queensland makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs to which you might incur as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

© The State of Queensland, 2024

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

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 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 Environment, 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 DESI

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

5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map

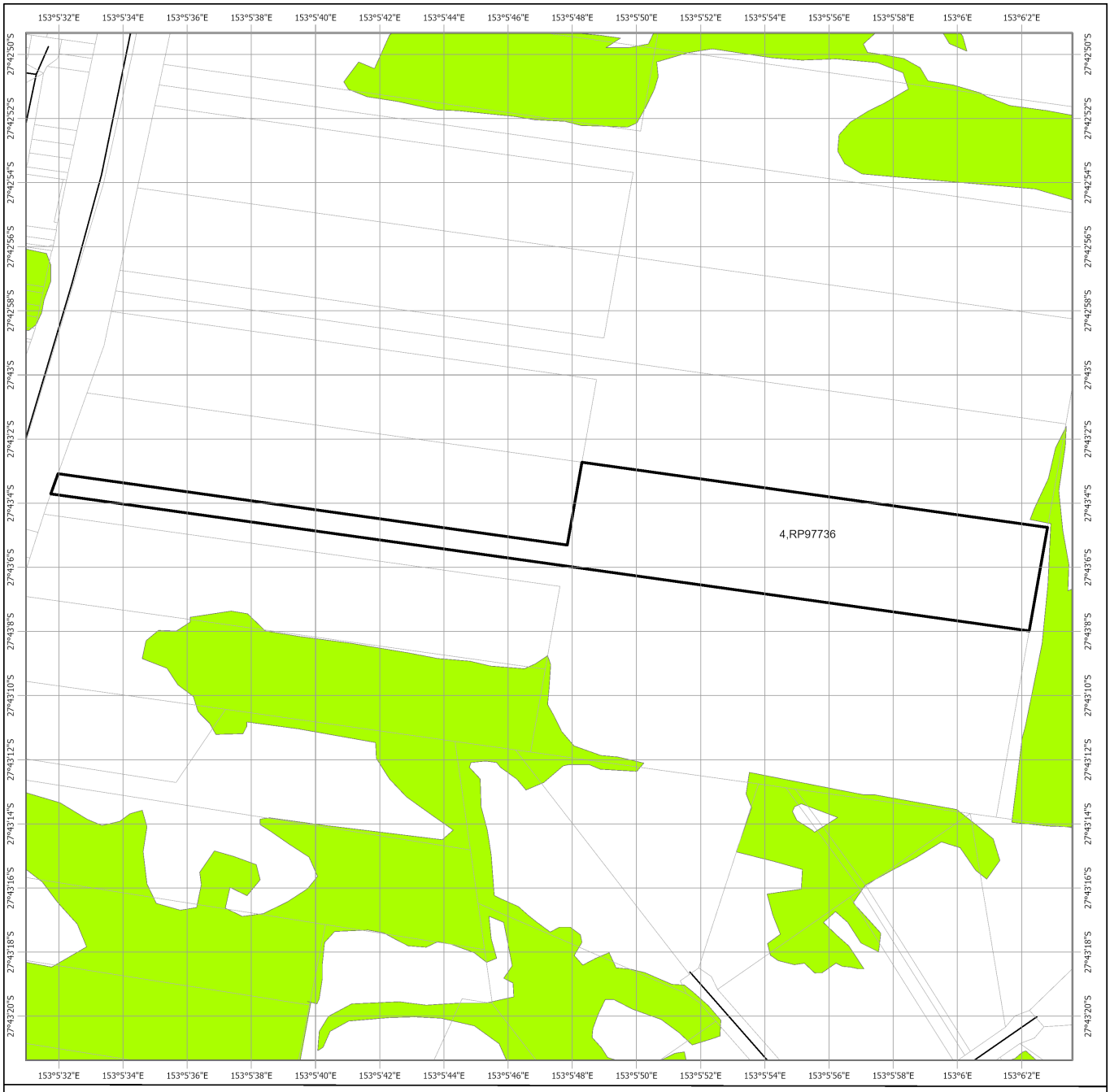
This map included may also be requested individually at: https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger/.

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

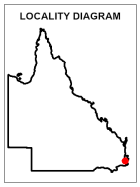
Please note that flora survey trigger maps do not identify species associated with 'high risk areas'. While some species information may be publicly available, for example via the Queensland Spatial Catalogue, the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation does not provide species information 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 Environment, 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

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 38 76 114 152 190 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 Environment, Science and Innovation at palm@des.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.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Environment, Science and Innovation), 2024

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

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 DESI

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

7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 4 Plan: RP97736

7.1 Koala districts

Koala District A

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



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

- Koala habitat area (core)
- Koala habitat area (locally refined)
- Koala priority area
- Identified koala broad-hectare area
- Cadastral Boundaries
- Towns
- Major rivers/creeks
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- Queensland
- Selected Lot and Plan

The koala habitat mapping within South East Queensland uses regional ecosystem linework compiled at a scale varying from 1:25,000 to 1:100,000. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of regional ecosystem data mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 is +/- 100 metres.

