Appendix I: Detailed Ecological Assessment

Prepared by S5 Environmental Pty Ltd

DETAILED ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

52-58 Thornbill Drive, Greenbank

Client:	Revival Pentecostal Church of Brisbane C/- VMS Town Planning & Development Consultants Pty Ltd
Reference:	S524231_DEA_V1.0
Date:	17 June 2025

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Date	17 June 2025

Version Control

Version	Description	Date	Author	Reviewer	Approver
1.0	For Submission	17 June 2025	JT (Ecologist)	SE (Senior Ecologist)	RS (Director)

ABBREVIATIONS

ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
AVH	Australian Virtual Herbarium
CE	Critically Endangered
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DETSI	Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (Qld)
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (Qld)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DSDMIP	Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (Qld)
E	Endangered
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth)
EVNT	Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened
KHA	Koala Habitat Area
KPA	Koala Priority Area
km	Kilometre
LCC	Logan City Council
M	Migratory
m	Meter
Ma	Marine
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
MLES	Matters of Local Environmental Significance
NALL	Natural Assets Local Law
NC Act	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld)
NT	Near Threatened
RE	Regional Ecosystem
REDD	Regional Ecosystem Database Description
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PR	*Planning Regulation 2017*
QH	Queensland Herbarium
QLD	Queensland
SARA	State Assessment and Referral Agency (Qld)
SMP	Species Management Plan
SPP	State Planning Policy
V	Vulnerable
VM Act	*Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld)
WO	Wildlife Online

1.0 INTRODUCTION

S5 Environmental was commissioned by VMS Town Planning on behalf of their client, Revival Pentecostal Church of Brisbane, to undertake a Detailed Ecological Assessment to support a Development Application for a Material Change of Use (MCU) at 52-58 Thornbill Drive, Greenbank. Refer to Table 1.

This report investigates the ecological values, features and functionality of the site in the context of the local and regional area and applicable ecological constraints. Further, this report investigates the presence and/or absence of *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) and *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) listed species and matters, and ecological corridor connectivity across the site and regional surrounds.

Table 1 Site Description

Street Address	52-58 Thornbill Drive, Greenbank	Lot and Plan	Lot 97 RP857852
LGA	Logan City Council (LCC)	Area	12,790 m^2
Zone	Rural Residential	Tenure	Freehold
Coordinates	-27.7136, 152.9185		
Current State	Lot 97 RP857852, herein referred to as the 'subject site', currently contains a dwelling, area of hardstand and a water tank within the western extent of site. A gravel driveway enters the site along the western boundary off Thornbill Drive leading to the dwelling. A dam is present in proximity to the dwelling and adjacent to the northern boundary. Areas of mowed lawn surround the existing dwelling with dense vegetation lining the northern boundary and south-eastern extent of the site. Refer to Figure 1, below.		
Proposed Development	The proposed development is part of a Development Application for a Material Change of Use (MCU) to establish a Place of Worship within the existing dwelling at 52-58 Thornbill Drive, Greenbank, with minor alterations to the existing building. Additionally, a hardstand car parking (for 47 cars) is proposed along the northwestern extent of the site. Refer to Figure 2 and Appendix G, for the proposed development.		

Figure 1 Site Aerial (source: Nearmap, date: 03/03/25)

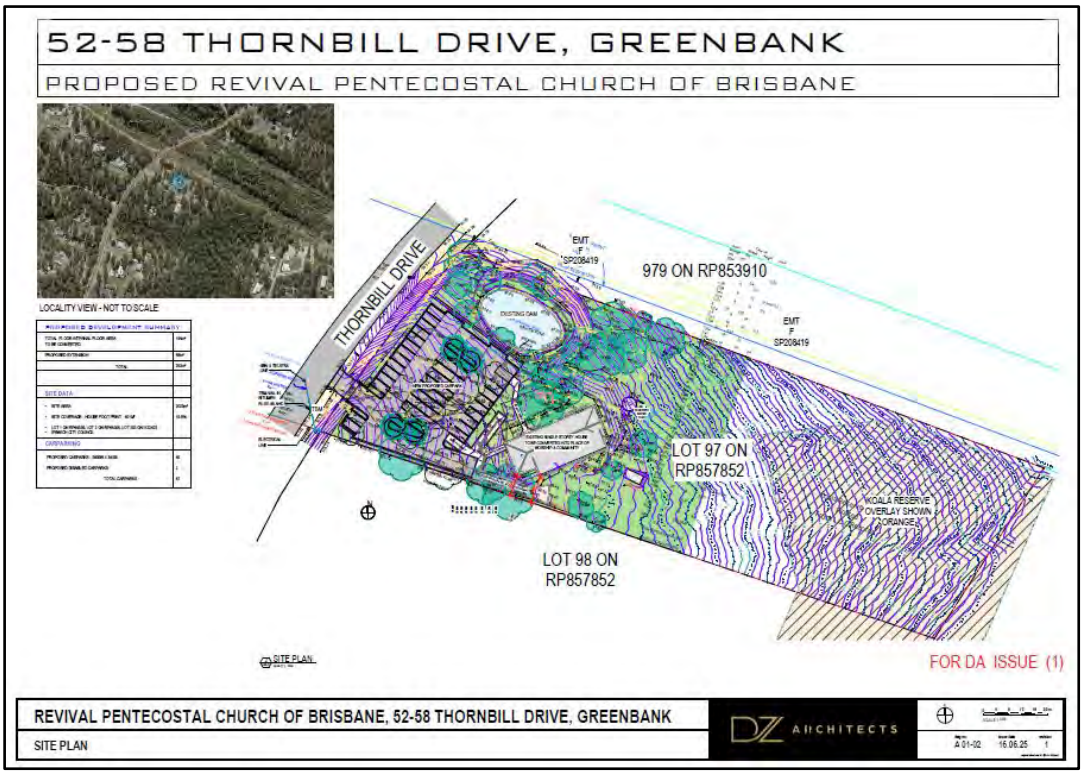

Figure 2 Proposed Site Plan
(source: DZ Architects A 01-02, dated: 16/06/25)

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The intent of this report is to provide an informed assessment of the ecological values that are present and/or likely to be present on the site. This report also provides an assessment of the site's habitat and biodiversity values and ecological functionality. In the preparation of this assessment, the following steps were undertaken:

1. Legislation and planning review;
2. Desktop assessment;
3. Field survey;
4. Impact assessment and development analysis; and
5. Conclusions and recommendations.

2.1 Desktop Assessment

Desktop searches were reviewed prior to the field assessment to inform a targeted search for threatened species and ecological communities that could potentially occur on the site. Desktop searches covered the following databases and mapping sources:

- Databases (Search of 5 km radius; Appendix A):
  - Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2025), *EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool*;
  - Regional Ecosystem Database Description (2025); https://www.data.qld.gov.au/dataset/regional-ecosystem-description-database;
  - Atlas of Living Australia (2025); *https://www.ala.org.au/*;
  - Australian Virtual Herbarium (2025); https://avh.chah.org.au/; and
  - Queensland Government (2025), *Wildnet Online Extract*, *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.
- State Mapping (Appendix B):
  - Queensland Government (2025), *Fire ant biosecurity zone mapping* – Version 1;
  - Queensland Government (2025), *Request a vegetation map or property report*;
  - Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (2025), Online mapping system which incorporates the State Planning Policy (SPP) *Interactive Mapping System* (IMS), and the *Development Assessment Mapping System* (DAMS); and
- Local Government Area Mapping:
  - Logan Planning Scheme 2015 V9.1, *Logan ePlan* (2025).

The likelihood of each EPBC Act and NC Act listed species occurring on site was assessed using the results of the desktop assessment and these species were targeted in fieldwork. In addition, aerial photography was utilised to discern potential wildlife movement corridors and regional ecological function of the locality.

2.2 Field Assessment

A detailed site inspection of the development site was conducted by S5 Environmental Ecologists on the 17th of March 2025. Weather was sunny through the survey, with a minimum temperature of 16.9 °C and a maximum temperature of 33.6 °C for the day of survey, as recorded at Greenbank (Greenbank (Defence), Station No. 140009).

Two techniques were employed for the flora survey, including a the 'random meander' technique (Cropper, 1993) and a Regional Ecosystem assessment following the CORVEG proforma (Neldner *et al.,* 2020). Further details of these two methodologies are provided in the sections below.

2.2.1 Random Meander

For the field assessment, the 'random meander' technique (Cropper, 1993) was used to traverse the site. A measured walkover of the site was achieved with focus on the area within and adjacent to the proposed development footprint. Flora species were recorded as they were encountered. Vegetation communities were inspected in order to assess their structure, dominance, associations and function. The structure, health and integrity of the ecosystems within the site were also assessed and documented.

Areas, or niches, displaying habitat value were closely examined. This included habitat trees and areas of woody debris that may shelter reptiles. Signs of faunal activity, including tree scratches, nests, dreys, scats, tracks, dens and diggings were also searched for and recorded. These traces were interpreted using Triggs (2008). The ecological intactness of land neighbouring the site was broadly investigated as part of the assessment.

Site habitats were assessed to determine their value for native fauna species, including significant and threatened species. Particular attention was given to habitat features including:

- The presence of hollows, fissures and tubes in mature trees suitable as nesting/roosting sites, as well as arboreal and ground-based nests, dreys or burrows;
- The presence of significant habitat trees;
- The presence of arboreal fauna, scratch markings, orts and scats;
- The presence of characteristic feeding signs, for example, diggings (terrestrial mammals), and sap feeding scars on eucalypts (Gliders);
- The presence/abundance of dense vegetation, logs, leaf litter and fallen timber; (small bush birds and reptiles);
- Floristic diversity, including diversity and abundance of fruiting and flowering species; and
- Vegetation connectivity.

No targeted fauna surveys have been undertaken as part of this ecological assessment.

A Protected Plants Survey has not been undertaken in addition to this ecological assessment.

2.2.2 Regional Ecosystem Verification

Quaternary site data was collected within the assessment area, following the Methodology for surveying and mapping regional ecosystems and vegetation communities in Queensland (Version 6.0) (Neldner et al., 2020). Data collected included all location, environmental, and overall structural information (mean height and cover of each layer) as well as a comprehensive list of woody species, individual woody species cover

by layer. Dominant and conspicuous species in the ground layer were recorded. Quaternary site assessment allowed for rapid assessment of the REs and vegetation composition across the expanse of the assessment area.

2.3 Survey Limitations

It should be noted that the survey undertaken as part of this Detailed Ecological Assessment only represents a 'snapshot' in time and therefore, may not provide a true indication of vegetation species presence within the subject site. The ability to accurately identify plants to species level can be significantly affected by numerous factors including the timing of a survey (the season), prevailing climatic conditions and the presence of reproductive material (flowers, fruit and seed capsules).

Whilst every effort has been made to detect and accurately identify these species, this survey should not be regarded as conclusive evidence that certain species including listed and protected plants do not occur within the subject site and surrounds.

2.4 Likelihood of Occurrence and Impact Assessment

Results obtained from the desktop and field assessment inform the assessment of the likelihood that the proposed development will have a significant (residual) impact on any MNES, MSES or MLES. Species records, state and local mapping and habitat on site are considered to determine the likelihood of MNES, MSES and MLES occurring within the subject site. Table 2 outlines the definitions of each described likelihood of occurrence. Impacts to any matters (national, state and/or local) that are likely or have been confirmed on site are assessed in the context of the proposed works and inform recommendations.

Table 2 Likelihood of Occurrence Definitions

Likelihood	Definition
Confirmed	• Identified by S5 Environmental Ecologist during site inspection.
Likely	• Suitable habitat present; and • Occurrence records in vicinity since 2000 (WO, ALA).
Possible	• Suitable/marginal habitat present and no occurrence records since 2000; or • Occurrence records in vicinity since 2000 and no suitable/marginal habitat present.
Unlikely	• Unsuitable habitat on site and no sightings since 2000.

3.0 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

A review was conducted on the regulatory framework applicable to the project. The following sections discuss the findings of this review.

3.1 Federal Legislative Overview

3.1.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The EPBC Act provides a legislative framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally significant matters. The EBPC Act defines these as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

Under the EPBC Act, a 'self-assessment' is required to ascertain whether an action requires a referral to the Department of Climate Change, the Environment, Energy and Water (DCCEEW) for a significant impact to a MNES. The EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1, the 'Significant Impact Guidelines' lists assessment criteria for each MNES to assist in determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact on a MNES.

It should be noted that the "up-listing" of the koala to Endangered in 2022, means that clearing of native vegetation can possibly require referral to DCCEEW to determine if it would be deemed a Controlled Action. That is, to determine if it will have a significant impact on a matter of National Environmental Significance, in this case, the koala. The detailed ecological assessment of the site will determine if referral is necessary for the proposed works.

3.2 State Legislative Overview

3.2.1 *Planning Regulation 2017*

3.2.1.1 Koala Habitat

State Koala Habitat Mapping maps the following areas: Koala Priority Areas (KPA), Core Koala Habitat Areas (KHA), Locally Refined Koala Habitat Areas (LRKHA), Koala Habitat Restoration Areas (KHRA) and Identified Koala Broad-Hectare Area (IKBHA).

Unless the proposed development is listed as exempted development in Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation, the following applies. When the proposed development site is:

- Inside a KPA and contains Koala Habitat (KHA and/or LRKHA):
  - and interference with Koala Habitat is proposed, the development is prohibited;
  - and interference with Koala Habitat is not proposed, the assessment benchmarks under Schedule 11, Part 2, Section 4 of the Planning Regulation apply;
- Inside a KPA and no Koala Habitat on the premises, no assessment under the Planning Regulation 2017 in relation to Koala Habitat is required;
- Outside a KPA and contains Koala Habitat (KHA and/or LRKHA):
  - and interference with Koala Habitat is proposed, referral to SARA and assessment against SDAP Code 25 is required;

- and interference with Koala Habitat is not proposed, no assessment under the Planning Regulation 2017 in relation to Koala Habitat is required;

- Inside an IKBHA and the proposed development is assessable development, the assessment benchmarks under Schedule 11, Part 3, Section 6 apply.

3.2.1.2 Native (Regulated) Vegetation

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) and the *Vegetation Management Framework Amendment Act 2013* provides a legislative framework that aims to regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that protects regulated vegetation (defined on a regulated vegetation Map), ensures clearing does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity, maintains ecological processes, manages the environmental effects of clearing, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and allows for sustainable land use. Provided an accepted development vegetation clearing code applies to the proposed vegetation clearing and the clearing complies with that code, the works are accepted development under the Planning Regulation.

Categories of regulated vegetation include:

- Category A (Vegetation offsets/compliance notices/VDecs);
- Category B (Remnant Vegetation);
- Category C (High-value Regrowth);
- Category R (Reef Regrowth Watercourse Vegetation); and
- Category X (Exempt Clearing Work on Freehold, Indigenous and Leasehold land).

Remnant Vegetation and High Value Regrowth are assessed using the Regional Ecosystem (RE) framework and REs are described in the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD).

The VM Act also protects areas known as essential habitat. essential habitat is habitat in which NC Act listed fauna species are known to occur and is identified on a Vegetation Management Supporting Map.

3.2.2 *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992 (*NC Act) is the legislative foundation for the creation and management of protected areas in Queensland, namely national parks, conservation parks, resources reserves, nature refuges, coordinated conservation areas, wilderness areas, world heritage management areas and international agreement areas. Further, the NC Act also ensures that native fauna and native flora are protected outside of protected areas.

3.2.2.1 Breeding Places

All breeding places for native fauna are protected under the NC Act. Where interference with breeding places for protected fauna are/is proposed, DES require a Species Management Programme (SMP) to be submitted and approved to manage potential impacts to protected fauna prior to works being undertaken. There are two types of SMPs; namely High Risk and low risk SMPs.

A High Risk SMP is required if tampering with a breeding place is proposed for fauna that are:

- prescribed as Extinct in the Wild, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened, or Special Least Concern fauna under the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006* (NC Reg), and/or
- prescribed as Least Concern fauna under the NC Reg and are colonial breeders.

A low risk SMP is required if tampering with a breeding place is proposed for all other native fauna prescribed as least concern under the NC Reg. Breeding places may be identified during pre-clearance surveys and/or during clearing activities. Regardless of the timing of breeding place detection/identification, the above requirements apply. It should be noted that it is also an industry standard for clearing to be undertaken under the supervision of, and after an initial site assessment, by a fauna spotter.

3.2.2.2 Protected Animals

The *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* is subordinate legislation under the NC Act that prescribes the protection status of wildlife in Queensland. Protected animals are any fauna listed as Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened, Special Least Concern, and Least Concern species.

3.2.2.3 Protected Plants

The *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020* regulates activities that propose to interfere with protected plants in Queensland. A flora survey trigger map identifies areas of High Risk where Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened native plants are present or are likely to be present. Vegetation clearing proposed within a mapped high-risk area requires a flora survey to be undertaken by a Suitably Qualified Person in accordance with the flora survey guidelines. If no threatened or Near Threatened plants listed under the NC Plants Regulation are identified during the flora survey, a clearing permit is not required following submission of the flora survey report and exempt clearing notification to the Department of Environment and Science. However, if threatened and Near Threatened plants are identified during the flora survey and no exemptions apply to the proposed works, a protected plant clearing permit is required. It is important to note that if protected plant/s are identified during clearing works, works must cease and advice sought regarding obtaining a protected plant clearing permit immediately.

3.2.3 *Biosecurity Act 2014*

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* is intended to control the spread of pest species, both plant and animal. Under the Biosecurity Act, pests are declared as follows:

- Prohibited Matter - a disease, exotic fish, insect pest, pest animal or a weed that is not found in Queensland. If it was to enter Queensland it would seriously impact our health, way of life, the economy, and the environment. If you find prohibited matter you must report it to Biosecurity Queensland within 24 hours; and
- Restricted Matter - can be an animal disease, noxious fish, insects, pest animal or weed that is found in Queensland. Specific actions are required to be taken that limit the impact of this matter by reducing, controlling or containing it.

Should any Prohibited or Restricted weeds, or pests, be identified on site, they must be addressed in accordance with the above requirements of the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

There is a also a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) under the Biosecurity Act to ensure works do not spread a pest, disease or contaminant issue and to:

- take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise each biosecurity risk;
- minimise the likelihood of the risk causing a biosecurity event and limit the consequences of such an event; and
- prevent or minimise the adverse effects the risk could have and refrain from doing anything that might make harmful effects worse.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries' Fire Ant Biosecurity Map outlines suburbs and localities which are in Biosecurity Zones for Red Imported Fire Ants.

3.2.4 *Fisheries Act 1994*

The purpose of the *Fisheries Act 1994* is to provide a legislative framework for the conservation and enhancement of the community's fisheries resources and fish habitats in a way that seeks to apply and balance the principles of ecologically sustainable development and promote ecologically sustainable development. Waterways

Fish passage is a matter of state environmental significance (MSES) under the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* and is protected under the Fisheries Act. This MSES is protected through the mapping of the State's waterways in the *Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works spatial data layer*. Each waterway is assigned a fish attribute (FP) number that ranges from 1 to 5; waterways with a 1 and 2 FP numbers support fish that are likely stronger swimmers and stream orders 3, 4 and 6 support fish with weaker swimming abilities and as such, different solutions for fish passage are required. Each mapped waterway is considered to be fish habitat and as such, are protected and managed in a way that protects fish habitat values and passage.

Attributes of a waterway, as defined under the Fisheries Act are:

- Defined bed and banks;
- An extended, if non-permanent, period of flow;
- Flow adequacy; and
- Fish habitat at or upstream of site.

Fisheries Queensland's *Accepted development requirements for operational work* that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works specify the requirements for works within a waterway to be considered accepted development and not require a development application. Should works not comply with these requirements, a development application is required for operational works.

On ground attributes of a mapped waterway may not meet the above attributes for a waterway. In this case, consultation with the Department of Fisheries and Forestry, otherwise compliance with the relevant requirements for the mapped waterway is needed, i.e., either the accepted development requirements or a development application. See Figure 3 below for the decision-making process according to the FP attribute and development work type.

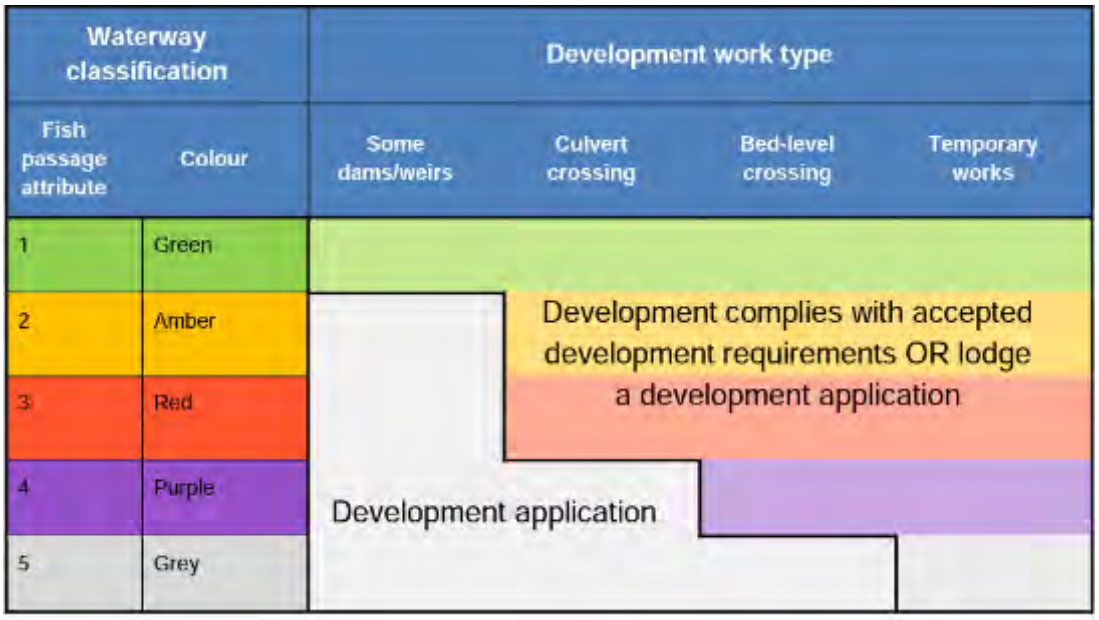

Figure 3 Decision making process for determining whether a development application is required (source: Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works spatial data layer: Guide to determining waterways, Version 2.0)

3.2.5 State Planning Policies

The SPP is used by Local Governments to be integrated into local Planning Schemes. S5 Environmental understands that the SPP biodiversity related State Interests have been fully incorporated into the *Logan Planning Scheme 2015* and as such, do not require assessment for the proposed development.

3.3 Local Legislative Overview

3.3.1 Logan Planning Scheme 2015

As the proposed development is considered assessable development, S5 Environmental understands that assessment against the relevant sections of the Logan City Council's (LCC) Planning Scheme is required.

The Biodiversity Areas overlay code from LCC's planning scheme is relevant to the site and proposed development.

3.3.1.1 Biodiversity Areas Overlay

The site is mapped within the Biodiversity areas overlay to contain the following throughout the site:

- OM-2.00 Biodiversity areas trigger- Vegetation management areas – primary and secondary vegetation; and
- OM-02.04 Matters of state and local significance.

Accordingly, the development must respond to the Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code. The purpose of the Code is to protect biodiversity corridors, protect and enhance habitat values and ecosystem functions, and protect scenic amenity values.

4.0 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Results of the desktop assessment are provided in Appendix A and Appendix B and have been summarised in the relevant sections below.

4.1 Vegetation Communities

4.1.1 Threatened Ecological Communities

The PMST report indicated that five Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) may occur within the area and two TECs are likely to occur. The TECs listed as likely to occur include:

- Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions; and
- White box-yellow box-Blakely's red gum grassy woodland and derived native grassland.

The TECs listed as may occur include:

- Coastal swamp oak (*Casuarina glauca*) forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community;
- Coastal swamp sclerophyll forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland;
- Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia;
- Lowland rainforest of subtropical Australia; and
- Poplar box grassy woodland on alluvial plains.

Refer to Appendix A.

4.1.2 Regulated Vegetation

Current regulated vegetation mapping indicates that the subject site contains:

- 0.36 ha of Category B; and
- 0.92 ha of Category X.

Refer to Figure 4 to Appendix B.

4.1.3 Regional Ecosystems

Current Regional Ecosystem (RE) mapping indicates the site is mapped to contain RE 12.9-10.19: *Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa* woodland on sedimentary rocks.

Refer to Figure 5 and Appendix B.

4.1.4 Essential Habitat

Current mapping indicates that the site contains essential habitat mapping for the koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and the powerful owl (*Ninox strenua*).

4.1.5 Koala Habitat (Planning Regulation)

Current State Koala habitat mapping shows the subject site is mapped to contain:

- Core Koala habitat area (KHA); and
- Priority koala habitat area (KPA).

Refer to Figure 6 and Appendix B.

4.1.6 Protected Plants Trigger Area

Protected Plant Flora Survey Trigger Mapping is present within the southeastern extent of site.

Refer to Figure 7.

4.1.7 Biodiversity Areas Overlay

Current mapping indicates that the site contains the following mapping:

- Biodiversity areas trigger (OM-02.00)
- Vegetation management areas – primary vegetation (OM-2.01);
- Vegetation management areas – secondary vegetation (OM-2.01); and
- Local and state environmental significance – matters of local environmental significance (OM-02.04).

Refer to Figure 8.

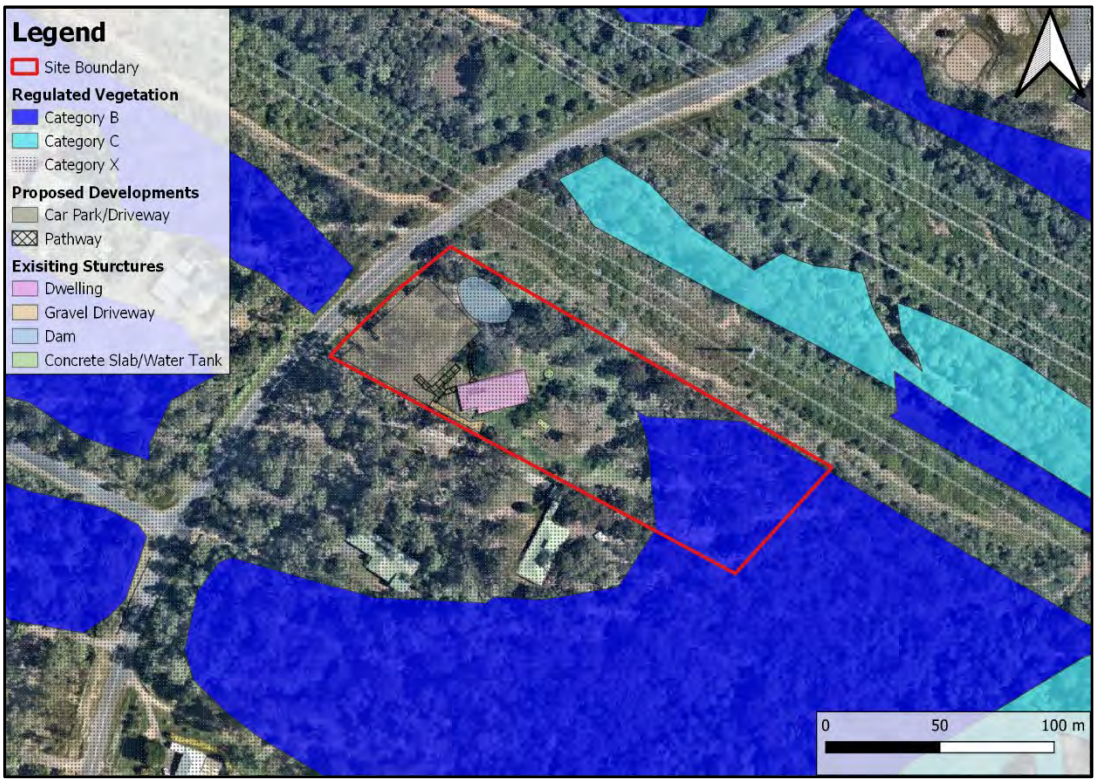

Figure 4 Regulated Vegetation (source: QSpatial, 2025)

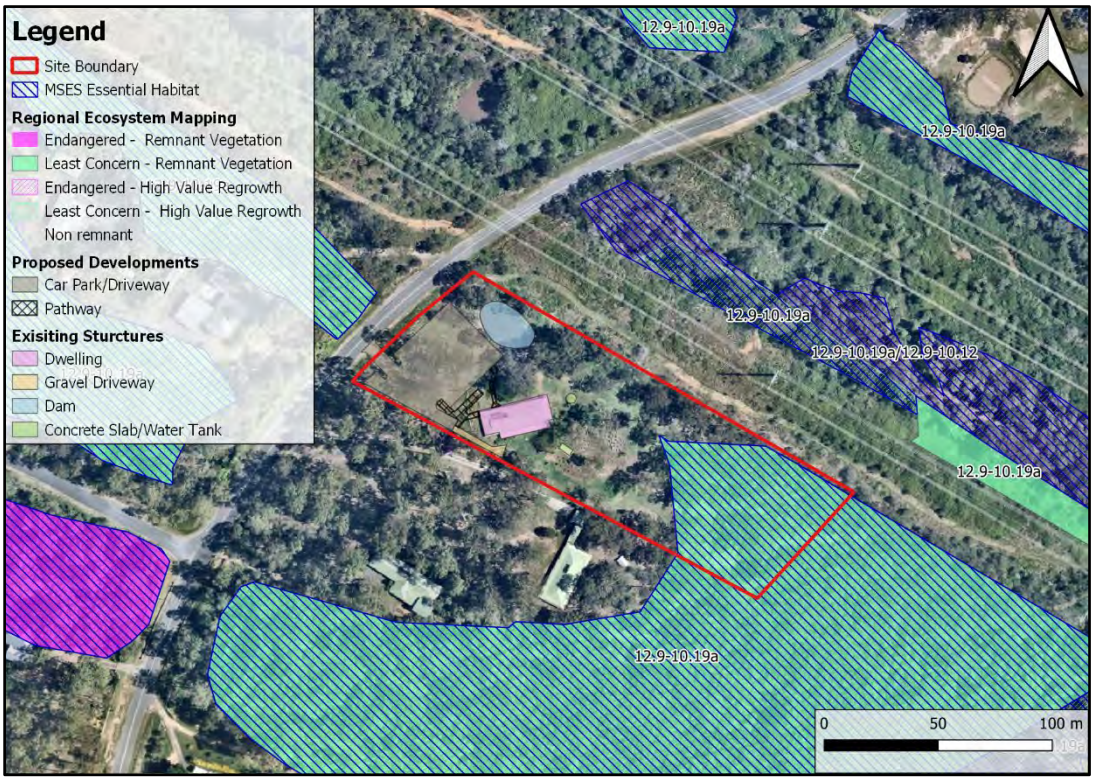

Figure 5 Regional Ecosystems and Essential Management Mapping (source: QSpatial, 2025)

Figure 6 State Koala Habitat Mapping (source: QSpatial, 2025)

Figure 7 Protected Plants High Risk Trigger Area Mapping (source: QSpatial, 2025)

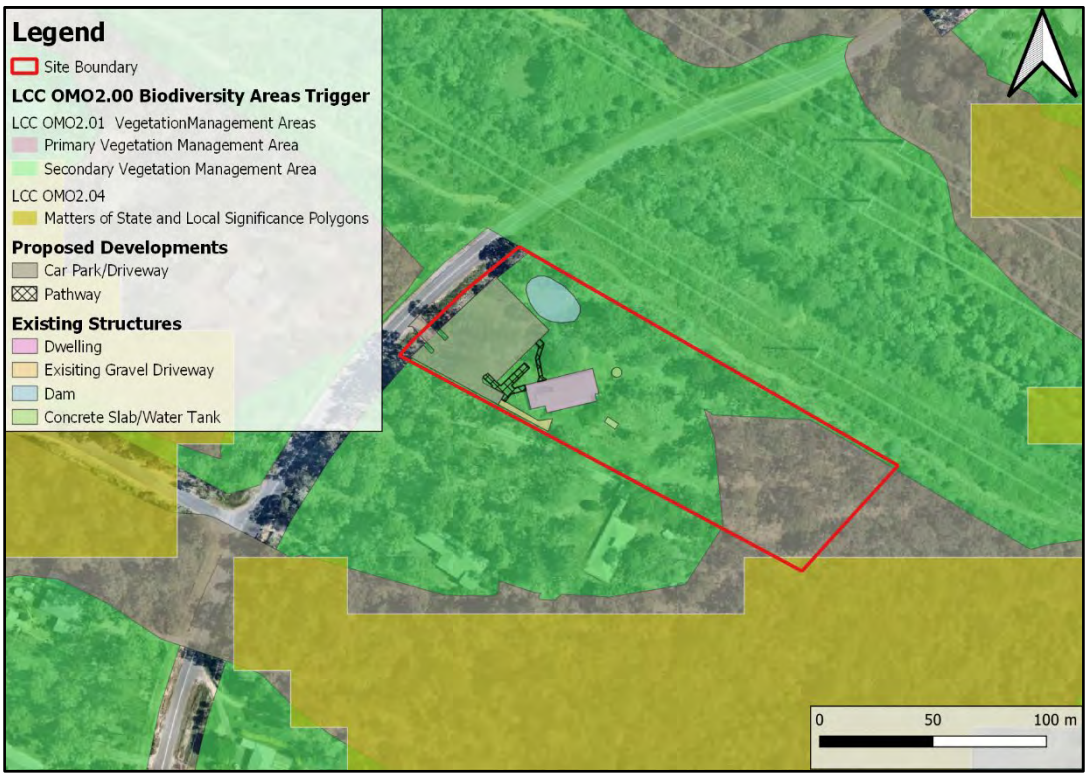

Figure 8 LCC Biodiversity Areas Overlay Mapping (source: LCC Open Data, 2024)

4.2 Aquatic Values

4.2.1 Wetlands of International Significance

The site is located 30-40km upstream from the Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland.

4.2.2 Waterways

The subject does not contain the State's *Waterway barrier works spatial overlay*.

4.2.3 Waterway Corridor and Wetlands Overlay

The subject does not contain any LCC Waterway corridors or Wetlands mapping overlays.

4.3 EPBC and NC Act Listed Species

Results from the PMST and WildNet database searches are provided in Appendix A and summarised below.

4.3.1 Flora

The PMST, WildNet, and REDD database searches returned 12 flora species protected under the EPBC Act and/or NC Act within a 5km radius of the site.

4.3.2 Fauna

The PMST, WildNet, and REDD database searches returned 24 listed fauna species protected under the EPBC Act and/ or NC Act within a 5 km radius of the site.

4.4 Pest Species

WildNet database searches have identified several pest flora and fauna species as being known or likely to occur within 5 km of the site. Refer to Appendix A.

Upon review of the fire ant biosecurity map, the locality of Greenbank is inside Fire Ant Biosecurity Zone 2 (refer to Fire Ant Biosecurity Map in Appendix B). Therefore, there are restrictions to fire ant carrier movements (National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program 2016) including the movement of soil, mulch, manure, baled hay, straw, potted plants, turf and compost. If the restrictions cannot be met, a Biosecurity Instrument Permit must be obtained from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

5.0 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Vegetation Communities

5.1.1 Threatened Ecological Communities

Of the seven TEC's identified in the PMST results and listed above in Section 4.1.1, none were observed on or immediately adjacent to the subject site.

5.1.2 Regional Ecosystems

The field assessment identified non-remnant vegetation across the north-western portion of the subject site and an area of remnant vegetation within the south-eastern portion of site (refer to Table 3). The ground-truthed vegetation extent and quaternary survey points are shown in Figure 9 below, with representative photos shown in Plate 1 to Plate 10.