© The State of Queensland, 2024

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

N

0 53 106 159 212 265 m

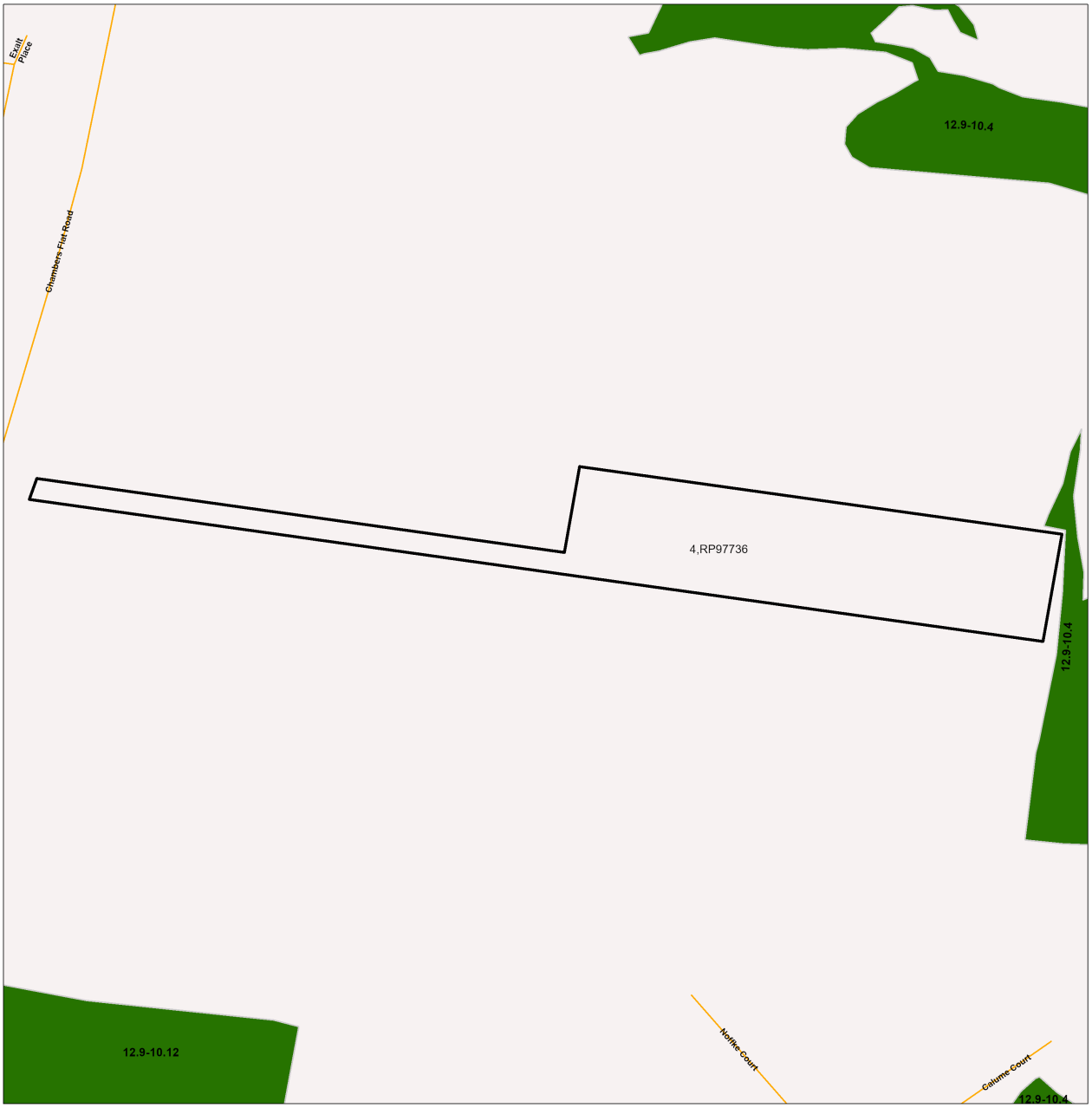
This product is displayed in GDA2020

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation acting on behalf of the State of Queensland makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason. Due to varying sources of data, spatial locations may not coincide when overlaid.

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

In order to ensure that the most recent map for an area of interest can be accessed, prior to the annual update, a register of changes made to koala habitat areas as a result of the map amendment process will be available at: https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/. The register will include lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder which shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

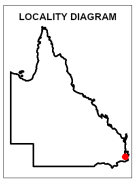
7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas

Koala habitat area (core)
Towns
Highway
Connector
Street/Local Road
Major rivers/creeks
Queensland
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 53 106 159 212 265 m

This product is displayed in GDA2020

DISCLAIMER:

While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation acting on behalf of the State of Queensland makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.
Due to varying sources of data, spatial locations may not coincide when overlaid.

The koala habitat mapping within South East Queensland uses regional ecosystem linework compiled at a scale varying from 1:25,000 to 1:100,000. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of regional ecosystem data mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 is +/- 100 metres.