Table 3 Ground-truthed Regional Ecosystems within the Site

Survey Point (SP)	Coordinates	Vegetation Description	Status	Regional Ecosystem
SP1 See Plates 1-4	-27.7140°S, 152. 9193°E	Canopy height; 27m Canopy cover; 40%. Canopy strata (EDL); Broad-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa*) and large-leaved spotted gum (*Corymbia henryi*). Sub-canopy strata; Northern grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*), pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*), and soap tree (*Alphitonia excelsa*). Shrub level strata; Soap tree, hickory wattle (*Acacia disparrima*), broad-leaved ironbark, *Acacia spp*., lantana (L*antana camara**), and orange pultenaea (*Pultenaea euchila*). Ground level strata; Barbed wire grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*), Guinea grass (*Megathyrsus maximus var. maximus**), hairy panic (*Panicum effusum*), wiry panic (*Entolasia stricta*), lomandra (*Lomandra longifolia* and *L. multiflora*), flax-leaved grass tree (*Xanthorrhoea latifolia subsp. latifolia*), blady grass (*Imperata cylindrica*), and *Aristida spp.* Vines; Corky passion (*Passiflora suberosa**) and monkey rope (*Parsonsia straminea*).	Remnant	RE 12.9-10.19a
Non-remnant See Plates 5 - 10		Non-remnant areas were identified within the western portion of the site surrounding the existing dwelling and dam. Scattered native canopy trees were present and included large-leaved spotted gum, northern grey ironbark, broad-leaved ironbark while the understory was predominantly maintained as mowed grass. Patches of native shrub and grass species were identified including orange pultenea, barbed wire grass and *Aristada spp* as well as non-native Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana**). A mix of native and non-native ground covers were identified around the dam and included blue Billy goat weed (*Ageratum houstonianum**), Giant rat's tail grass (*Sporobolous* natalensis), Guinea grass*,water tolerant tall flat sedge (*Cyperus exaltatus*) and common fringe rush (Fimbrystlis dichotoma). Shrub and small tree species observed along the northern boundary, adjacent to the existing dam, included a mix of native wattles (*Acacia leiocalyx* and *A. fimbriata*), soap tree,non-native Brazilian nightshade (*Solanum seaforthianum**), yellow bells (*Tecoma stans**), and lantana*.		

Survey Point (SP)	Coordinates	Vegetation Description	Status	Regional Ecosystem
		Planted frangipani (*Plumeria spp.**), hoop pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*), poinciana (*Delonix regia**) and jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia**) trees were located in garden beds next to the dwelling. Ground species included jade plant (*Crassula ovata**), *Agave spp**., creeping inch plant (*Callisia repens**), mother in law's tongue (*Dracaena trifasciata**). South of the dwelling a large patch of cassava (*Manihot esculenta**) was present. Additional grass species identified in the non-remnant area included Bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum**), windmill grass (*Chloris truncata*), signal grass (*Urochloa decumbens**), *Cynodon spp.* and hairy panic (*Panicum effusum*).		

** Indicates a non-native or non-endemic species of flora*

Figure 9 Ground-truthed Vegetation within the Site

Plate 1 View facing west from Survey Point One.

Plate 2 View facing north from Survey Point One.

Plate 3 View facing east from Survey Point One.

Plate 4 View facing south from Survey Point One.

Plate 5 View facing south toward existing dwelling.

Plate 6 View facing western boundary.

Plate 7 View of dense cassava east of the existing dwelling.

Plate 8 View facing east along the northern boundary non-remnant area.

Plate 9 View facing southern boundary within non-remnant area.

Plate 10 View facing east of interface of non-remnant and remnant area.

5.2 Aquatic Values

5.2.1 Waterway

The subject site did not contain any waterways. However, it is noted that the site did contain a body of water within the north-western corner observed to be a man-made dam. The dam contained brown coloured water with various native and non-native water tolerant ground-cover species growing within and along it's edges. Ground-cover species included various Refer to Section 5.1, Table 3 for further details of flora identified near the dam.

Refer to Plates 11 – 14.

5.2.2 Wetland

The subject site did not contain any wetlands.

Plate 11 View facing northwest of dam.

Plate 12 Alternate view of dam.

Plate 13 View of tall flat sedge (*Cyperus exaltatus*) growing in dam.

Plate 14 View of blue billygoat weed (*Ageratum houstonianum)* growing around edge of dam.

5.3 EPBC and NC Act Listed Species

5.3.1 Flora

One NC Act listed flora species, flax-leaved grass tree (*Xanthorrhoea latifolia subsp. latifolia*) (SL), was identified during the field survey conducted by S5 Environmental Ecologists.

Refer to Section 7.1 for a full assessment of the likelihood of occurrence of EPBC and NC Act listed flora species. A list of all native flora species identified during the field survey is provided in Appendix D.

5.3.2 Fauna

No EPBC Act or NC Act listed species were identified during the field survey conducted by S5 Environmental Ecologists.

Refer to Section 7.2 for a full assessment of the likelihood of occurrence of EPBC and NC Act listed fauna species. A list of all fauna species observed during the field survey is provided in Appendix E.

5.4 Pest Species

5.4.1 Flora

Pest flora species recognised by the State as Category 3 Restricted invasive weeds were identified within the subject site. These included:

- Lantana (*Lantana camara*);
- Yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*); and
- Giant rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus natalensis*).

A list of all non-restricted pest flora species identified during the field survey is provided in Appendix D.

5.4.2 Fauna

No pest fauna species or evidence of pest fauna species were recorded on site during the field survey.

6.0 ECOLOGICAL FUNCTION

6.1 Biodiversity Corridors and Connectivity

The subject site is located outside of any State-wide terrestrial corridors however is within a Regional biodiversity corridor. This corridor is associated with Spring Mountain Forest Park located west of the subject site. Refer to Figure 10 below.

Terrestrial fauna movement is partially restricted along the southern boundary of the site as a 1m tall wire fence is present in areas. However, terrestrial fauna movement is not restricted to the north, east and west of the site, with fauna able to move more freely into Spring Mountain Forest Parks' continuous vegetation adjacent to the northern boundary of site. Terrestrial species utilising the dam are limited by 1m tall wire fencing around the dam; however, birds, small reptiles and mammals may easily access the water body through gaps in the fencing. Aquatic species are limited to movement within the dam as no waterways were observed to link with the dam.

Within the subject site, there are a moderate to high number of opportunities for fauna movement due to general lack of barriers, such as fencing. Fauna, including larger macropod/terrestrial species and bird species, are expected to be able to move freely within both the remnant and non-remnant areas. Smaller mammals and reptile species may prefer areas of vegetation towards the east, as cleared understorey in the western portion of the site may leave the animal exposed to potential threats, such as birds of prey and domesticated animals.

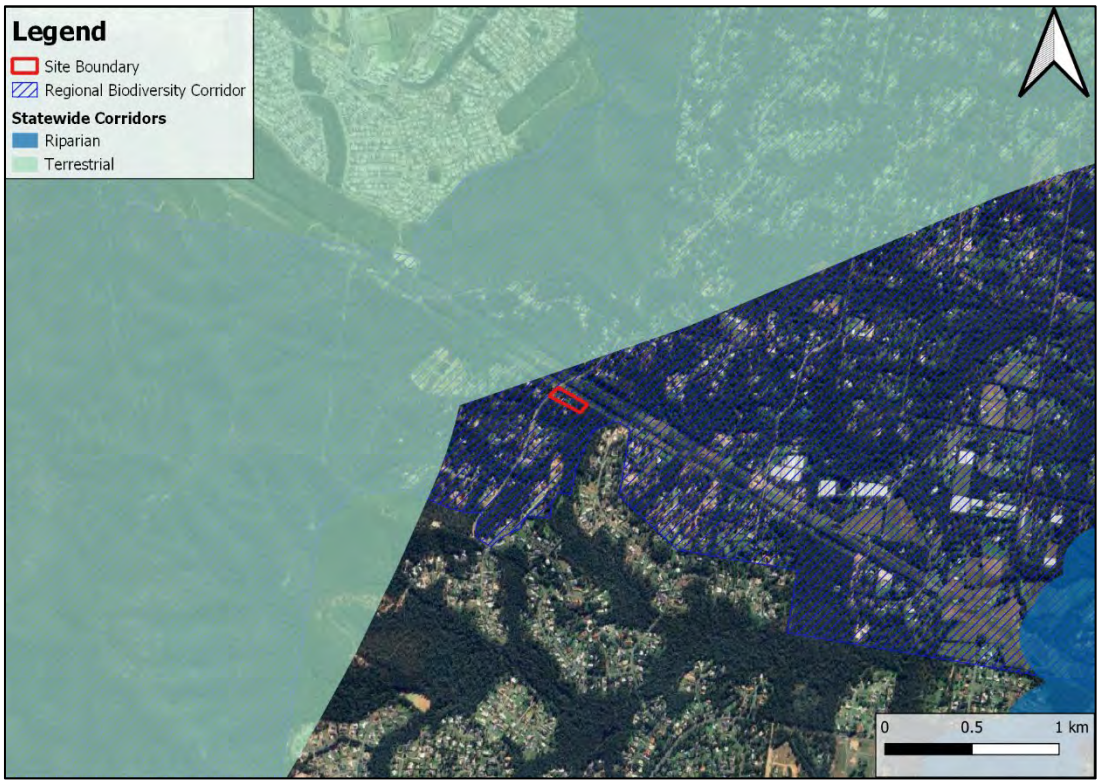

Figure 10 State and Regional Connectivity in Relation to the Subject Site (source: QSpatial, 2025)

6.2 Summary of Local Site Habitat Values

Areas of higher ecological value were observed in the onsite eastern remnant bushland which supported mature native canopy vegetation and an intact understorey. Lower ecological value was observed in the historically cleared non-remnant areas surrounding the existing dwelling which predominantly consisted of exotic ground cover species under a scattered native canopy.

The maintained grass and scattered canopy species within the non-remnant areas, however, provides foraging opportunities for common birds such as the grey butcher bird (*Cracticus torquatus*), the Australian magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*), the rainbow lorikeet (*Trichoglossus moluccanus*) and laughing kookaburra (*Dacelo novaeguineae*) all of which were observed during the ecological survey. Additionally, macropod species likely forage throughout the site as multiple macropod scats were identified (refer to Plate 15) within the non-remnant area and an Eastern grey kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*) was observed adjacent to the eastern boundary within the continuous remnant vegetation located offsite. The canopy trees throughout the survey area also provide nesting opportunities for birds. Whilst, no bird nests were noted at the time of the survey, multiple termitaria and at least one tree hollow was observed and provides suitable nesting opportunities for small mammal and bird species, including the sacred kingfisher (*Todiramphus sanctus*) commonly observed within the area (ALA, 2025) (refer to Plate 17).

Fauna scratches were observed on multiple *Eucalypt*, *Corymbia* and *Angophora* species indicating the presence and the likely nesting utilisation of canopy trees by common arboreal fauna, such as brushtail possums (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) and ringtail possums (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*) (refer to Plate 19). Common reptiles such as the Australian water dragon (*Intellagama lesueurii*) observed utilising an iron bark along the northern boundary (refer to Plate 17). As well, a number of koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) sightings have been recorded within proximity to the subject site (ALA, 2025). A predominance of spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata*), large-leaved spotted gum (*Corymbia henryi*), and broad-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa*), all ranked as medium utility for this species (DETSI, 2020), occur on site.

The dam present on site likely provides some foraging and breeding habitat valuable for amphibians including the common striped marsh frog (*Limnodynastes peronii*) and eastern dwarf tree frog (*Litoria fallax*), recently observed north of the site (ALA, 2025) and common waterfowl such as the Australian wood duck (*Chenonetta jubata*) observed utilising the dam during the ecological survey (refer to Plate 16).

Plate 15 View of macropod scats in non-remnant area.

Plate 16 View of Australian wood ducks utilising the dam.

Plate 17 View of termitaria in ironbark tree in non-remnant area and water dragon (circled in red).

Plate 18 View of fauna scratches on large leaved spotted gum next to the dam.

7.0 LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE ASSESSMENT

7.1 EPBC and NC Act Flora Listed Species

The likelihood of EPBC Act and NC Act listed species within the site and in proximity to the subject site is shown in Table 4 44.

There were no likely or confirmed flora species within the site.

One species, slender milk vine (*Leichhardtia coronata*) was assessed as likely to occur within proximity of the site.

7.2 EPBC and NC Act Fauna Listed Species

The likelihood of EPBC Act and NC Act listed species within the site and in proximity to the subject site is shown in Table 5 55.

Likely or confirmed fauna species within the site include:

- Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*);
- Grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*);
- Fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*) – fly over;
- White-bellied Sea-Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) – fly over;
- Black-faced monarch (*Monarcha melanopsis*); and
- Rufous fantail (*Rhipidura rufifrons*).

Likely or confirmed fauna species within proximity of the site include:

- Greater glider (central and southern) (*Petauroides volans*);
- Yellow-bellied glider (*Petaurus australis australis*);
- Latham's snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*);
- White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*);
- Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*); and
- Powerful owl (*Ninox strenua*).

Table 4 4 Likelihood of Occurrence for Listed Flora Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Typical Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence Within Site	Likelihood of Occurrence Outside Site	Record Source
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint grass	V	V	Found in or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps.	Unlikely	Possible	-
Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved bosistoa	V	C	Grows in wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rain forest up to 300 m above sea level.	Possible	Possible	-
Coleus habrophyllus		E	E	Plants have been recorded growing on chert or sandstone outcrops, in open woodlands often in shaded situations near vine forest (Forster 1994).	Unlikely	Possible	-
Cupaniopsis tomentella	Boonah tuckeroo	V	V	Boonah Tuckeroo is known only from an area between Boonah and Ipswich in south-eastern Queensland. It grows in vine thickets predominantly on fertile clay soils.	Unlikely	Unlikely	-
Dicanthium setosum	Blugrass	V	SL	Often found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants and highly disturbed pasture. Bluegrass occurs on the New England Tablelands, North West Slopes and Plains and the Central Western Slopes of NSW, extending to northern Queensland.	Possible	Possible	-

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Typical Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence Within Site	Likelihood of Occurrence Outside Site	Record Source
Gossia hillii	Scaly myrtle	-	CE	Grows in subtropical and dry rainforest, inland coastal ranges.	Possible	Possible	-
Leichhardtia coronata	Slender milk vine	-	V	Restricted to south-east Queensland where it commonly grows in rainforest or moist areas of open forest, especially in eucalypt forest. It has been observed on rainforest margins.	Possible	Likely	AVH
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia nut	V	V	Often grows in remnant rainforest, including complex mixed notophyll forest and extremely tall closed forest, and prefers partially open areas such as rainforest edges.	Unlikely	Unlikely	-
Notelaea lloydii	Lloyd's olive	V	V	The species occurs on undulating to hilly terrain either in moist gullies or on gentle to steep dry slopes, but is rarely found on rocky outcrops. found in the ecotone between eucalypt open forests and vine thickets.	Unlikely	Possible	-
Planchonella eerwah	Shiny-leaved Condoo	E	E	The species grows in subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest and Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) vine scrub.	Possible	Possible	-
Rhodamnia rubescens	Scrub turpentine	CE	CE	Populations and individuals of R. rubescens are often found in wet sclerophyll associations in rainforest transition zones and creekside riparian vegetation.	Unlikely	Possible	-

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Typical Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence Within Site	Likelihood of Occurrence Outside Site	Record Source
Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	V	V	Quassia commonly occurs in lowland rainforest or on rainforest margins, but it can also be found in other forest types, such as open forest and woodland. Quassia is commonly found in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses.	Possible	Possible	-

NT = Near Threatened, V = Vulnerable, E = Endangered, CE = Critically Endangered, SL = Special Least Concern

Table 5 5Likelihood of Occurrence for Listed Fauna Species

Scientific Name	Common name	EPBC Status	NCA Status	Typical Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence Within Site	Likelihood of Occurrence Outside Site	Record Source
BIRDS							
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed swift	M, Ma	SL	The fork-tailed swift is almost exclusively aerial, flying from less than 1 m to at least 300 m above ground and probably much higher. In Australia, they mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas. They often occur over cliffs and beaches and also over islands and sometimes well out to sea. They also occur over settled areas, including towns, urban areas and cities. They mostly occur over dry or open habitats, including riparian woodland and tea-tree swamps, low scrub, heathland or saltmarsh.	Likely (flyover)	Likely (flyover)	ALA
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	V	SL	Muddy edges of fresh or saltwater wetlands throughout Australia.	Unlikely	Possible	-
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	South-eastern glossy	V	V	Open forest and woodlands of the coast and the Great Dividing Range up to 1000 m in which stands of she-oak species, particularly black she-	Unlikely	Possible	-

Scientific Name	Common name	EPBC Status	NCA Status	Typical Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence Within Site	Likelihood of Occurrence Outside Site	Record Source
	black-cockatoo			oak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*), forest she-oak (*A. torulosa*) or drooping she-oak (*A. verticillata*).			
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red goshawk	E	E	A rare bird of prey that prefers forest and woodlands with a mosaic of vegetation types, including, eucalypt woodland, open forest, tall open forest, gallery rainforest, swamp sclerophyll forest and rainforest margins, all within close proximity to permanent water.	Unlikely	Unlikely	-
Falco hypoleucos	Grey falcon	V	V	The grey falcon is usually Restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. It has a sparse distribution and is absent from Cape York Peninsula, south of the Great Dividing Range in Queensland and New South Wales, south of the Great Dividing Range in Victoria, and south of 26oS in Western Australia.	Unlikely	Unlikely	-
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's snipe	V, M, Ma	SL	Common migrant from Japan and Kuril to eastern and Tasmanian swamps and wet grasslands.	Unlikely	Likely	ALA

Scientific Name	Common name	EPBC Status	NCA Status	Typical Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence Within Site	Likelihood of Occurrence Outside Site	Record Source
Haliaeetus leucogaster	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	M	SL	Common resident or nomad along coast and on rivers, lakes and dams.	Likely (fly over)	Likely	ALA
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated needletail	V, M	SL	Almost exclusively aerial but known to roost among dense foliage of forest and woodland area. Common migrant Oct-Apr, mainly in eastern Australia and Tasmania.	Possible	Likely	ALA
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	CE	E	Breeding in TAS from Sep-Feb; winter nomadic visitor to sclerophyll forests and woodlands in SEQ to SA.	Possible	Likely	ALA
Monarcha melanopsis	Black-faced monarch	M	SL	Rainforest, sclerophyll forest and woodland in dense gullies in eastern, coastal Australia.	Likely	Likely	ALA
Myiagra cyanoleuca	Satin flycatcher	M	SL	Uncommon migrant along eastern Australia. Found in thick gullies.	Unlikely	Unlikely	-
Ninox strenua	Powerful owl	-	V	Woodland and open sclerophyll forest to tall open wet forest and rainforest.	Possible	Likely	ALA

Scientific Name	Common name	EPBC Status	NCA Status	Typical Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence Within Site	Likelihood of Occurrence Outside Site	Record Source
Rhipidura rufifrons	Rufous fantail	M	SL	Common migrant or resident in rainforest and forests along eastern portion of Australia.	Likely	Likely	ALA
Rostratula australis (syn. benghalensis)	Australian painted snipe	E, Ma	E	The Australian painted snipe generally inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains.	Unlikely	Possible	-
Tringa nebularia	Common greenshank	E, M	SL	The common greenshank does not breed in Australia, however, the species occurs in all types of wetlands and has the widest distribution of any shorebird in Australia.	Unlikely	Possible	-
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted button-quail	V, M, Ma	SL	Restricted to rainforests and forests, mostly in areas with 770-1200 mm rainfall per annum. They prefer drier low closed forests, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, araucarian microphyll vine forest and araucarian notophyll vine forest. They may also be found in	Unlikely	Possible	-

Scientific Name	Common name	EPBC Status	NCA Status	Typical Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence Within Site	Likelihood of Occurrence Outside Site	Record Source
				low, dense acacia thickets and, in littoral area, in vegetation behind sand dunes.			
MAMMALS							
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Spotted-tail quoll (southern subspecies)	E	E	While the spotted-tail quoll is likely extinct around Brisbane, it can occupy a range of habitats, with preference for mature wet forest with minimal disturbance. eucalypt forest and rainforest. Probably extinct around Brisbane area.	Unlikely	Possible	-
Petauroides volans	Greater glider (central and southern)	E	E	Largely Restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands, with a preference for forests with a diversity of eucalypt species. This species shelters in large tree hollows during the day.	Possible	Likely	-
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied glider	V	V	The species lives in coastal and open foothill forest and woodland, and in wet eucalypt forests. In eastern Australia it lives only in tall, mature eucalypt forests in regions of high rainfall, with temperate to subtropical climates.	Possible	Likely	-

Scientific Name	Common name	EPBC Status	NCA Status	Typical Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence Within Site	Likelihood of Occurrence Outside Site	Record Source
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed rock-wallaby	V	V	Has a strong preference for rocky habitats including loose bolder piles, rocky outcrops, steep rocky slopes, cliffs, gorges and isolates rock stacks.	Unlikely	Possible	-
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	E	E	Koala habitat includes gum trees (*Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Angophora*, and *Melaleuca*) forests in eastern QLD, NSW and VIC.	Likely	Likely	ALA, WO
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed flying-fox	V	C	Flying fox foraging sites typically include rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, Melaleuca swamps and Banksia woodlands. Roosting sites are generally located near water, such as lakes, rivers or the coast, and the roosting vegetation varies and can include rainforest patches, stands of Melaleuca, mangroves, or riparian vegetation.	Likely	Likely (closest camp 11.6km)	ALA, WO
REPTILES							
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey snake	E	E	Favours woodlands especially eucalypt communities, usually on heavier, cracking clay soils prone to seasonal inundation. Particularly	Possible	Possible	-

Scientific Name	Common name	EPBC Status	NCA Status	Typical Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence Within Site	Likelihood of Occurrence Outside Site	Record Source
				associated with water bodies or naturally occurring drainage features.			
AMPHIBIANS							
Adelotus brevis	Tusked frog	-	V	Inhabits wet eucalypt forest, rainforest and sometimes dry eucalypt forest, where it can be found in close proximity to suitable breeding habitat such as ponds and slow-moving sections of streams.	Possible	Possible	ALA, WO

NT = Near Threatened, V = Vulnerable, E = Endangered, CE = Critically Endangered, M = Migratory, Ma = Marine, SL = Special Least Concern, LC = Least Concern

8.0 CONSTRAINTS APPLICABLE TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The legislative review and desktop assessment confirmed that the constraints relevant to the proposed development are as shown in Table 6 66. These matters were the focus of the field survey and have been assessed below.

Table 6 6Ecologically Relevant Constraints Applicable to the Proposed Development

Legislation/Policy	Matters	Assessment	Relevance to the Proposed Development
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)	Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES)	The proposed development is unlikely to significantly impact TECs and Wetlands of International Importance due to its distance from a RAMSAR wetland. A likelihood of occurrence assessment has been undertaken is provided in Section 7.0. 11 EVNT species have been determined as being likely to occur within or within close proximity to the subject site. If a significant residual impact is likely to result from the proposed development, federal referral to DCCEEW is required. In this instance, S5 Environmental consider it is unlikely that the proposed development would result in a significant residual impact to MNES.	Not Applicable
Planning Regulation 2017 (Planning Regulation)	Koala Habitat	KHA and KPA is mapped within the south-eastern extent of the site. Clearing of areas mapped as both KHA and KPA is considered prohibited clearing. As the development proposes works solely within mapped KPA areas located within the north-western extent of the site, assessment against Schedule 11, Part 2, Section 4 of the Planning Regulation is required. Refer to Appendix F for the response to the assessment benchmarks.	Applicable
	Native (Regulated) Vegetation	Category B vegetation is mapped within the southern portion of the site and proposed to be retained.	Not Applicable

Legislation/Policy	Matters	Assessment	Relevance to the Proposed Development
		Clearing of vegetation within Category X mapped areas is considered exempt clearing work.	
Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NC Act)	Breeding Places	Breeding places, including termitaria and tree hollows, were detected during field survey. A fauna spotter catcher must inspect the site no more than 48 hours prior to clearing to ensure no active breeding places will be tampered with.	Applicable
	Protected Animals	No listed fauna species were observed during site inspection. A licenced Fauna Spotter Catcher to undertake a pre-clearance survey no more than 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works and to be always present during clearing works	Applicable
	Protected Plants	Flax-leaved grasstrees (*Xanthorrhoea latifolia subsp. latifolia*) listed as SL under the NCA were identified within the subject site. Special Least concern plants are not considered to be threatened or near threatened and as such are not regulated by the state for the purpose of approved clearing activities. Whilst Protected Plants Survey Trigger Map occurs within the site (see Figure 7), a Protected Plant Survey is not required prior to clearing as the development does not propose to interfere with this mapping. However, ff protected plants are identified during clearing, works must cease and a protected plant report must be submitted to DETSI and a clearing permit be obtained.	Applicable

Legislation/Policy	Matters	Assessment	Relevance to the Proposed Development
Biosecurity Act 2014 (Biosecurity Act)	Prohibited and Restricted Matters	Restricted plant matters were identified within the subject site during the field survey. Category 3 restricted matters must not be distributed. Development must manage the biosecurity risk posed by these and other pest animals in accordance with GBO.	Applicable
State Planning Policy (SPP)	Biodiversity	The SPP for biodiversity interests have been incorporated into the *LCC City Plan 2015*.	Not Applicable
Logan City Council Planning Scheme (2015)	Biodiversity Areas	The development proposes works within the Biodiversity Areas overlay mapping. As such, assessment against the code has been triggered. Refer to Appendix C. Environmental offsets apply to the clearing of native vegetation within MLES (Biodiversity Areas) in accordance with Section 3.1 of the LCC Planning Scheme Policy. 15 native trees are proposed for removal within the Biodiversity Areas overlay.	Applicable

9.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

9.1 Impacts and Mitigation Measures for EPBC and NC Act Species

Table 7 below outlines potential direct impacts, recommendations, and mitigation measures for impacts to the species assessed as likely to occur on site (see Section 7.1). Table 7 below also outlines indirect impacts, recommendations, and mitigation measures for impacts to species assessed as likely to occur within proximity of the site (see Section 7.2).

Table 7 Potential Impacts to EPBC and NC Act Listed Species

Impact Assessment	Recommendations and Mitigation Measures
Slender milk vine	
Unmanaged site stormwater runoff during construction may carry sediment and pollutants into the local stormwater networks, which may bring about deterioration in water quality. This may, in turn, adversely affect the health of flora and habitat value in the local area.	It is recommended that appropriate sediment and erosion controls are in place prior to and during construction works; Runoff from the site during the construction phase of the development should be managed. During the construction phase, this will entail the development of and adherence to erosion control procedures which will locate and describe measures to ensure that sediments do not leave the site and degrade the receiving environment; Any fill introduced to the site should be certified as clean and free from contaminants; and It is recommended that all measures outlined in the Stormwater Management Plan are incorporated.
Koala	
The removal of Koala habitat trees within the western extent of the site will result in the loss of shelter for Koalas moving through the landscape.	Rehabilitation is recommended within the eastern extent of the site, with the extent to be finalised and detailed within a Concept Rehabilitation Management Plan (refer to Figure 11). This rehabilitation is recommended to include weed management and infill planting of native canopy, shrubs and ground species where gaps are present. This rehabilitation will enhance the habitat quality for koala that may move through the area.
Injury or death relating to clearing works.	A licenced Fauna Spotter Catcher to undertake a pre-clearance survey no more than 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works and to be present at all times during clearing works. Should a koala be identified during the pre-clearance survey, works must immediately cease and a 50m buffer be created around the tree identified as containing the koala. No work should

Impact Assessment	Recommendations and Mitigation Measures
	be undertaken within this exclusion area until the koala has moved outside the subject site on its own volition.
The increase of sound from the proposed additional buildings may disturb the species. Individuals found in urban environments are twice as likely to respond to human disturbance, making them hypersensitive, and desire to avoid human disturbances can lead to the animal expending unnecessary energy and increase stress (Kinsella et al, 2015).	During the construction period, noise levels should be limited to acceptable levels. The use of temporary noise barrier fencing is recommended during koala breeding times (September to February) to ensure impacts to breeding are minimised.
Grey-headed flying fox	
Loss of foraging habitat is considered the primary threat to the species. Further, threats to the species include camp disturbances (DAWE, 2021).	The nearest known flying fox roost is located along Warana Court, Boronia Heights, approximately 11.6 km to the north-east (DAWE, 2019), which means the development will not cause disturbances to any know flying fox camp. However, the removal of mature eucalypts will reduce foraging habitat for individuals that seasonally foraging in the area. Given the foraging range of this species is expansive, the loss of vegetation resulting from the proposed development is not considered to be significant. However, the recommended rehabilitation will mitigate the loss of foraging resources through enhancing existing habitat and planting foraging resources (ie; *Eucalypts, Corymbia,* and *Greveillea spp*.) that support the grey-headed flying fox.
Fork-tailed swift	
The species food items within Australia are not well known, however, the Fork-tailed Swift is known to be insectivorous. Studies have recorded the Swift eating small bees, wasps, termites and moths. The Fork-tailed Swift is an aerial eater, flying anywhere from 1 m to 300 m above the ground to forage. They forage along the edge of low-pressure systems and for that reason are considered a precursor to unsettled weather. The low pressure system helps to lift prey, such as insects, from the ground and assists in flight. Feeding flight is characterized by circular flight patterns throughout areas of	It is unlikely that aerial foraging opportunities will be significantly impacted by the proposed works. Retained remnant habitat located on site and significant areas of remnant bushland outside of the site to the east and south, likely provide more suitable non-breeding habitat for these migratory species. The development is not expected to increase the numbers of feral or domesticated animals in the area, however, appropriate fencing is required to be installed.

Impact Assessment	Recommendations and Mitigation Measures
high prey concentration. They feed in flocks ranging from 10 to 1000 birds (DCCEEW, 2025). Additional, threats to the fork-tailed swift include habitat destruction and predation by feral animals.	
Black-faced monarch	
Noise associated with the works may impact breeding behaviours of the species. Breeding periods for the species is between October to March, with the egg laying period mostly from November to mid-January (DoE, 2015). The species utilises low shrubs in which to build their nest (DAWE, 2025).	It is recommended that a temporary noise barrier fence is installed prior to works commencing should works occur during October to March. Additionally, the rehabilitation planting will reduce potential indirect impacts (i.e. sound and light) on the adjacent habitat potentially used by the black-faced monarch.
Rufous fantail	
The proposed development retains remnant vegetation within the eastern portion of the site which may be inhabited by rufous fantail, however vegetation removal may impact the species. Noise associated with the works may impact breeding behaviours of the species. The breeding period for the species is between September to February, with 81% of eggs laid in November to December (DoE, 2015).	It is recommended that a temporary noise barrier fence is install prior to works commencing. Additionally, the recommended rehabilitation planting will reduce potential indirect impacts (i.e. sound and light) on the adjacent habitat potentially used by the rufous fantail.
White-bellied sea eagle	
The white-bellied sea-eagle is sensitive to disturbance during breeding season (April to October) and disturbances may impact breeding success (DoE, 2015). Breeding pairs usually return to the same breeding territory each year and often reuse the nest. Removal of eucalyptus trees may interfere with potential future breeding habitats.	A licenced Fauna Spotter Catcher to undertake a pre-clearance survey at least 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works and to be present at all times during clearing works. Should a white-bellied sea-eagle nest be identified within 100m of the site during breeding season, works must not commence/recommence until any chicks have fledged.

Impact Assessment	Recommendations and Mitigation Measures
Reduced water quality as a result of increased salinity, siltation and pollution.	It is recommended that best practice stormwater management is implemented to ensure that runoff/discharge does not leech into nearby creeks that feed into larger bodies of water that these species may forage among. See Stormwater, Pollutants and Erosion in Table 8, below.
Latham's snipe	
Historically, the greatest threats to Latham's snipe in Australia have been a loss of habitat caused by the drainage and modification of wetlands and excessive mortality due to hunting. The current major threat to this species is the ongoing loss of habitat.	The proposed development utilises a largely modified area. Habitat loss is not expected as no wetlands were identified on site, solely a man-made dam. However, it is recommended that best practice stormwater management is implemented to ensure that runoff/discharge does not leech into the nearby creeks, where this species may forage. See Stormwater, Pollutants and Erosion in Table 87, below.
White-throated needletail	
As the species is considered migratory and breeding activities take place in Asia (DCCEEW, 2019), non-breeding habitats are important for the species in Australia. Non-breeding habitats can include large tracts for woodland, where aerial foraging takes place, and in hollows which the species is known to utilise for roosting behaviours (DoE, 2015). Removal of hollows may interfere with potential roosting opportunities.	One hollow was noted during the site inspection and is proposed to be retained (refer to S524231_VRP_001-003(A)). However, it is recommended that a licenced Fauna Spotter Catcher be engaged to undertake a pre-clearance survey at no more than 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works and to be present at all times during clearing works. Survey is to include inspection of hollows.
Powerful owl	
The powerful owl is extremely sensitive to disturbance during breeding season (April to October) and disturbances may impact breeding success (OoEH, 2024). However, the closest record of the powerful owl is approx. 1.7 km south of the site and development within the site is unlikely to impact breeding for the powerful owl occurring this distance away.	A licenced Fauna Spotter Catcher to undertake a pre-clearance survey no more than 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works and to be present at all times during clearing works. Should a powerful owl nest be identified within 100m of the site during breeding season, works must cease until any chicks have fledged.
Swift parrot	

Impact Assessment	Recommendations and Mitigation Measures
Swift Parrots return to the mainland after breeding in Tasmania to forage and seek nectar from eucalypts. They occupy tree hollows and are nomadic in their search for nectar. Habitat clearing and degradation, nest predation, and altered fire regimes pose the greatest risk.	Retention and enhancement of habitat within the eastern extent of site is recommended to ensure mature eucalypt trees utilised for foraging and the potential development of hollows for the swift parrot to utilise while they are on the mainland.
Gliders (Greater glider and yellow-bellied glider)	
Both species could be indirectly impacted to the are sensitive to habitat fragmentation due and competition for hollows (DCCEEW, 2022). Barbed wire fencing can also impact these species.	The proposed development is utilising a largely modified area for the development footprint, as such direct impacts to the species is unlikely. Additionally, no hollows were identified to be removed for the proposed development (Refer to S524231_VRP_001-003 (A)). Any barbed wire fencing is recommended to be removal and fauna-if fencing is required; fauna friendly fencing is recommended to be installed along the site boundaries. Fauna exclusion fencing is to be installed between the development area and the retained/rehabilitated areas of vegetation.

9.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures for Other Ecological Values

Table 878 below outlines potential impacts, recommendations, and mitigation measures for ecological values within the site.