© The State of Queensland, 2024

8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
• Interference with overland flow • Earthworks, significant disturbance	*Water Act 2000* *Soil Conservation Act 1986*	Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (Queensland Government) Department of Resources (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/ www.resources.qld.gov.au
• Indigenous Cultural Heritage	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.datsip.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*	Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.des.qld.gov.au
• Protected plants and protected areas	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (Queensland Government)	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@des.qld.gov.au www.des.qld.gov.au
• Koala mapping and regulations	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@des.qld.gov.au
• Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves • Forestry activities on State land tenures	*Fisheries Act 1994* *Forestry Act 1959*	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.daf.qld.gov.au
• Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 803 772 www.environment.gov.au
• Development and planning processes	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dsdmip.qld.gov.au
• Local government requirements	*Local Government Act 2009* *Planning Act 2016*	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Your relevant local government office
• Harvesting timber in the Wet Tropics of Qld World Heritage area	*Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*	Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 https://www.wettropics.gov.au/

Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: All
Queensland status: All
Records: All
Date: All
Latitude: -27.7175
Longitude: 153.0961
Distance: 2
Email: gabriela.castan@burchills.com.au
Date submitted: Thursday 29 Aug 2024 12:59:39
Date extracted: Thursday 29 Aug 2024 13:00:05

The number of records retrieved = 286

Disclaimer
Information presented on this product is distributed by the Queensland Government as an information source only. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this data, the State of Queensland makes no statements, representations or warranties about the accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability of any information contained in this product.
The State of Queensland disclaims all responsibility for information contained in this product and all liability (including liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs you may incur as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way for any reason.
Information about your Species lists request is logged for quality assurance, user support and product enhancement purposes only.
The information provided should be appropriately acknowledged as being derived from WildNet database when it is used. As the WildNet Program is still in a process of collating and vetting data, it is possible the information given is not complete. Go to the WildNet database webpage (https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/wildnet) to find out more about WildNet and where to access other WildNet information products approved for publication. Feedback about WildNet species lists should be emailed to wildlife.online@des.qld.gov.au.

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Bufonidae	*Rhinella marina*	cane toad	Y			1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria balatus*	slender bleating treefrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria caerulea*	common green treefrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria fallax*	eastern sedgefrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria latopalmata*	broad palmed rocketfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria nasuta*	striped rocketfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria rubella*	ruddy treefrog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes peronii*	striped marshfrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes terraereginae*	scarlet sided pobblebonk		C		2
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Platyplectrum ornatum*	ornate burrowing frog		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	yellow-rumped thornbill		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza nana*	yellow thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza pusilla*	brown thornbill		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza reguloides*	buff-rumped thornbill		C		3
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone olivacea*	white-throated gerygone		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*	speckled warbler		C		3
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	white-browed scrubwren		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	weebill		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter fasciatus*	brown goshawk		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aviceda subcristata*	Pacific baza		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus approximans*	swamp harrier		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus assimilis*	spotted harrier		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Elanus axillaris*	black-shouldered kite		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	whistling kite		C		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	little eagle		C		1
animals	birds	Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus australis*	Australian reed-warbler		C		2
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian owlet-nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Alaudidae	*Mirafra javanica*	Horsfield's bushlark		C		1
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Ceyx azureus*	azure kingfisher		C		2
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	laughing kookaburra		C		16
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus macleayii*	forest kingfisher		C		5
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*	red-backed kingfisher		C		1
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus sanctus*	sacred kingfisher		C		8
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas gracilis*	grey teal		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas platyrhynchos*	northern mallard	Y			2
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific black duck		C		17
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Aythya australis*	hardhead		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian wood duck		C		16
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Cygnus atratus*	black swan		C		10
animals	birds	Anhingidae	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian darter		C		3
animals	birds	Anseranatidae	*Anseranas semipalmata*	magpie goose		C		2
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Apus pacificus*	fork-tailed swift		SL		1
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	3
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea alba modesta*	eastern great egret		C		5
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	intermediate egret		C		7
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea pacifica*	white-necked heron		C		3