Table 87 Potential Impacts, Recommendations and Mitigation Measures

Impact Assessment	Recommendations and Mitigation Measures
Flora, Fauna, Habitat Value and Functionality	
The removal of vegetation within the site will lessen foraging and habitat resources for fauna species.	• Areas of highest ecological significance are avoided and development is situated in historically modified area; • Loss of habitat mitigated by rehabilitation within the eastern extent of site; • Rehabilitation will include infill planting of all three strata where gaps present themselves once weed control is undertaken (refer to Figure 11); • Fencing between the proposed development and rehabilitation area must be fauna-exclusion fencing; and • Any fencing that is erected along the site boundary within the rehabilitation area must be fauna-friendly.
Artificial lighting has the potential to disrupt normal predator/prey relationships and cause ecological impacts.	Outdoor and security lighting should be wildlife friendly e.g. directional lighting focused toward the centre of the development; the use of shields or fittings can minimise light spill into adjacent vegetation and direct light to where it is needed; lighting could be placed lower, to minimise ecological impacts. For information on National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife, refer to https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-light-pollution-guidelines-wildlife.pdf.
Fauna injuries and fatalities have the potential to occur during vegetation clearing works on the site.	Within the development footprint, the following fauna management measures will be undertaken: • A Queensland Government qualified licensed Fauna Spotter Catcher to undertake a pre-clearance survey no more than 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works; • The Fauna Spotter Catcher must undertake fauna spotter/catching works during any clearing works;

Impact Assessment	Recommendations and Mitigation Measures
	• Any recovered fauna should be re-located by the fauna Spotter Catcher into the vegetation associated with surrounding bushland areas; • The Fauna Spotter Catcher must direct clearing works at all times and works cease/pause at the fauna spotter's request; and • Any injured fauna resulting from clearing works are to be handled only by the qualified Fauna Spotter Catcher and taken to a veterinary clinic or registered wildlife carer.
INVASIVE AND EXOTIC FLORA	
Disturbance associated with earthworks may act as a dispersal mechanism to encourage weed dispersal to adjacent sites which may further encourage existing exotic species to proliferate.	It is recommended that all weeds be removed as part of the development, and appropriate weed control measures undertaken during construction to avoid further spread of invasive plants.
STORMWATER, POLLUTANTS AND EROSION	
Unmanaged site stormwater runoff during construction may carry sediment and pollutants into the local stormwater networks, which may bring about deterioration in water quality. This may, in turn, adversely affect the health of flora and habitat value to local fauna.	• It is recommended that appropriate sediment and erosion controls are in place prior to and during construction works; • Runoff from the site during the construction phase of the development should be managed. During the construction phase, this will entail the development of and adherence to erosion control procedures which will locate and describe measures to ensure that sediments do not leave the site and degrade the receiving environment; • Any fill introduced to the site should be certified as clean and free from contaminants; and • It is recommended that all measures outlined in the Stormwater Management Plan are incorporated.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to manage and/or mitigate potential impacts associated with the proposed clearing for essential management include the following:

- Rehabilitation is recommended in the eastern portion of site to include weed management and infill planting of native canopy, shrubs and ground species where gaps are present (refer to Figure 11, below). Rehabilitation efforts are to be outlined in a Concept Rehabilitation Plan;
- Fauna exclusion fencing is recommended on the interface between the development area and the retained/rehabilitated vegetation, the purpose of which is to reduce the likelihood of vehicle strikes and interaction with domesticated animals;
- Environmental offsets apply to the clearing of native vegetation within MLES (Biodiversity Areas) in accordance with Section 3.1 of the LCC Planning Scheme Policy. 17 native trees are proposed for removal within the Biodiversity Areas (Secondary Vegetation Management Area) overlay. Offsetting can be in the form of either on-ground planting (at a 2:1 ratio), financial or a combination. As there is some opportunity for onsite rehabilitation, compensatory plating is recommended;
- As the development proposes works solely within mapped KPA areas located within the north-western extent of the site and avoids mapped KHA on site, an assessment against Schedule 11, Part 2, Section 4 of the Planning Regulation has been provided. Refer to Appendix F for the response to the assessment benchmarks;
- Ensure best practice lighting design at the interface of development and retained vegetation to the east. Refer to Table 8 for further details on best practice lighting design for wildlife; and
- During the construction period, noise levels should be limited to acceptable levels during koala and rufous fantail breeding times (September to February) as well as the black-faced monarch breeding times (October to January) to ensure impacts to breeding are minimised.

Figure 11 Recommended Rehabilitation Area within the Site

General recommendations for the proposed development include:

- A licenced Fauna Spotter Catcher to undertake a pre-clearance survey no more than 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works and to be always present during clearing works;
- If breeding places are detected at any time during site works, works must cease and an SMP prepared and submitted to the State;
- Restrictions to fire ant carrier movements apply (*National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program 2016*) including the movement of soil, mulch, manure, baled hay, straw, potted plants, turf, and compost; and
- Ensure works do not spread a pest, disease, or contaminant issue in accordance with GBO. To the west of the current dwelling, it is recommended that listed weed species (see Section 5.4.1) be managed to avoid increasing edge effects in this area.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

The development proposes to remove a level of vegetation for the proposed development of a car park, pathway and upgrades to the existing dwelling within the historically modified western extent of site. Ground-truthed remnant vegetation located within the eastern extent of site is proposed to be retained and recommended to be enhanced through rehabilitation efforts aiming to reduce and offset the impacts of clearing. Therefore, with the implementation of the above recommendations, it is S5 Environmental's opinion that, the proposed development is unlikely to have significant residual impact on ecological values within the site and local area.

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APPENDIX A
Database Searches

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

Report created: 28-Feb-2025

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	7
Listed Threatened Species:	52
Listed Migratory Species:	10

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	5
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	1
Listed Marine Species:	21
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	2
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	1
EPBC Act Referrals:	20
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

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

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Moreton bay	30 - 40km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Anthochaera phrygia](#) Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
[Botaurus poiciloptilus](#) Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami](#) South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Climacteris picumnus victoriae](#) Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni](#) Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Erythrotriorchis radiatus](#) Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Falco hypoleucos](#) Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Gallinago hardwickii](#) Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Geophaps scripta scripta](#) Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
INSECT			
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Macroderma gigas](#)			
Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Petauroides volans](#)			
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Petaurus australis australis](#)			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Petrogale penicillata](#)			
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)](#)			
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Potorous tridactylus tridactylus](#)			
Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Pseudomys novaehollandiae](#)			
New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Pteropus poliocephalus](#)			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
[Arthraxon hispidus](#)			
Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Bosistoa transversa](#)			
Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Coleus habrophyllus listed as Plectranthus habrophyllus](#)			
[91378]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Cryptostylis hunteriana Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Leuzea australis listed as Rhaponticum australe Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [9363]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia integrifolia Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia tetraphylla Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut [6581]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea x ipsviciensis listed as Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [93460]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Picris evae Hawkweed [10839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Planchonella eerwah			
Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhodamnia rubescens			
Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides			
Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii			
Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe			
Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Delma torquata			
Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli			
Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii			
Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus			
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cuculus optatus			
Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Hirundapus caudacutus			
White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava			
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos			
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii			
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [Resource Information]

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

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence		
Defence - GREENBANK TRAINING AREA [31013]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - GREENBANK TRAINING AREA [31012]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - GREENBANK TRAINING AREA [31011]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - GREENBANK TRAINING AREA [31015]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - GREENBANK TRAINING AREA [31006]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Status	Buffer Status
Natural			
Greenbank Military Training Area (part)	QLD	Listed place	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata			
Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus			
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis			
Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos			
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)			
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Sterna striata			
White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may occur within area	In buffer area only
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus			
Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Stewartdale	Nature Refuge	QLD	In buffer area only
White Rock	Conservation Park	QLD	In buffer area only

Nationally Important Wetlands		[Resource Information]
Wetland Name	State	Buffer Status
Greenbank Army Training Area C	QLD	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
130 Tully Road, New Beith, Residential Development	2020/8848		Completed	In buffer area only
Kagaru to Acacia Ridge and Bromelton Inland Rail Project	2021/8927		Completed	In buffer area only
New Beith Road Upgrade	2023/09505		Assessment	In buffer area only
Vedanta Masterplanned Community, Springfield Lakes	2020/8802		Completed	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
130 Tully Road New Beith Residential Development v2	2021/8904	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Casino Ipswich Pipeline	2007/3877	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
First Nine Master planned residential development, Brookwater, Qld	2016/7676	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Peninsula Precinct, Springfield, Queensland	2020/8629	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Scenic Precinct Residential Development	2020/8651	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Southern Regional Water Pipeline	2006/2593	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Spring Mountain mixed use master planned community development, Springfield, Qld	2013/7057	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Tarnbrae Greater Flagstone Residential Development, New Beith, QLD	2019/8412	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Teviot Downs Residential Estate, Greenbank	2011/6106	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Woogaroo Heights master planned residential development, Springfield, Qld	2017/7875	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Inland Rail Gowrie to Kagaru Geotechnical Project, QLD	2018/8263	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
South West Transport Corridor	2006/2547	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Spring Mountain Park rural residential estate, stages 15-18, Greenbank/New Beith, Qld	2013/7030	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Construction & Operation 275/330kV Transmission Line	2006/2820	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Springfield Transport Corridor Project	2007/3214	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				

Bioregional Assessments

[Resource Information]

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

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: Native
Queensland status: All
Records: Confirmed
Date: Since 1980
Latitude: -27.7136
Longitude: 152.9185
Distance: 5
Email: jackie@s5consulting.com.au
Date submitted: Friday 28 Feb 2025 10:42:53
Date extracted: Friday 28 Feb 2025 10:50:05

The number of records retrieved = 326

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria balatus*	slender bleating treefrog		C		8
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria brevipalmata*	green thighed frog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria caerulea*	common green treefrog		C		11
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria fallax*	eastern sedgefrog		C		231
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria gracilenta*	graceful treefrog		C		13
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria latopalmata*	broad palmed rocketfrog		C		132
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria nasuta*	striped rocketfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria peronii*	emerald spotted treefrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria rubella*	ruddy treefrog		C		34
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria tyleri*	southern laughing treefrog		C		7
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria wilcoxii*	eastern stony creek frog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes dumerilii*	grey bellied pobblebonk		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes peronii*	striped marshfrog		C		149
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*	spotted grassfrog		C		8
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes terraereginae*	scarlet sided pobblebonk		C		33
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Platyplectrum ornatum*	ornate burrowing frog		C		8
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia parinsignifera*	beeping froglet		C		164
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Mixophyes fasciolatus*	great barred frog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne coriacea*	red backed broodfrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne major*	great brown broodfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne raveni*	copper backed broodfrog		C		9
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia fusca*	dusky gungan		C		10
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia rugosa*	chubby gungan		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza nana*	yellow thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza pusilla*	brown thornbill		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone olivacea*	white-throated gerygone		C		3
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	white-browed scrubwren		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	weebill		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	collared sparrowhawk		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter novaehollandiae*	grey goshawk		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aquila audax*	wedge-tailed eagle		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aviceda subcristata*	Pacific baza		C		19
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	whistling kite		C		1
animals	birds	Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus australis*	Australian reed-warbler		C		1
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Ceyx azureus*	azure kingfisher		C		2
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	laughing kookaburra		C		38
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus macleayii*	forest kingfisher		C		31
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific black duck		C		22
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian wood duck		C		14
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Cygnus atratus*	black swan		C		2
animals	birds	Anhingidae	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian darter		C		1
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Apus pacificus*	fork-tailed swift		SL		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea alba modesta*	eastern great egret		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea pacifica*	white-necked heron		C		2
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	cattle egret		C		8
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	white-faced heron		C		22

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	nankeen night-heron		C		20
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus leucorynchus*	white-breasted woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	pied butcherbird		C		5
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus sp.*			C		4
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus torquatus*	grey butcherbird		C		47
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian magpie		C		51
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Strepera graculina*	pied currawong		C		35
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		22
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus banksii*	red-tailed black-cockatoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)		V	V	2
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	galah		C		17
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		27
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina papuensis*	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike		C		2
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Edolisoma tenuirostre*	common cicadabird		C		2
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage leucomela*	varied triller		C		1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles novaehollandiae*	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)		C		8
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	black-necked stork		C		1
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	*Cisticola exilis*	golden-headed cisticola		C		1
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea metastasis*	white-throated treecreeper (southern)		C		3
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	bar-shouldered dove		C		24
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia placida*	peaceful dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Leucosarcia melanoleuca*	wonga pigeon		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Lopholaimus antarcticus*	topknot pigeon		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Macropygia phasianella*	brown cuckoo-dove		C		3
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	crested pigeon		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	common bronzewing		C		2
animals	birds	Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	dollarbird		C		18
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian crow		C		56
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	fan-tailed cuckoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis pallidus*	pallid cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis variolosus*	brush cuckoo		C		6
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	pheasant coucal		C		20
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cuculus optatus*	oriental cuckoo		SL		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Eudynamys orientalis*	eastern koel		C		15
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	channel-billed cuckoo		C		10
animals	birds	Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	mistletoebird		C		2
animals	birds	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	spangled drongo		C		47
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Neochmia temporalis*	red-browed finch		C		3
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	brown falcon		C		2
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco peregrinus macropus*	Australian peregrine falcon		C		2
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	welcome swallow		C		6
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon ariel*	fairy martin		C		2
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	tree martin		C		2
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus lamberti*	variegated fairy-wren		C		6
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus melanocephalus*	red-backed fairy-wren		C		3
animals	birds	Megapodiidae	*Alectura lathami*	Australian brush-turkey		C		2

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Caligavis chrysops*	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		6
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	blue-faced honeyeater		C		15
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichmera indistincta*	brown honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanocephala*	noisy miner		C		5
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Meliphaga lewinii*	Lewin's honeyeater		C		26
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus albogularis*	white-throated honeyeater		C		9
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus lunatus*	white-naped honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	scarlet honeyeater		C		17
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon citreogularis*	little friarbird		C		7
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon corniculatus*	noisy friarbird		C		48
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*	striped honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	rainbow bee-eater		C		9
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	magpie-lark		C		18
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Monarcha melanopsis*	black-faced monarch		C		2
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra rubecula*	leaden flycatcher		C		3
animals	birds	Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian pipit		C		1
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Oriolus sagittatus*	olive-backed oriole		C		8
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	Australasian figbird		C		4
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	grey shrike-thrush		C		24
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	golden whistler		C		9
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	rufous whistler		C		8
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus punctatus*	spotted pardalote		C		17
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	striated pardalote		C		5
animals	birds	Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian pelican		C		1
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Eopsaltria australis*	eastern yellow robin		C		5
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica rosea*	rose robin		C		4
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	little pied cormorant		C		12
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	great cormorant		C		1
animals	birds	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	tawny frogmouth		C		14
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian grebe		C		2
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	grey-crowned babbler		C		2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Alisterus scapularis*	Australian king-parrot		C		7
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Parvipsitta pusilla*	little lorikeet		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus adscitus*	pale-headed rosella		C		19
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus adscitus palliceps*	pale-headed rosella (southern form)		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		3
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	rainbow lorikeet		C		24
animals	birds	Psophodidae	*Psophodes olivaceus*	eastern whipbird		C		3
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian coot		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	dusky moorhen		C		2
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	grey fantail		C		12
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	willie wagtail		C		3
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	rufous fantail		C		5
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox boobook*	southern boobook		C		36
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		29
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea flavipes*	yellow-billed spoonbill		C		6

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea regia*	royal spoonbill		C		8
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian white ibis		C		7
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	straw-necked ibis		C		8
animals	birds	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	silvereye		C		7
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Neohesperilla xanthomera*	yellow grass-skipper				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Acrodipsas brisbanensis*	bronze ant-blue				2
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Candalides cyprotus pallescens*	copper pencilled-blue				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Ogyris oroetes oroetes*	silky azure				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Ogyris zosine zosine*	northern purple azure (southern subspecies)				1
animals	malacostracans	Parastacidae	*Cherax dispar*					1
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Canis familiaris (dingo)*	dingo				4
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Antechinus sp.*			C		3
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa*	brush-tailed phascogale		C		4
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Macropus giganteus*	eastern grey kangaroo		C		4
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus parryi*	whiptail wallaby		C		32
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus rufogriseus*	red-necked wallaby		C		13
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Petrogale penicillata*	brush-tailed rock-wallaby		V	V	2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Wallabia bicolor*	swamp wallaby		C		4/1
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Rattus fuscipes*	bush rat		C		1
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	*Isoodon macrourus*	northern brown bandicoot		C		4
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus australis australis*	yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies)		V	V	2
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus caninus*	short-eared possum		C		1
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	common brushtail possum		C		57
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		E	E	112
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	common ringtail possum		C		1
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	grey-headed flying-fox		C	V	2
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus scapulatus*	little red flying-fox		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Scotorepens orion*	south-eastern broad-nosed bat		C		1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Diporiphora australis*	tommy roundhead		C		3
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Intellagama lesueurii*	eastern water dragon		C		40
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Pogona barbata*	bearded dragon		C		1
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Morelia spilota*	carpet python		C		9
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Emydura macquarii macquarii*	Murray turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Wollumbinia latisternum*	saw-shelled turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*	green tree snake		C		10
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Tropidonophis mairii*	freshwater snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Amalosia jacovae*	clouded gecko		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cryptophis nigrescens*	eastern small-eyed snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Demansia sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*	red-bellied black snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Vermicella annulata*	bandy-bandy		C		1
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra dubia*	dubious dtella		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Anomalopus verreauxii*	three-clawed worm-skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Calyptotis scutirostrum*	scute-snouted calyptotis		C		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia vivax*	tussock rainbow-skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher*	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis delicata*	dark-flecked garden sunskink		C		4
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lygisaurus foliorum*	tree-base litter-skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus varius*	lace monitor		C		10
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hymenochaetaceae	*Phylloporia*					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Meripilaceae	*Antrodia*					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Dirinaria consimilis*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae	*Cladia muelleri*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae	*Thysanothecium scutellatum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Coccocarpiaceae	*Coccocarpia dissecta*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	*Diploschistes sticticus*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora*					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecideaceae	*Lecidea*					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Austroparmelina conlabrosa*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema praesorediosum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema saccatilobum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia exillima*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia neoquintaria*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria*					2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Heterodermia speciosa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Pseuderanthemum variabile*	pastel flower		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Platysace ericoides*	heath platysace		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia coronata*			V		1/1
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium australasicum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Coronidium oxylepis subsp. oxylepis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Cyanthillium cinereum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Lordhowea amygdalifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Olearia nernstii*	Ipswich daisy		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*	white dogwood		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Peripleura hispidula var. setosa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum spinulosum*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia gibbosa*	native lobelia		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia queenslandica*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia stricta*			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Colchicaceae	*Iphigenia indica*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus trinervis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis cylindrostachys*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis equisetina*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Gahnia aspera*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma laterale*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia aspera subsp. aspera*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia diffusa*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia linearis var. obtusifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia vestita*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	*Tetratheca thymifolia*			C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Acrotriche aggregata*	red cluster heath		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Brachyloma daphnoides subsp. daphnoides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Lissanthe strigosa subsp. subulata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Melichrus urceolatus*	honey gorse		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Monotoca scoparia*	prickly broom heath		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Styphelia sparsa*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia rotundifolia*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola ramosissima*	purple fan flower		C		8/8
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Haloragis heterophylla*	rough raspweed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Coleus australis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Coleus habrophyllus*			E	E	10/10
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Westringia eremicola*	slender westringia		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cassytha glabella forma glabella*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Laxmannia gracilis*	slender wire lily		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra laxa*	broad-leaved matrush		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Thysanotus tuberosus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia blakei subsp. blakei*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia concurrens*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia falcata*	sickle wattle		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia fimbriata*	Brisbane golden wattle		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia hispidula*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia julifera subsp. julifera*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia juncifolia*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia penninervis var. penninervis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia ulicifolia subsp. stenophylla*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia umbellulata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia villifera*	prickly daviesia		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Dillwynia retorta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Glycine clandestina var. clandestina*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Gompholobium virgatum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea planifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera baileyi*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Platylobium formosum*	flat pea		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Podolobium ilicifolium*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea euchila*	orange pultenaea		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea flexilis*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea microphylla*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea petiolaris*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea villosa*	hairy bush pea		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Swainsona brachycarpa*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia juncea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Zornia floribunda*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lindsaeaceae	*Lindsaea microphylla*	lacy wedge fern		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus splendens*	pink hibiscus		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Gaudium trinervium*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Gossia bidwillii*			C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Gossia hillii*			CR		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca styphelioides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Rhodamnia maideniana*	smooth scrub turpentine		CR	CE	1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Sannantha collina*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Notelaea ovata*	forest olive		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Notelaea punctata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum schillerianum*	red rope orchid		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Calochilus campestris*	copper beard orchid		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Corybas barbarae*	helmet orchid		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium kingianum subsp. kingianum*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dipodium variegatum*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dockrillia linguiformis*	tongue orchid		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Erythrorchis cassythoides*	climbing orchid		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Geodorum densiflorum*	pink nodding orchid		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus hirtellus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus occidentalis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus similis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Piperaceae	*Peperomia leptostachya*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida benthamii var. benthamii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida queenslandica var. queenslandica*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida vagans*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Capillipedium spicigerum*	spicytop		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cleistochloa subjuncea*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria parviflora*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Entolasia stricta*	wiry panic		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Entolasia whiteana*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis spartinoides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eremochloa bimaculata*	poverty grass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Oplismenus aemulus*	creeping shade grass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum effusum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum simile*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma tenuius*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sorghum nitidum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Stolonochloa pygmaea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Themeda triandra*	kangaroo grass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Drynaria rigidula*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Banksia integrifolia subsp. integrifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Banksia spinulosa var. collina*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Persoonia sericea*	silky geebung		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra longistaminea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Gynochthodes jasminoides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Hodgkinsonia ovatiflora*	golden ash		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Opercularia diphylla*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	*Choretrum candollei*	white sour bush		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea multijuga*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea triquetra*	large-leaved hop bush		C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Schizaeaceae	*Schizaea bifida*	forked comb fern		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila debilis*	winter apple		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium graminifolium*	grassy-leaved trigger-flower		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea linifolia subsp. linifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Violaceae	*Pigea monopetala*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Violaceae	*Viola hederacea*			C		2/2

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.

Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: Introduced
Queensland status: All
Records: Confirmed
Date: Since 1980
Latitude: -27.7136
Longitude: 152.9185
Distance: 5
Email: jackie@s5consulting.com.au
Date submitted: Friday 28 Feb 2025 10:43:20
Date extracted: Friday 28 Feb 2025 10:50:07

The number of records retrieved = 22

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Bufonidae	*Rhinella marina*	cane toad	Y			21
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas platyrhynchos*	northern mallard	Y			1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Spilopelia chinensis*	spotted dove	Y			1
animals	birds	Sturnidae	*Acridotheres tristis*	common myna	Y			2
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Canis familiaris*	dog	Y			4
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Vulpes vulpes*	red fox	Y			14
animals	mammals	Felidae	*Felis catus*	cat	Y			7
animals	mammals	Leporidae	*Lepus europaeus*	European brown hare	Y			6
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Mus musculus*	house mouse	Y			1
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Rattus rattus*	black rat	Y			8
animals	mammals	Suidae	*Sus scrofa*	pig	Y			1
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	house gecko	Y			3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ageratina adenophora*	crofton weed	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	annual ragweed	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Erigeron pusillus*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Praxelis clematidea*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Senecio madagascariensis*	fireweed	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Gentianaceae	*Centaurium tenuiflorum*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Hyacinthaceae	*Ledebouria petiolata*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Macrotyloma axillare var. axillare*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Lythraceae	*Rotala rotundifolia*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus fertilis*	giant Parramatta grass	Y			1/1

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 B
State Mapping

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Vegetation management report

For Lot: 97 Plan: RP857852
2/28/2025

Queensland Government

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

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

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 97 Plan: RP857852 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)
97	RP857852	Freehold	12,790

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: 97 Plan: RP857852 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: 97 Plan: RP857852, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1 Exempt clearing work

Exempt clearing work is an activity for which you do not need to notify the Department of 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: 97 Plan: RP857852

3.1 Vegetation categories

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

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category	Area (ha)
Category B	0.36
Category X	0.92

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
12.9-10.19	Least concern	B	0.36	Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa woodland on sedimentary rocks	Sparse
non-rem	None	X	0.92	None	None

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

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

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

3.3 Watercourses

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

3.4 Wetlands

There are no vegetation management wetlands present on this property.

3.5 Essential habitat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	Vegetation Community	Altitude	Soils	Position in Landscape
860	Phascolarctos cinereus	koala	E	Open forests and woodlands containing Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Lophostemon or Melaleuca trees having a trunk of a diameter of more than 10cm at 1.3m above the ground. Tree species used for food and habitat varies across the state and can include: Corymbia citriodora, Corymbia henryi, Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus acmenoides, Eucalyptus bancroftii, Eucalyptus biturbinata, Eucalyptus blakelyi, Eucalyptus brownii, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Eucalyptus carnea, Eucalyptus chloroclada, Eucalyptus coolabah, Eucalyptus crebra, Eucalyptus dealbata, Eucalyptus drepanophylla, Eucalyptus dunnii, Eucalyptus eugenioides, Eucalyptus exserta, Eucalyptus fibrosa, Eucalyptus grandis, Eucalyptus helidonica, Eucalyptus latisinensis, Eucalyptus longirostrata, Eucalyptus major, Eucalyptus melanophloia, Eucalyptus melliodora, Eucalyptus microcarpa, Eucalyptus microcorys, Eucalyptus microtheca, Eucalyptus moluccana, Eucalyptus montivaga, Eucalyptus orgadophila, Eucalyptus papuana, Eucalyptus pilularis, Eucalyptus platyphylla, Eucalyptus populnea, Eucalyptus portuensis, Eucalyptus propinqua, Eucalyptus racemosa, Eucalyptus resinifera, Eucalyptus robusta, Eucalyptus saligna, Eucalyptus seeana, Eucalyptus siderophloia, Eucalyptus sideroxylon, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Eucalyptus thozetiana, Eucalyptus tindaliae, Eucalyptus umbra, Lophostemon confertus, Melaleuca leucadendra, Melaleuca quinquenervia.	Sea level to 1000m.		Riparian areas, plains and hill/escarpment slopes.
1107	Ninox strenua	powerful owl	V	Wet and dry tall open eucalypt forest (Eucalyptus pilularis, E. acmenoides, E. tereticornis, E. camaldulensis, E. crebra, E. melliodora, Corymbia citriodora & C. intermedia), including mountain forest gullies/gorges; forests aged 60+ years (large & old) on fertile soils with suitable hollows; roosting in dense foliage of closed forest (occasionally caves) and foraging in open forest and woodland including areas adjacent to urban/rural development. Nest in large hollows (45-75cm diameter, 50-180cm deep) 6-45m above ground, in large (>100cm dbh) old eucalypts on the side or at the head of heavily wooded gully.	Sea level to 1000m.		Gully.

Label	Regional Ecosystem (mandatory unless otherwise specified)
860	4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.8, 4.3.10, 4.3.11, 4.5.3, 4.5.5, 4.5.6, 4.5.8, 4.5.9, 4.7.1, 4.7.7, 4.7.8, 4.9.6, 4.9.10, 4.9.12, 4.9.17, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.4, 6.3.5, 6.3.7, 6.3.8, 6.3.9, 6.3.11, 6.3.12, 6.3.17, 6.3.18, 6.3.22, 6.3.24, 6.3.25, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.5.3, 6.5.5, 6.5.6, 6.5.7, 6.5.8, 6.5.9, 6.5.10, 6.5.11, 6.5.13, 6.5.14, 6.5.15, 6.5.16, 6.5.17, 6.5.18, 6.5.19, 6.6.2, 6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.5, 6.7.6, 6.7.7, 6.7.9, 6.7.11, 6.7.12, 6.7.13, 6.7.14, 6.7.17, 6.9.3, 7.2.3, 7.2.4, 7.2.7, 7.2.11, 7.3.7, 7.3.8, 7.3.9, 7.3.12, 7.3.13, 7.3.14, 7.3.16, 7.3.19, 7.3.20, 7.3.21, 7.3.25, 7.3.26, 7.3.39, 7.3.40, 7.3.42, 7.3.43, 7.3.44, 7.3.45, 7.3.47, 7.3.48, 7.3.50, 7.5.1, 7.5.2, 7.5.3, 7.5.4, 7.8.7, 7.8.8, 7.8.10, 7.8.15, 7.8.16, 7.8.17, 7.8.18, 7.8.19, 7.11.5, 7.11.6, 7.11.13, 7.11.14, 7.11.16, 7.11.18, 7.11.19, 7.11.20, 7.11.21, 7.11.31, 7.11.32, 7.11.33, 7.11.34, 7.11.35, 7.11.37, 7.11.41, 7.11.42, 7.11.43, 7.11.44, 7.11.45, 7.11.46, 7.11.47, 7.11.48, 7.11.49, 7.11.50, 7.11.51, 7.12.4, 7.12.5, 7.12.17, 7.12.21, 7.12.22, 7.12.23, 7.12.24, 7.12.25, 7.12.26, 7.12.27, 7.12.28, 7.12.29, 7.12.30, 7.12.33, 7.12.34, 7.12.35, 7.12.51, 7.12.52, 7.12.53, 7.12.54, 7.12.55, 7.12.56, 7.12.57, 7.12.58, 7.12.59, 7.12.60, 7.12.61, 7.12.62, 7.12.63, 7.12.65, 7.12.66, 7.12.69, 8.1.5, 8.2.3, 8.2.6, 8.2.7, 8.2.8, 8.2.11, 8.2.12, 8.2.13, 8.2.14, 8.3.1, 8.3.2, 8.3.3, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.8, 8.3.10, 8.3.11, 8.3.13, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.5.5, 8.5.6, 8.5.7, 8.9.1, 8.10.1, 8.11.1, 8.11.3, 8.11.4, 8.11.5, 8.11.6, 8.11.8, 8.11.10, 8.11.12, 8.12.4, 8.12.5, 8.12.6, 8.12.7, 8.12.8, 8.12.9, 8.12.12, 8.12.14, 8.12.20, 8.12.22, 8.12.23, 8.12.25, 8.12.26, 8.12.27, 8.12.29, 8.12.31, 8.12.32, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.5, 9.3.6, 9.3.7, 9.3.8, 9.3.10, 9.3.11, 9.3.13, 9.3.14, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.3.17, 9.3.19, 9.3.20, 9.3.21, 9.3.22, 9.3.27, 9.4.1, 9.4.2, 9.5.1, 9.5.3, 9.5.4, 9.5.5, 9.5.6, 9.5.7, 9.5.8, 9.5.9, 9.5.10, 9.5.11, 9.5.12, 9.5.15, 9.5.16, 9.5.17, 9.7.1, 9.7.2, 9.7.3, 9.7.4, 9.7.5, 9.7.6, 9.8.1, 9.8.2, 9.8.3, 9.8.4, 9.8.5, 9.8.9, 9.8.10, 9.8.11, 9.8.13, 9.10.1, 9.10.3, 9.10.4, 9.10.5, 9.10.7, 9.10.8, 9.11.1, 9.11.2, 9.11.3, 9.11.4, 9.11.5, 9.11.7, 9.11.10, 9.11.12, 9.11.13, 9.11.14, 9.11.15, 9.11.16, 9.11.17, 9.11.18, 9.11.19, 9.11.21, 9.11.22, 9.11.23, 9.11.24, 9.11.25, 9.11.26, 9.11.28, 9.11.29, 9.11.30, 9.11.31, 9.11.32, 9.12.1, 9.12.2, 9.12.3, 9.12.4, 9.12.5, 9.12.6, 9.12.7, 9.12.10, 9.12.11, 9.12.12, 9.12.13, 9.12.14, 9.12.15, 9.12.16, 9.12.17, 9.12.18, 9.12.19, 9.12.20, 9.12.21, 9.12.22, 9.12.23, 9.12.24, 9.12.25, 9.12.26, 9.12.27, 9.12.28, 9.12.29, 9.12.30, 9.12.31, 9.12.32, 9.12.33, 9.12.35, 9.12.36, 9.12.37, 9.12.38, 9.12.39, 9.12.44, 10.3.2, 10.3.3, 10.3.4, 10.3.5, 10.3.6, 10.3.8, 10.3.9, 10.3.10, 10.3.11, 10.3.12, 10.3.13, 10.3.14, 10.3.15, 10.3.16, 10.3.17, 10.3.20, 10.3.22, 10.3.27, 10.3.28, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.5, 10.4.8, 10.4.9, 10.5.1, 10.5.2, 10.5.4, 10.5.5, 10.5.7, 10.5.8, 10.5.9, 10.5.10, 10.5.11, 10.5.12, 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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: 97 Plan: RP857852.

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

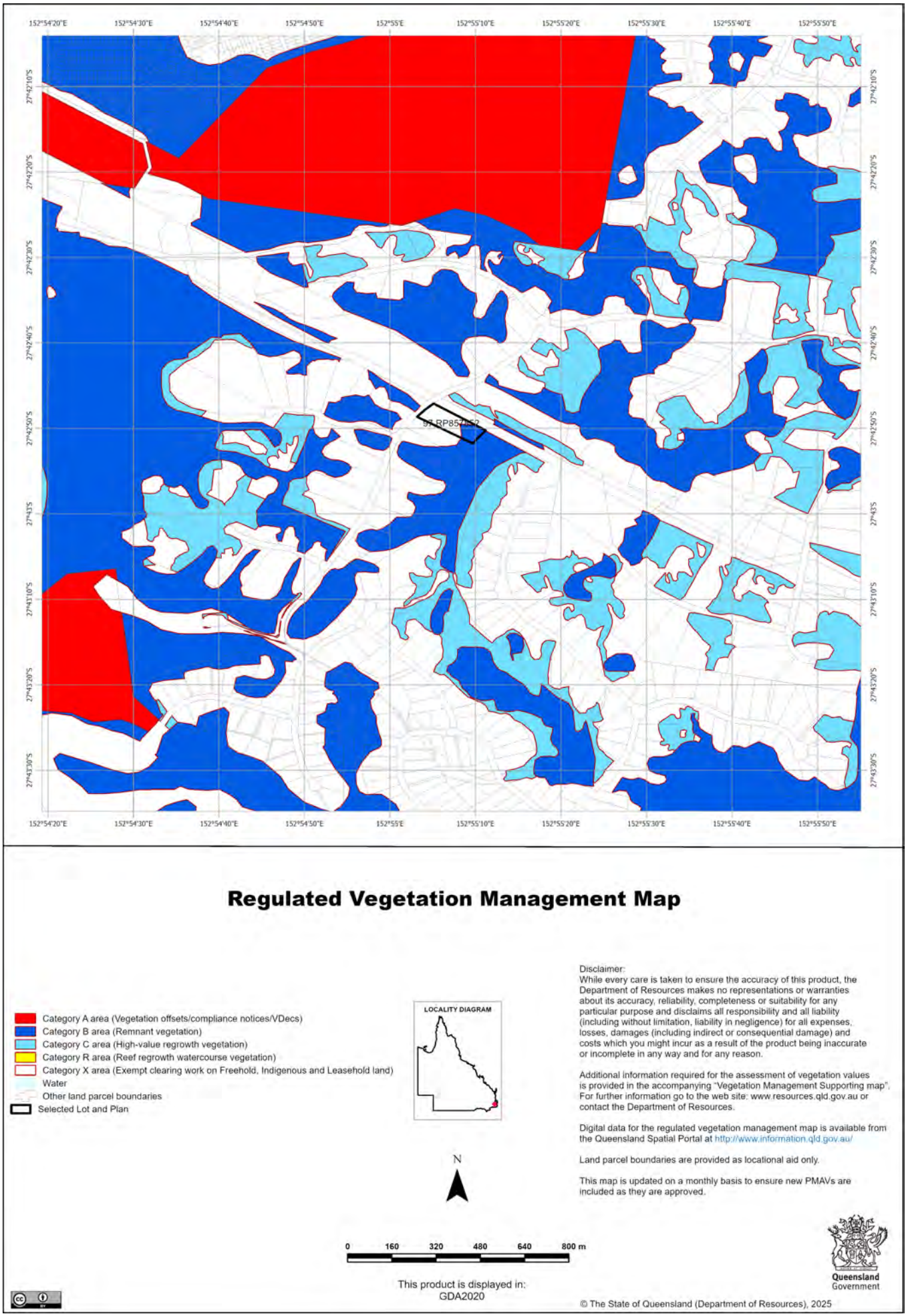
Regulated vegetation management map
The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories needed to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new property maps of assessable vegetation (PMAV).