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	cattle egret		C		18
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta garzetta*	little egret		C		2
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	white-faced heron		C		9
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ixobrychus dubius*	Australian little bittern		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ixobrychus flavicollis*	black bittern		C		3
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	nankeen night-heron		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus cyanopterus*	dusky woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus leucorynchus*	white-breasted woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	pied butcherbird		C		16
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus torquatus*	grey butcherbird		C		6
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian magpie		C		16
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Strepera graculina*	pied currawong		C		2
animals	birds	Burhinidae	*Burhinus grallarius*	bush stone-curlew		C		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		5
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua sanguinea*	little corella		C		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)		V	V	1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	galah		C		9
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina maxima*	ground cuckoo-shrike		C		3
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		16
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina papuensis*	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Edolisoma tenuirostre*	common cicadabird		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage leucomela*	varied triller		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage tricolor*	white-winged triller		C		1
animals	birds	Casuariidae	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	emu		C		1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Elseyornis melanops*	black-fronted dotterel		C		5
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Erythrogonys cinctus*	red-kneed dotterel		C		2
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles novaehollandiae*	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)		C		17
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus tricolor*	banded lapwing		C		1
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	black-necked stork		C		7
animals	birds	Cinclosomatidae	*Cinclosoma punctatum*	spotted quail-thrush		C		1
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	*Cisticola exilis*	golden-headed cisticola		C		5
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Chalcophaps longirostris*	Pacific emerald dove		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Columba livia*	rock dove	Y			1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia cuneata*	diamond dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	bar-shouldered dove		C		9
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia placida*	peaceful dove		C		9
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	crested pigeon		C		15
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	common bronzewing		C		10
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Spilopelia chinensis*	spotted dove	Y			7
animals	birds	Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	dollarbird		C		4
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian crow		C		22
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	fan-tailed cuckoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis pallidus*	pallid cuckoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis variolosus*	brush cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	pheasant coucal		C		5
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo		C		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites lucidus*	shining bronze-cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites minutillus barnardi*	Eastern little bronze-cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cuculus optatus*	oriental cuckoo		SL		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Eudynamys orientalis*	eastern koel		C		3
animals	birds	Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	mistletoebird		C		3
animals	birds	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	spangled drongo		C		1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Lonchura castaneothorax*	chestnut-breasted mannikin		C		1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Neochmia temporalis*	red-browed finch		C		3
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*	double-barred finch		C		5
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia guttata*	zebra finch		C		2
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	*Eurostopodus mystacalis*	white-throated nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	brown falcon		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	nankeen kestrel		C		8
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco longipennis*	Australian hobby		C		1
animals	birds	Fregatidae	*Fregata ariel*	lesser frigatebird		SL		1
animals	birds	Fringillidae	*Carduelis carduelis*	European goldfinch	Y			1
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Cheramoeca leucosterna*	white-backed swallow		C		2
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	welcome swallow		C		16
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon ariel*	fairy martin		C		7
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	tree martin		C		6
animals	birds	Jacanidae	*Irediparra gallinacea*	comb-crested jacana		C		6
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chlidonias hybrida*	whiskered tern		C		2
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	silver gull		C		1
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus cruralis*	brown songlark		C		2
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus mathewsi*	rufous songlark		C		1
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus timoriensis*	tawny grassbird		C		2
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus cyaneus*	superb fairy-wren		C		9
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus lamberti*	variegated fairy-wren		C		4
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus melanocephalus*	red-backed fairy-wren		C		11
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Acanthagenys rufogularis*	spiny-cheeked honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*	eastern spinebill		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Anthochaera chrysoptera*	little wattlebird		C		11
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Anthochaera phrygia*	regent honeyeater		CR	CE	3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Caligavis chrysops*	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		8
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	blue-faced honeyeater		C		10
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Gavicalis fasciogularis*	mangrove honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichmera indistincta*	brown honeyeater		C		10
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanocephala*	noisy miner		C		6
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Meliphaga lewinii*	Lewin's honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus albogularis*	white-throated honeyeater		C		9
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	scarlet honeyeater		C		6
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon citreogularis*	little friarbird		C		7
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon corniculatus*	noisy friarbird		C		9
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Phylidonyris niger*	white-cheeked honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*	striped honeyeater		C		6
animals	birds	Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	rainbow bee-eater		C		6