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

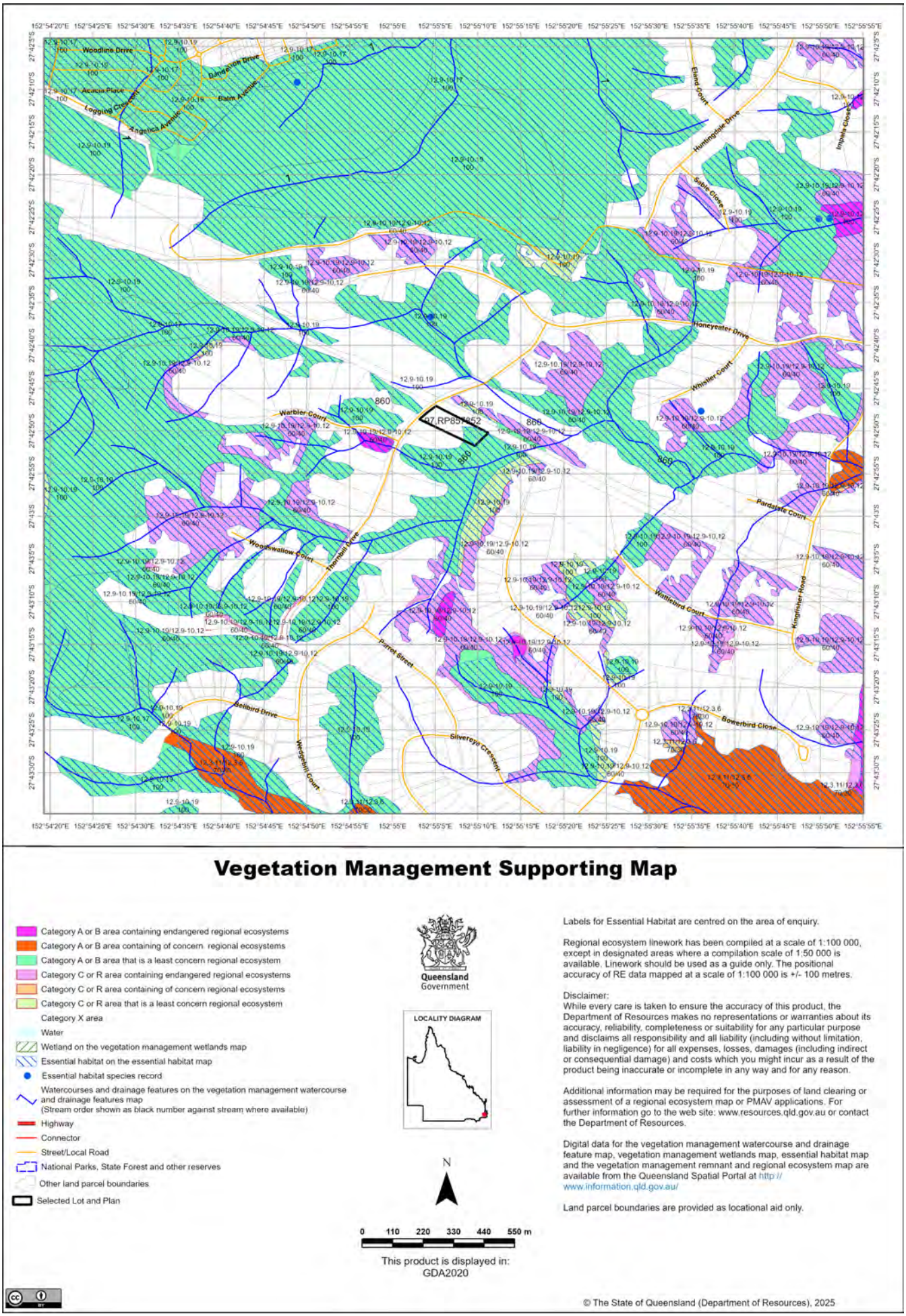
Coastal/non-coastal map
The coastal/non-coastal map confirms whether the lot, or which parts of the lot, are considered coastal or non-coastal for the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

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.

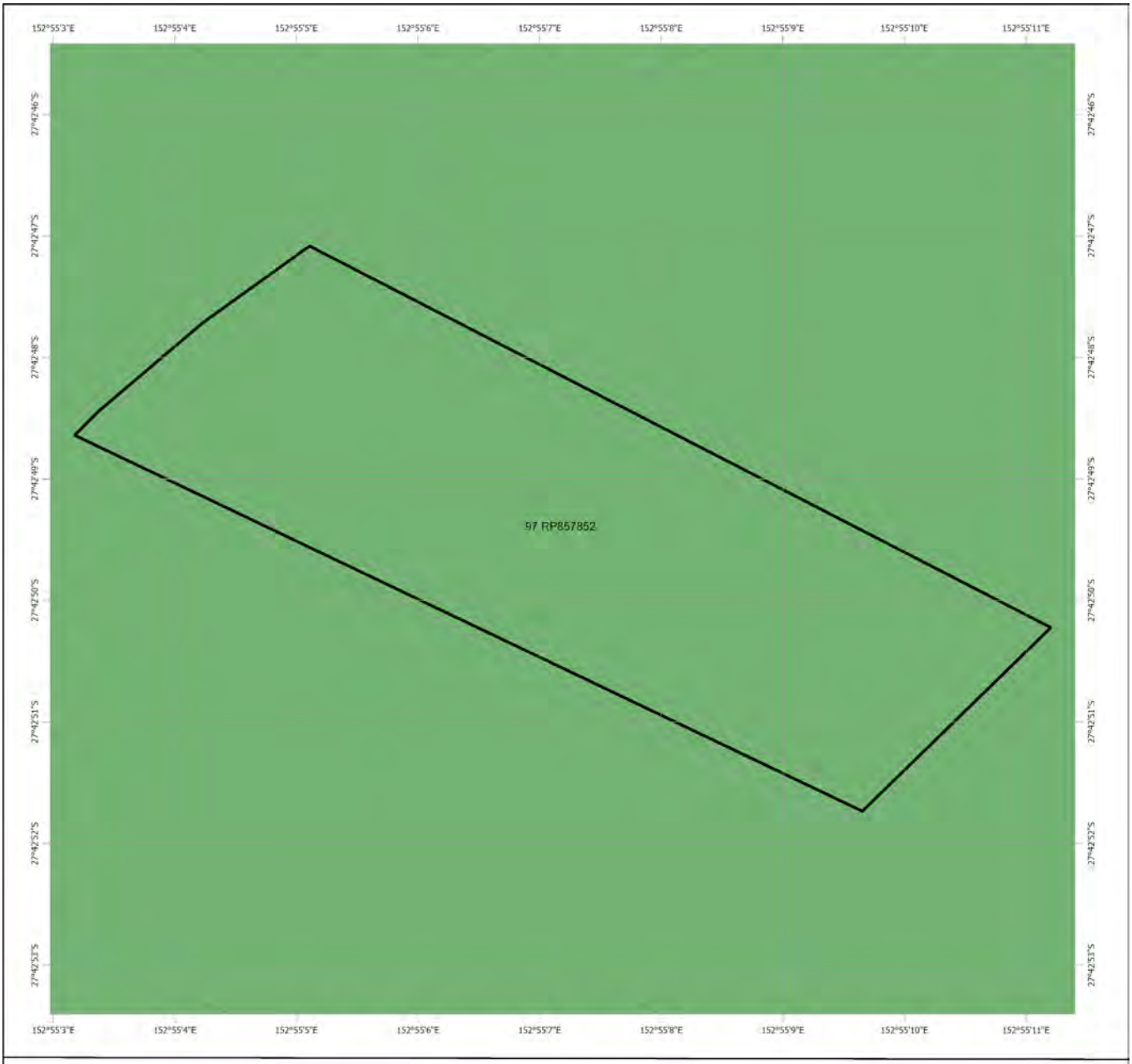
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



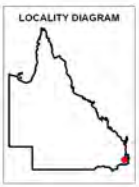
4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



Coastal/Non Coastal Map

Coastal
Non Coastal
Other land parcel boundaries
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



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.

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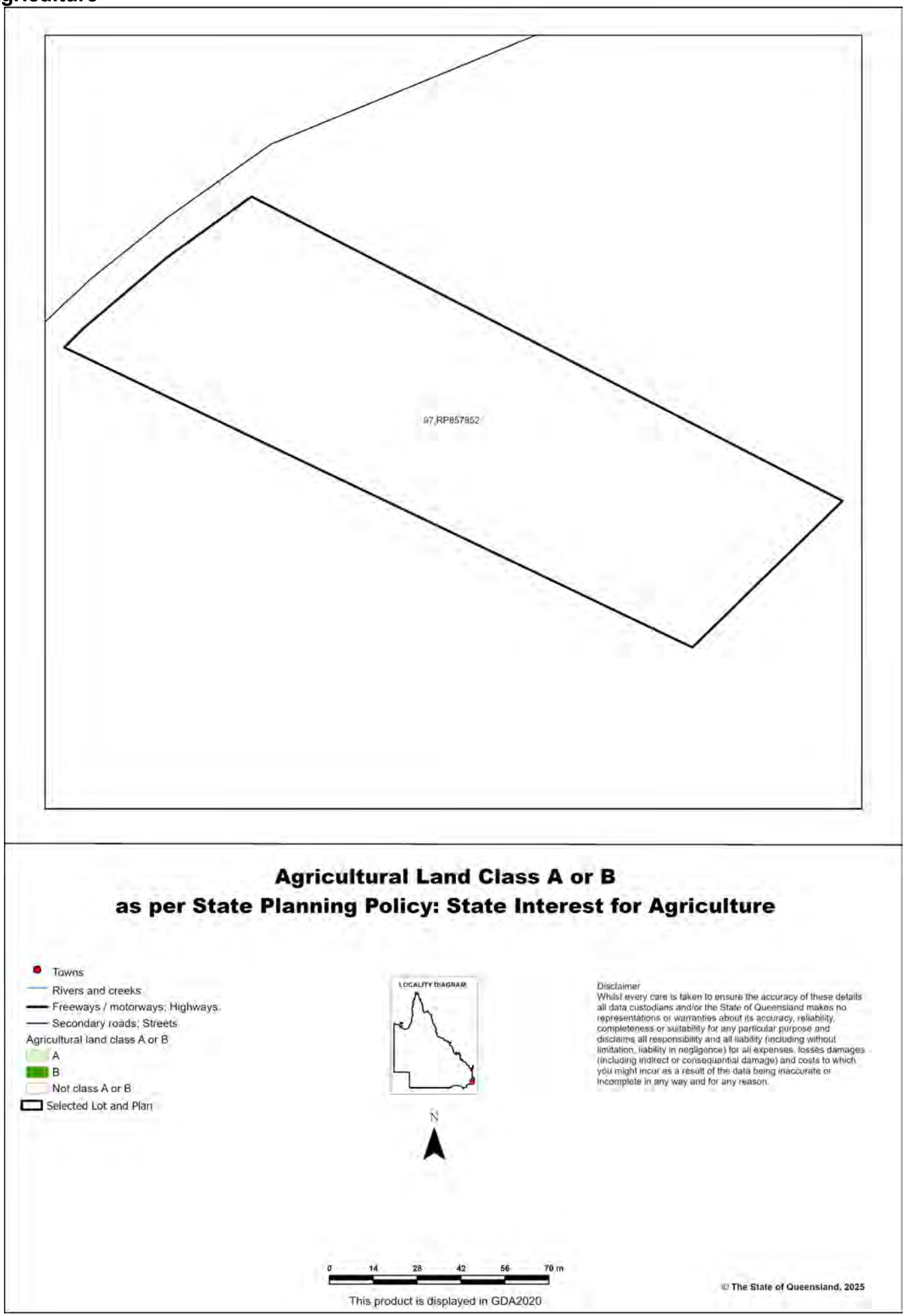
4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture



5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of 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

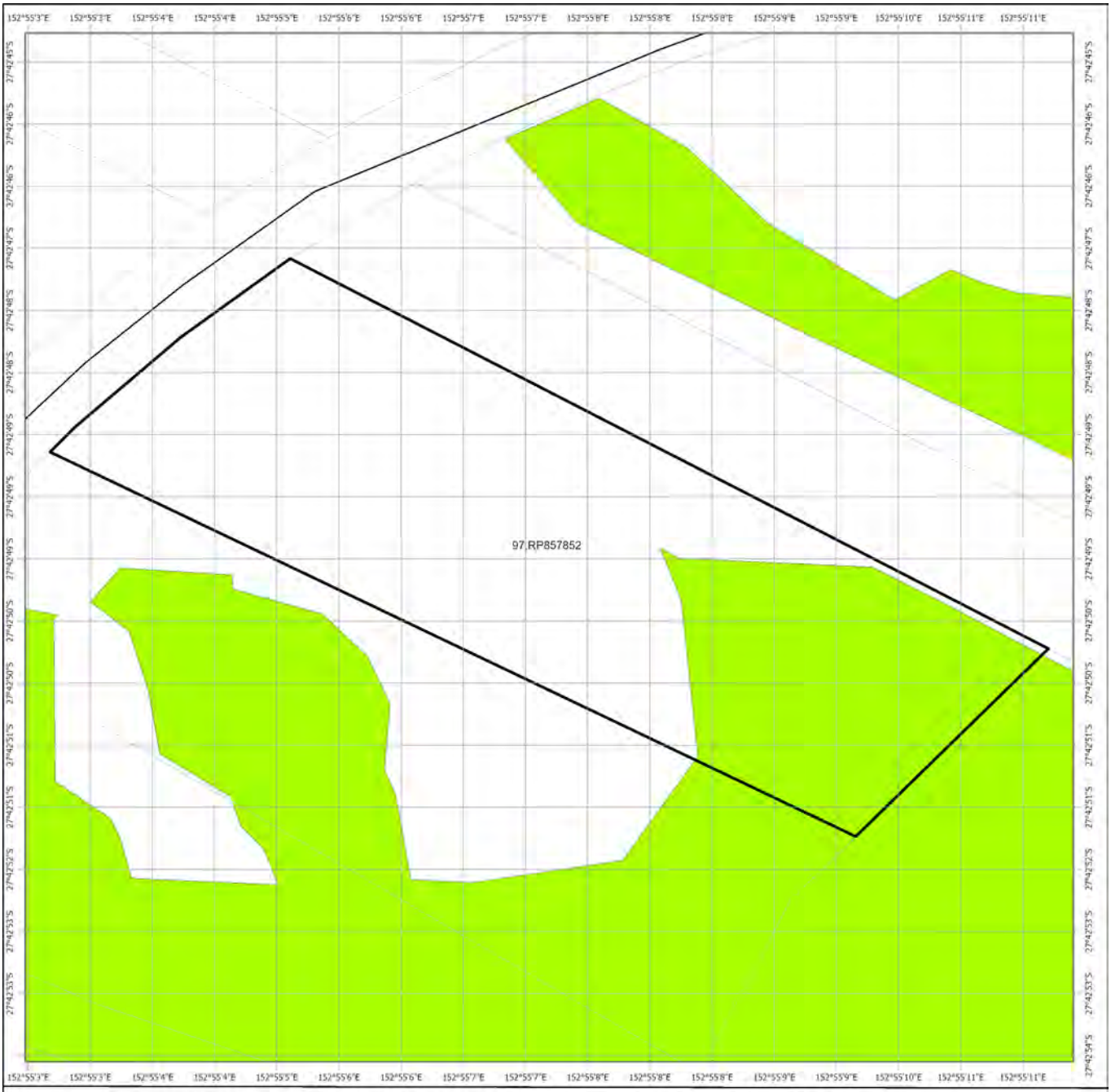
This map included may also be requested individually at: https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger/.

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

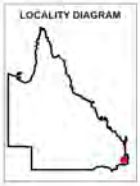
Please note that flora survey trigger maps do not identify species associated with 'high risk areas'. While some species information may be publicly available, for example via the Queensland Spatial Catalogue, the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation does not provide species information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



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

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

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

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

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

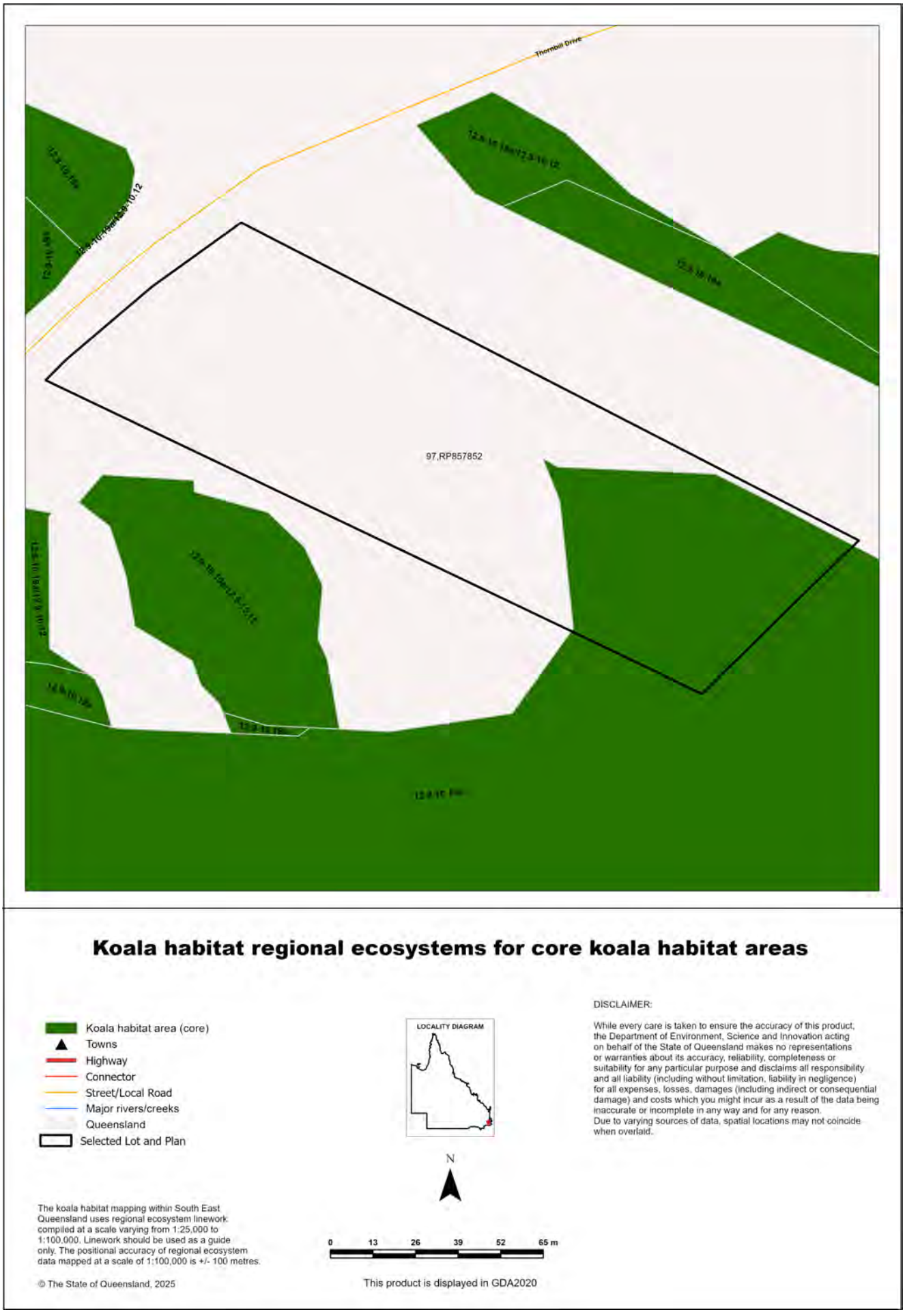
7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 97 Plan: RP857852