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Carterornis leucotis*	white-eared monarch		C		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	magpie-lark		C		19
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Monarcha melanopsis*	black-faced monarch		SL		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra inquieta*	restless flycatcher		C		2
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra rubecula*	leaden flycatcher		C		4
animals	birds	Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian pipit		C		5
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Oriolus sagittatus*	olive-backed oriole		C		11
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	Australasian figbird		C		6
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	grey shrike-thrush		C		7
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	golden whistler		C		8
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	rufous whistler		C		7
animals	birds	Pandionidae	*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*	eastern osprey		SL		1
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	striated pardalote		C		7
animals	birds	Passeridae	*Passer domesticus*	house sparrow	Y			8
animals	birds	Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian pelican		C		3
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Eopsaltria australis*	eastern yellow robin		C		1
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica rosea*	rose robin		C		3
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	little pied cormorant		C		11
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	great cormorant		C		1
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	little black cormorant		C		4
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax varius*	pied cormorant		C		2
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Synoicus chinensis*	king quail		C		2
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Synoicus ypsilophorus*	brown quail		C		1
animals	birds	Pittidae	*Pitta versicolor*	noisy pitta		C		2
animals	birds	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	tawny frogmouth		C		4
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian grebe		C		6
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	grey-crowned babbler		C		5
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Aprosmictus erythropterus*	red-winged parrot		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Lathamus discolor*	swift parrot		E	CE	1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Parvipsitta pusilla*	little lorikeet		C		6
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus adscitus*	pale-headed rosella		C		15
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus elegans*	crimson rosella		C		2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus eximius*	eastern rosella		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		7
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	rainbow lorikeet		C		18
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Sericulus chrysocephalus*	regent bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian coot		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	dusky moorhen		C		8
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallirallus philippensis*	buff-banded rail		C		2
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porphyrio melanotus*	purple swamphen		C		14
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Zapornia tabuensis*	spotless crake		C		1
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus leucocephalus*	pied stilt		C		7
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	grey fantail		C		7
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	willie wagtail		C		13
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	rufous fantail		SL		3
animals	birds	Rostratulidae	*Rostratula australis*	Australian painted-snipe		E	E	1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris acuminata*	sharp-tailed sandpiper		SL	V	2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's snipe		SL	V	1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa nebularia*	common greenshank		SL	E	2
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox boobook*	southern boobook		C		2
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		4
animals	birds	Sturnidae	*Acridotheres tristis*	common myna	Y			1
animals	birds	Sturnidae	*Sturnus vulgaris*	common starling	Y			10
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea flavipes*	yellow-billed spoonbill		C		7
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea regia*	royal spoonbill		C		4
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Plegadis falcinellus*	glossy ibis		SL		5
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian white ibis		C		8
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	straw-necked ibis		C		16
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto javanica*	eastern barn owl		C		2
animals	birds	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	silvereye		C		8
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Mus musculus*	house mouse	Y			1
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus breviceps*	sugar glider		C		1
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus breviceps sensu lato*	sugar glider		C		3
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	squirrel glider		C		1
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	common brushtail possum		C		5
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		E	E	53
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	common ringtail possum		C		4
animals	mammals	Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	short-beaked echidna		SL		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus nigrogriseus*	hoary wattled bat		C		1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla australis*	southern shortfin eel				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla reinhardtii*	longfin eel				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Cichlidae	*Oreochromis mossambica*	Mozambique mouthbrooder	Y			1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris galii*	firetail gudgeon				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Bidyanus bidyanus*	silver perch			E	2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Pogona barbata*	bearded dragon		C		4
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Morelia spilota*	carpet python		C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina expansa*	broad-shelled river turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina longicollis*	eastern snake-necked turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Emydura macquarii macquarii*	Murray turtle		C		3
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Wollumbinia latisternum*	saw-shelled turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*	green tree snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Tropidonophis mairii*	freshwater snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*	red-bellied black snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudonaja textilis*	eastern brown snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher*	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Tiliqua scincoides scincoides*	eastern bluetongue		C		1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Gomphocarpus physocarpus*	balloon cottonbush	Y			1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia straminea*	monkey rope		C		1
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	piccabeen palm		C		1
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen palm	Y			1
plants	land plants	Asparagaceae	*Asparagus africanus*	ornamental asparagus	Y			1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ageratina adenophora*	crofton weed	Y			1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ageratina riparia*	mistflower	Y			1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ageratum houstonianum*	blue billygoat weed	Y			1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Arctotheca calendula*	Cape weed	Y			1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Bidens pilosa*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Chrysocephalum apiculatum subsp. exile*			C		1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*	white dogwood		C		1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Podolepis neglecta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	*Tecoma stans*	tecoma	Y			1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia purpurascens*	white root		SL		1
plants	land plants	Cannabaceae	*Celtis sinensis*	Chinese elm	Y			1
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina torulosa*			C		1
plants	land plants	Colchicaceae	*Wurmbea dioica subsp. dioica*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea cairica*			C		1
plants	land plants	Dennstaedtiaceae	*Pteridium esculentum*	common bracken		C		1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia vestita*			C		1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum camphora*	camphor laurel	Y			1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra longifolia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia*					1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia leiocalyx subsp. leiocalyx*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Leucaena leucocephala*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna pendula var. glabrata*	Easter cassia	Y			1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Maclura cochinchinensis*	cockspur thorn		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Angophora leiocarpa*	rusty gum		C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia intermedia*	pink bloodwood		C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia torelliana*	cadaghi		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus microcorys*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	small-fruited grey gum		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa*	scribbly gum		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus seeana var. constricta*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum*					1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon confertus*	brush box		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	swamp box		C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	swamp paperbark		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca sieberi*			C		1
plants	land plants	Nephrolepidaceae	*Nephrolepis cordifolia*	fishbone fern		C		1
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Ligustrum lucidum*	large-leaved privet	Y			1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion ferdinandi*			C		1
plants	land plants	Pinaceae	*Pinus elliottii*	slash pine	Y			1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Andropogon virginicus*	whiskey grass	Y			1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Imperata cylindrica*	blady grass		C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Oplismenus aemulus var. lasiorhachis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalum*					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalum mandiocanum*		Y			1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Setaria*					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Themeda triandra*	kangaroo grass		C		1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea robusta*			C		1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Macadamia integrifolia*	macadamia nut		V	V	1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Alphitonia excelsa*	soap tree		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea triquetra*	large-leaved hop bush		C		1
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	*Christella dentata*	creek fern		SL		1
plants	land plants	Typhaceae	*Typha orientalis*	broad-leaved cumbungi		C		1
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	lantana	Y			1
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Verbena bonariensis*	purpletop	Y			1

CODES

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

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

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

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

Appendix C – Flora Species Identified On-Site

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Exotic
Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima	hickory wattle	C	
Acacia concurrens	black wattle	C	
Acacia leiocalyx	early-flowering black wattle	C	
Ageratum houstonianum	blue Billy goat weed		Y
Alphitonia excelsa	red ash	C	
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	bangalow palm		
Bidens pilosa	cobbler's pegs		Y
Callistemon sp.	bottle brush	C	
Chloris gayana	Rhode's grass		Y
Citrus sp.	lemon		Y
Corymbia intermedia	pink bloodwood	C	
Corymbia torelliana	cadaghi		Y
Corymbia trachyphloia	bloodwood	C	
Crotalaria lanceolata subsp. lanceolata	lance-leaved rattlepod		Y
Delonix regia	royal poinciana		Y
Eucalyptus seeana	narrow-leaved red gum	C	
Eucalyptus siderophloia	grey ironbark	C	
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Qld blue gum	C	
Gomphocarpus physocarpus	balloon cotton bush		Y
Grevillea robusta	silky oak	C	
Imperata cylindrica	blady grass	C	
Ipomoea cairica	mile-a-minute		Y
Lantana camara	lantana	RIP	Y
Lantana montevidensis	creeping lantana	RIP	Y
Leptospermum polygalifolium	tea tree	C	
Lomandra longifolia	longleaf matrush	C	
Ludwigia sp.			Y
Melinis repens	red natal grass		Y
Morus sp.	mulberry		Y
Musa cv.	banana		Y
Parsonsia straminea	monkey rope vine	C	
Philydrum lanuginosum	wooly frogmouth	C	
Psidium sp	guava		Y
Schefflera actinophylla	umbrella tree		Y
Schinus terebinthifolius	broad-leaved pepper tree	RIP	Y
Setaria sphacelata	South African pigeon grass		Y
Solanum chrysotrichum	giant devil's fig		Y

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Exotic
Solanum mauritianum	wild tobacco		Y
Spathodea campanulata	African tulip tree	RIP	Y
Syagrus romanzoffiana	cocos palm		Y
Taraxacum officinale	dandelion		Y
Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass	C	
Trifolium repens	white Clover		Y
Yucca aloifolia	spanish bayonet		Y

*Status:

C – Least Concern under State and Commonwealth Legislation, Y = Introduced

Qld Biosecurity Act 2016: RIP = Restricted Invasive Plant

Appendix D – Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code Response

8.2.2 Biodiversity areas overlay code

8.2.2.1 Application

1. This code applies to accepted development (subject to requirements), compliance assessable and assessable development for which the Biodiversity areas overlay code is identified in the 'assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development' column in Table 5.10.2.1 - Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.00 in Part 5 - Tables of assessment.
2. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 - Determining the category of development and category of assessment and, where applicable, section 5.3.3. - Determining the requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks and other matters for assessable development located in Part 5 - Tables of assessment.

8.2.2.2 Purpose

1. The purpose of the code is to:
    a. connect biodiversity corridors;
    b. protect and enhance habitat values and ecosystem functions;
    c. protect scenic amenity values.
2. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
    a. Development protects and enhances:
        i. habitat values and biodiversity corridors;
        ii. native vegetation in the primary vegetation management area;
        iii. native trees and native habitat trees in the secondary vegetation management area;
        iv. wildlife habitat and movement;
        v. landscape values.

8.2.2.3 Requirements for assessment

Part A - Requirements for accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessment benchmarks for assessable development

Table 8.2.2.3.1 - Biodiversity areas overlay code: accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
For accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessable development		
Biodiversity corridors		
PO1 Development in a Biodiversity corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 is designed and located to: a. provide for habitat links; b. facilitate safe wildlife movement; c. facilitate wildlife refuge; d. enhance habitat values; e. rehabilitate degraded areas with native vegetation. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	**AO1** Development is located outside a Biodiversity corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02.	**Complies with AO1** Development is located outside a Biodiversity Corridor.
Primary vegetation management area		
PO2 Development in the Primary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.01 is designed and located: a. to: i. protect the current extent of native vegetation; or ii. achieve a net gain of native vegetation; b. to rehabilitate degraded areas with native	**AO2.1** Development is located to avoid the need to clear any native vegetation in the Primary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.01, unless: a. if identified as a Matter of local environmental significance and not Both matters of local and state environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay	**Complies with AO2.1** Minimal clearing of native vegetation is required to facilitate the development. A total of 176m² mapped Primary Vegetation Management Area under the Biodiversity Overlay of the Logan Planning Scheme 2015 will be impacted by the proposed works. To ensure no net loss of vegetation, fauna habitat and biodiversity as a result of

vegetation. Note - The Primary vegetation management area includes the locally significant vegetation identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report [for section (a)(i)] and an environmental offset report [for section (a)(ii)] prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	map OM-02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with section 3.1 - Environmental offset standards in Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management; or b. if identified as Both matters of local and state environmental significance or Matter of state environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with the Queensland Environmental Offset Policy and the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* Note - Compliance with AO2.1(a) is to be demonstrated by an environmental offset report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management. Note - For purposes of AO2.1(b) the Queensland Government has separate regulatory requirements for matters of state environmental significance. This is regulated by the State Department Assessment Provisions. Note - Where the native vegetation is identified as Both matters of Local and State environmental significance and no offset is required by the Queensland Government for the native vegetation identified as a matter of state environmental significance, development is located to avoid the need to clear the native vegetation. **AO2.2** Development rehabilitates degraded areas in accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.	the development, the Proponent will mitigate this impact through delivery of a restoration settlement offset prior to commencement of works and provided in accordance with the Logan Planning Scheme Policy 3 – Environmental Management. **Complies with AO2.2** Rehabilitation within the waterway corridor in the western portion of the site as detailed in the ESA (Burchills 2024).
Secondary vegetation management area		
PO3 Development in the Secondary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas	**AO3** Development is located to avoid the need to clear any native trees and native habitat trees in the	**Complies with AO3** The proposed development impacts upon 106m² of Secondary Vegetation Management

overlay map OM-02.01 is designed and located to either: a. protect the current extent of native trees and native habitat trees; or b. achieve a net gain of native trees and native habitat trees. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a basic ecological assessment report [for paragraph (a)] and environmental offset report [for section (b)] prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	Secondary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.01, unless: a. if clearing less than 10 native trees, compensatory planting is provided of: i. two trees of the same species for every native tree cleared in a secondary vegetation management area; ii. four trees of the same species for every native habitat tree cleared in a secondary vegetation management area; b. if identified as a Matter of local environmental significance and not Both matters of local and state environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with section 3.1 - Environmental offset standards in Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management; or c. if identified as Both Matters of local and state environmental significance or Matters of State environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with the Queensland Environmental Offset Policy and the *Environmental Offsets Act* Note - Compliance with AO3(b) is to be demonstrated by an environmental offset report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management. Note - For the purpose of AO3(c) the Queensland Government has separate regulatory requirements for matters of state environmental significance. This is regulated by the State Development Assessment Provisions.	Areas. To ensure no net loss of vegetation, fauna habitat and biodiversity as a result of the development, the Proponent will mitigate this impact through delivery of a restoration settlement offset prior to commencement of works and provided in accordance with the Logan Planning Scheme Policy 3 – Environmental Management as detailed in the ESA (Burchills 2024).

	Note - Where the native vegetation is identified as a matter of state environmental significance and no offset is required by the Queensland Government for the native vegetation identified as a matter of state environmental significance, development is located to avoid the need to clear the native vegetation.	
Koala corridor		
PO4 Development in a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 is designed and located to protect and enhance koala habitat. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report	**AO4** Development: a. is located to avoid the need to clear any native vegetation in a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02;	**Complies with AO4** Development is not within Koala corridor.

prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	b. in a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 rehabilitates degraded koala habitat values within the Koala corridor, in accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.	
Locally significant vegetation area		
PO5 Development in a Locally significant vegetation area identified on the Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03 protects Melaleuca irbyana, vine forest, Gossia gonoclada and significant remnant vegetation areas from: a. encroachment; b. edge effects. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	**AO5** Development is located outside of a Locally significant vegetation area as identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03.	**Complies with AO5** Development is located outside of Locally significant vegetation areas.
For assessable development		
Wildlife movement		
PO6 Development in a Biodiversity corridor or koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 provides for the safe movement of native fauna by: a. generating minimal additional night time traffic; b. minimising the risk of injury or death to	**AO6** Development in a Biodiversity corridor or koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 provides for the safe movement of native fauna through the implementation of: a. the Queensland Government Fauna Sensitive Road Design Manual Volume 2: Preferred Practices;	**N/A** Development is not within a Biodiversity corridor or Koala corridor.

wildlife by vehicular traffic; c. incorporating practices or measures to minimise disruption, injury or death during construction; d. providing that a road or accessway has a low design speed; e. providing fauna-friendly fencing. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	b. the Queensland Government Koala-sensitive Design Guideline.	
Locally significant Melaleuca irbyana buffer area		
PO7 Development within the Locally significant Melaleuca irbyana buffer area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03 protects the Locally significant Melaleuca irbyana area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03 from: a. edge effects; b. adverse changes to the local hydrology. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	**AO7** Development within the Locally significant Melaleuca irbyana buffer area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03 provides for a vegetated buffer within 50 metres of the Locally significant Melaleuca irbyana area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03.	**N/A** Development Is not within the Locally significant Melaleuca irbyana buffer area.
Landscape values		
PO8 Development is designed and located to protect and enhance the landscape values of: a. a ridgeline; b. native vegetation.	**AO8** No acceptable outcome provided.	**N/A** No ridgelines present on-site.

Lighting		
PO9 Development in a Biodiversity corridor or Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 is designed to minimise adverse light impacts on native fauna.	**AO9** Lighting associated with development in a Biodiversity corridor or Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02: a. complies with the dark surrounds lighting levels in AS4282-1997 - Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting; b. is directed away from areas identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.00.	**N/A** Development is not within a Biodiversity corridor or Koala corridor.

Appendix E – Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Overlay Code Response

8.2.12 Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay code

8.2.12.1 Application

1. This code applies to accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessable development for which the Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay code is identified in Table 5.10.14.1 - Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.00 in Part 5 - Tables of assessment.
2. When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 - Determining the criteria of development and category of assessment and, where applicable, section 5.3.3 - Determining the requirements for accepted development and assessment benchmarks and other matters for assessable development located in Part 5 - Tables of assessment.

8.2.12.2 Purpose

1. The purpose of the code is to protect and enhance the ecological values, bank stability and scenic amenity of waterway corridors and wetlands and their riparian areas.
2. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
    a. Development is designed, constructed and managed to:
        i. protect and enhance ecosystem processes and the function of a waterway corridor, wetland, and their riparian areas;
        ii. protect natural hydrological and geomorphological processes;
        iii. protect and enhance water quality of a waterway and wetland;
        iv. protect and enhance landscape values of a waterway and wetland;
        v. ensure the long term management and maintenance of a waterway and wetland;
        vi. provide public access to a wetland and along the entire frontage of the Logan and Albert Rivers where they are located within the urban footprint;
        vii. avoid erosion prone areas or mitigate the risk of coastal hazards.

8.2.12.3 Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development

Part A - Requirements for accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessment benchmarks for assessable development

Table 8.2.12.3.1 - Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay code: accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Comments
For accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessable development		
Design and location		
PO1 Development is designed and located to protect the ecosystem processes, water quality, function, scenic amenity and landscape values of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.00.	**AO1** Development is located outside the: a. waterway areas identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.01; b. wetlands and wetland buffers identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.02.	**Complies with PO1** The waterway corridor present in the west of the site is where the proposed park is located. The park encroaches into the mapped waterway However, given the waterway highly degraded current condition, the waterway corridor will be rehabilitated, including a shallow grassed swale area to facilitate natural drainage, protect and enhance the ecological processes and function of this waterway.
For assessable development only		
Location and ecosystem processes		

PO2 Development is: a. designed and located such that a waterway area or wetlands and wetland buffer is protected; b. designed, constructed and managed to protect and enhance: i. in-stream and riparian habitat values of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.00; ii. safe wildlife movement and fish passage. Note - Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management provides guidance on how to achieve this outcome. Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by an ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	**AO2** Development: a. demonstrates that locating outside the waterway area of wetland and wetland buffer is not reasonably possible; b. prepares an ecological assessment report in accordance with part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management that demonstrates how the development protects and enhances in-stream and riparian habitat values and results in no loss of connectivity which supports wildlife movement; c. protects and enhances the ecological function of a Waterway corridor and wetlands area in accordance with section 3.3.1 - Riparian corridor revegetation and weed control and section 3.3.2 - Waterway terrestrial and aquatic fauna movement of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	**Complies with AO2** The waterway corridor present in the west of the site is where the proposed park is located. The park encroaches into the mapped waterway However, given the waterway highly degraded current condition, the waterway corridor will be rehabilitated, including a shallow grassed swale area to facilitate natural drainage, protect and enhance the ecological processes, connectivity and function of this waterway. Weed control and other management measures are to be detailed within a Rehabilitation Management Plan.
Natural hydrological and geomorphological processes		
PO3 Development is designed, constructed and managed to ensure: a. the natural hydrological and geomorphological processes of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.00 are maintained; b. where the natural hydrological and geomorphological processes are modified, the near natural hydrology is re-instated.	**AO3** Development is designed, constructed and managed to protect the natural hydrological and geomorphological processes of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area by: a. stabilising banks using native vegetation in accordance with section 3.3.1 - Riparian corridor revegetation and weed control and section 3.3.3 - Near-natural hydrology reinstatement works of Planning Scheme Policy 3 - Environmental Management;	**Complies with PO3** Rehabilitation is proposed within the waterway corridor in the west of the site to be detailed in a Restoration Management Plan. Non-natural infrastructure is to be removed from the rehabilitation area, including the removal of existing vehicular tracks, fences, etc. Reinstatement of the natural hydrology through a shallow grassed swale is also proposed.

	b. reinstating the near-natural hydrology in accordance with section 3.3.3 - Near-natural hydrology reinstatement works of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	
Erosion prone areas		
PO4 Development in an erosion prone area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.03 is for coastal dependent development, or temporary, readily relocatable or able-to-be-abandoned development.	**AO4** Development is not located in an erosion prone area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.03 unless the development: a. cannot be feasibly located elsewhere; b. is coastal dependent development, or temporary, readily relocatable or able-to-be-abandoned development.	**N/A** Development is not within erosion prone areas.
Water quality		
PO5 Development is designed, constructed and managed to protect water quality of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.00 by: a. providing vegetated buffers; b. incorporating water sensitive urban design principles having regard to: i. protecting water quality of surface and ground waters; ii. minimising sewage discharges to the natural environment; c. limiting discharge of sediments and pollutants into a Waterway corridors and wetlands area.	**AO5** Development: a. provides a vegetated riparian buffer in accordance with section 3.3.1 - Riparian corridor revegetation and weed control of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management; b. provides effective erosion and sediment control in accordance with section 3.3 - Filling and excavation standards of Planning scheme policy 5 - Infrastructure; c. implements water sensitive urban design principles in accordance with section 3.6 - Stormwater infrastructure standards and	**Complies with PO5** A stormwater basin is proposed to ensure water quality and quantity is treated before discharging from the site. Appropriate erosion sediment control measures will be in place during site works (e.g. earthworks, vegetation clearing), as detailed within an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

	section 3.7 - Landscaping standards of Planning scheme policy 5 - Infrastructure; d. excludes stock from a Waterway corridors and wetlands area by providing a permanent fence and gate and utilises off-stream stock watering points.	
Access		
PO6 Development provides for an integrated and publicly accessible network of waterways and wetlands to facilitate activation and maintenance of: a. a River waterway identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.01, being the Albert River or Logan River where located within the urban footprint; b. a Major wetland identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.02.	**AO6** Development provides: a. road access in the form of an access road or collector road to a River waterway, identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.01, being the Albert River or Logan River, where the premise adjoins the River waterway and is located within the urban footprint; b. a pedestrian and cycle network along a Major wetland identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.02 where the premises adjoins the Major wetland.	**N/A** Development is not within or proximate to River waterways or Major wetlands.
Tenure		
PO7 Development provides for tenure or management arrangements that facilitate the protection and enhancement of a Waterway corridors and wetlands.	**AO7** No acceptable outcome provided.	**Complies with PO7** After rehabilitation works are complete the waterway corridor area will be dedicated to Council as public open space. Management measures are to be detailed within a Rehabilitation Management Plan.