7.1 Koala districts

Koala District A

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

7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	*Water Act 2000*	Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.rdmw.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	*Soil Conservation Act 1986*	Queensland Department of Resources	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.resources.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	*Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	Queensland Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communites and the Arts	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	*Environmental Protection Act 1994* *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.desi.qld.gov.au
Protected plants and protected areas	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* *Planning Act 2016*	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@des.qld.gov.au www.desi.qld.gov.au
Koala mapping and regulations	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@des.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	*Fisheries Act 1994* *Forestry Act 1959*	Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	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 Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 803 772 www.dcceew.gov.au
Development and planning processes	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Queensland Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.planning.qld.gov.au
Coordinated projects	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	*Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au
Requirements on State controlled road	*Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	*Local Government Act 2009* *Planning Act 2016*	Your relevant local government office	

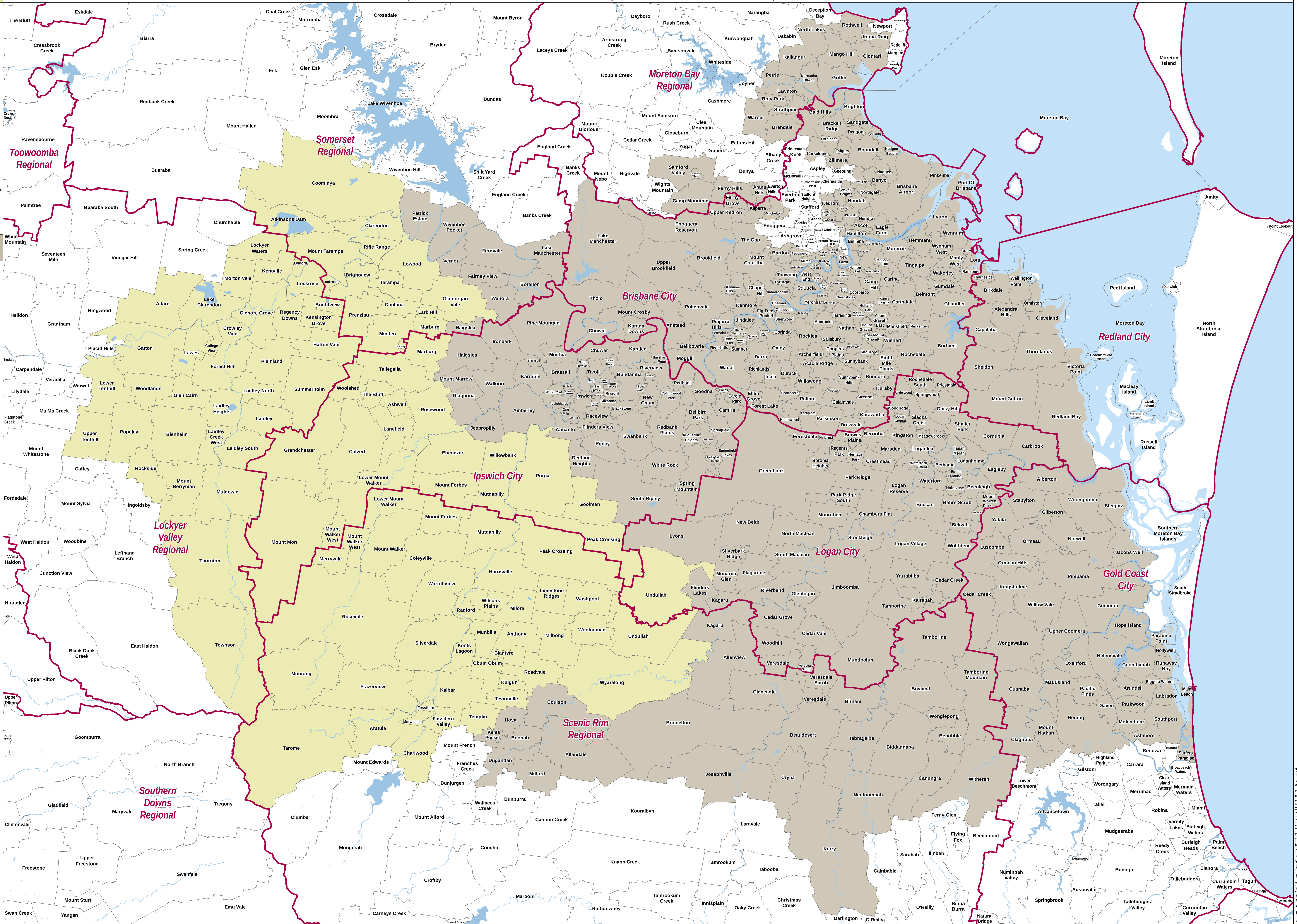
National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program: Fire ant biosecurity zones

Fire ant biosecurity zone 1

Adare
Anthony
Aratula
Ashwell
Atkinsons Dam
Blantyre
Blenheim
Brightview
Calvert
Charlwood
Clarendon
Coleyville
College View
Coolana
Coominya
Crowley Vale
Ebenezer
Fassifern
Fassifern Valley
Forest Hill
Frazerview
Gatton
Glamorgan Vale
Glen Cairn
Glenore Grove
Goolman
Grandchester
Harrisville
Hatton Vale
Kalbar
Kensington Grove
Kents Lagoon
Kentville
Kulgun
Laidley
Laidley Creek West
Laidley Heights
Laidley North
Laidley South
Lake Clarendon
Lanefield
Lark Hill
Lawes
Limestone Ridges
Lockrose
Lockyer Waters
Lower Mount Walker
Lower Tenthill
Lowood
Lynford
Marburg
Merryvale
Milbong
Milora
Minden
Moorang
Morton Vale
Morwincha
Mount Berryman
Mount Forbes
Mount Mort
Mount Tarampa
Mount Walker
Mount Walker West
Mulgowie
Munbilla
Mutdapilly
Obum Obum
Peak Crossing
Plainland
Prenzlau
Purga
Radford
Regency Downs
Rifle Range
Roadvale
Rockside
Ropeley
Rosevale
Rosewood
Silverdale
Summerholm
Tallegalla
Tarampa
Tarome
Templin
Teviotville
The Bluff
Thornton
Townson
Undullah
Upper Tenthill
Warrill View
Washpool
Willowbank
Wilsons Plains
Woodlands
Woolooman
Woolshed
Wyaralong

Fire ant biosecurity zone 2

Acacia Ridge
Alberton
Albion
Alexandra Hills
Algester
Allandale
Allenview
Amberley
Annerley
Anstead
Arana Hills
Archerfield
Arundel
Ascot
Ashmore
Auchenflower
Augustine Heights
Bahrs Scrub
Bald Hills
Balmoral
Bannockburn
Banyo
Bardon
Barellan Point
Basin Pocket
Beaudesert
Beenleigh
Belivah
Bellbird Park
Bellbowrie
Belmont
Benobble
Berrinba
Bethania
Biddaddaba
Biggera Waters
Birkdale
Birnam
Blacksoil
Blackstone
Boonah
Boondall
Booval
Borallon
Boronia Heights
Boyland
Bracken Ridge
Brassall
Bray Park
Brendale
Brighton
Brisbane Airport
Brisbane City
Bromelton
Brookfield
Brookwater
Browns Plains
Buccan
Bulimba
Bundamba
Burbank
Calamvale
Camira
Camp Hill
Camp Mountain
Cannon Hill
Canungra
Capalaba
Carbrook
Carina
Carina Heights
Carindale
Carole Park
Carseldine
Cedar Creek
Cedar Grove
Cedar Vale
Chambers Flat
Chandler
Chapel Hill
Chelmer
Churchill
Chuwar
Clagiraba
Clayfield
Cleveland
Clontarf
Coalfalls
Collingwood Park
Coombabah
Coomera
Coopers Plains
Coorparoo
Corinda
Cornubia
Coulson
Crestmead
Cryna
Daisy Hill
Darra
Deagon
Deebing Heights
Dinmore
Doolandella
Drewvale
Dugandan
Durack
Dutton Park
Eagle Farm
Eagleby
East Brisbane
East Ipswich
Eastern Heights
Ebbw Vale
Edens Landing
Eight Mile Plains
Ellen Grove
Enoggera Reservoir
Fairfield
Fairney View
Fernvale
Ferny Grove
Ferny Hills
Fig Tree Pocket
Fitzgibbon
Flagstone
Flinders Lakes
Flinders View
Forest Lake
Forestdale
Fortitude Valley
Gailes
Gaven
Gaythorne
Gilberton
Gleneagle
Glenlogan
Goodna
Gordon Park
Graceville
Greenbank
Greenslopes
Griffin
Guanaba
Gumdale
Haigslea
Hamilton
Hawthorne
Heathwood
Helensvale
Hemmant
Hendra
Heritage Park
Highgate Hill
Hillcrest
Holland Park
Holland Park West
Hollywell
Holmview
Hope Island
Hoya
Inala
Indooroopilly
Ipswich
Ironbark
Jacobs Well
Jamboree Heights
Jeebropilly
Jimboomba
Jindalee
Josephville
Kagaru
Kairabah
Kalinga
Kallangur
Kangaroo Point
Karalee
Karana Downs
Karawatha
Karrabin
Kedron
Kenmore
Kenmore Hills
Kents Pocket
Keperra
Kerry
Kholo
Kingsholme
Kingston
Kippa-Ring
Kuraby
Labrador
Lake Manchester
Larapinta
Lawnton
Leichhardt
Logan Central
Logan Reserve
Logan Village
Loganholme
Loganlea
Lota
Luscombe
Lutwyche
Lyons
Lytton
MacGregor
Mackenzie
Main Beach
Mango Hill
Manly
Manly West
Mansfield
Marsden
Maudsland
Meadowbrook
Middle Park
Milford
Milton
Mitchelton
Moggill
Molendinar
Monarch Glen
Moores Pocket
Moorooka
Morningside
Mount Coot-tha
Mount Cotton
Mount Crosby
Mount Gravatt
Mount Gravatt East
Mount Marrow
Mount Nathan
Mount Ommaney
Mount Warren Park
Muirlea
Mundoolun
Munruben
Murarrie
Murrumba Downs
Nathan
Nerang
New Beith
New Chum
New Farm
Newtown
Nindooinbah
Norman Park
North Booval
North Ipswich
North Lakes
North Maclean
North Tivoli
Northgate
Norwell
Nudgee
Nudgee Beach
Nundah
One Mile
Ormeau
Ormeau Hills
Ormiston
Oxenford
Oxley
Pacific Pines
Paddington
Pallara
Paradise Point
Park Ridge
Park Ridge South
Parkinson
Parkwood
Patrick Estate
Petrie
Petrie Terrace
Pimpama
Pine Mountain
Pinjarra Hills
Pinkenba
Port Of Brisbane
Priestdale
Pullenvale
Raceview
Ransome
Redbank
Redbank Plains
Redland Bay
Regents Park
Richlands
Ripley
Riverbend
Riverhills
Riverview
Robertson
Rochedale
Rochedale South
Rocklea
Rothwell
Runaway Bay
Runcorn
Sadliers Crossing
Salisbury
Samford Valley
Samford Village
Sandgate
Seven Hills
Seventeen Mile Rocks
Shailer Park
Sheldon
Sherwood
Shorncliffe
Silkstone
Silverbark Ridge
Sinnamon Park
Slacks Creek
South Brisbane
South Maclean
South Ripley
Southport
Spring Hill
Spring Mountain
Springfield
Springfield Central
Springfield Lakes
Springwood
St Lucia
Stapylton
Steiglitz
Stockleigh
Stones Corner
Strathpine
Stretton
Sumner
Sunnybank
Sunnybank Hills
Surfers Paradise
Swanbank
Tabragalba
Taigum
Tamborine
Tamborine Mountain
Tanah Merah
Taringa
Tarragindi
Tennyson
Thagoona
The Gap
Thorneside
Thornlands
Tingalpa
Tivoli
Toowong
Underwood
Upper Brookfield
Upper Coomera
Upper Kedron
Upper Mount Gravatt
Veresdale
Veresdale Scrub
Vernor
Victoria Point
Virginia
Wacol
Wakerley
Walloon
Wanora
Warner
Waterford
Waterford West
Wavell Heights
Wellington Point
West End
West Ipswich
Westlake
White Rock
Willawong
Willow Vale
Windaroo
Wishart
Witheren
Wivenhoe Pocket
Wolffdene
Wongawallan
Wonglepong
Woodend
Woodhill
Woodridge
Woolloongabba
Wooloowin
Woongoolba
Wulkuraka
Wynnum
Wynnum West
Yamanto
Yarrabilba
Yatala
Yeerongpilly
Yeronga
Zillmere



Fire ant biosecurity zone map
as at 1 September 2022, 12.00 am

Fire ant biosecurity zone 1
Fire ant biosecurity zone 2
Local Government Areas
Suburbs

Contact the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for more information or request a biosecurity instrument permit at www.fireants.org.au or call 13 25 23

Queensland Government

APPENDIX C

Response to the Relevant Codes from the LCC Planning Scheme 2015

Logan Planning Scheme- Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code Response (2015)			
PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES	ACCEPTABLE OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT	COUNCIL USE ONLY
Biodiversity corridors			
PO1 Development in a Biodiversity corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 is designed and located to: • provide for habitat links; • facilitate safe wildlife movement; • facilitate wildlife refuge; • enhance habitat values; • 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.	NA - Although the subject site does contain vegetation that is linked to neighboring lots, the site is not mapped as a Biodiversity corridor under the Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02.	
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 to: - protect the current extent of native vegetation; or - achieve a net gain of native vegetation;	AO2.1 Development is located to avoid the need to clear any native vegetation in the Primary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.01, unless: -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	The proposed development area is situated outside of Primary vegetation management area (associated with vegetation further within the southeastern extent of site).	

Logan Planning Scheme- Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code Response (2015)			
PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES	ACCEPTABLE OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT	COUNCIL USE ONLY
- to rehabilitate degraded areas with native vegetation. Note - The Primary vegetation management area includes the locally significant vegetation identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03 Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report [for section (a)(i)] and an environmental offset report [for section (a)(ii)] prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	-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.	NA - The proposed development area is situated outside of Primary vegetation management area (associated with vegetation further within the southeastern extent of site).	
Secondary vegetation management area			

Logan Planning Scheme- Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code Response (2015)			
PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES	ACCEPTABLE OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT	COUNCIL USE ONLY
PO3 Development in the Secondary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.01 is designed and located to either: -protect the current extent of native trees and native habitat trees; or -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.	AO3 Development is located to avoid the need to clear any native trees and native habitat trees in the Secondary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.01, unless: - if clearing less than 10 native trees, compensatory planting is provided of: - two trees of the same species for every native tree cleared in a secondary vegetation management area; - four trees of the same species for every native habitat tree cleared in a secondary vegetation management area; - 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	The subject site is mapped across the northwestern extent to contain a Secondary vegetation management area identified on the Biodiversity Areas overlay map OM-02.01 and OM-02.00. It should be noted the subject site is also mapped as both Matters of local and state environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.04. Due to this mapping, an offset must be provided in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management (LCC) and the Queensland Environmental Offset Policy and the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*. A restoration offset report will be required to ensure that the native	

Logan Planning Scheme- Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code Response (2015)			
PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES	ACCEPTABLE OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT	COUNCIL USE ONLY
	- 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. 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.	vegetation lost is restored and strengthens ecological values within the site. Development within the subject site has tried to avoid the removal of native vegetation, with only 17 native canopy species proposed for removal solely within the local mapping. No native habitat trees were located on site (refer to S524231_VRP_001-003(A)). Rehabilitation within the site will consist of weed removal and planting of canopy, shrub and groundcover species where gaps are present which will strengthen ecological values within the site. Compensatory planting on site is recommended at a 2:1 ratio, in accordance with Table 8.2.2.3.1 (AO3) of the Logan Planning Scheme (2015).	
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	AO4 Development: - is located to avoid the need to clear any native vegetation in a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02;	NA - The subject site is not mapped as a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity Areas overlay map OM-02.02.	

Logan Planning Scheme- Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code Response (2015)			
PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES	ACCEPTABLE OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT	COUNCIL USE ONLY
report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	- 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: - encroachment; - 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.	NA - The subject site is not mapped as a Locally significant vegetation area on the Biodiversity Areas overlay map OM-02.03.	
Wildlife movement			
PO6 Development in a Biodiversity corridor or koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas	AO6	NA - The subject site is not within a biodiversity corridor or koala corridor area within the Biodiversity Areas overlay map OM-02.02.	

Logan Planning Scheme- Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code Response (2015)			
PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES	ACCEPTABLE OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT	COUNCIL USE ONLY
overlay map OM-02.02 provides for the safe movement of native fauna by: -generating minimal additional night time traffic; -minimising the risk of injury or death to wildlife by vehicular traffic; -incorporating practices or measures to minimise disruption, injury or death during construction; -providing that a road or accessway has a low design speed; -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.	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: the Queensland Government Fauna Sensitive Road Design Manual Volume 2: Preferred Practices; 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	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	NA - The subject site is not within a Locally significant Melaleuca irbyana buffer area identified on Biodiversity Areas overlay map OM-02.03.	

Logan Planning Scheme- Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code Response (2015)			
PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES	ACCEPTABLE OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT	COUNCIL USE ONLY
irbyana area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03 from: -edge effects; -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.	Melaleuca irbyana area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03.		
Landscape Values			
PO8 Development is designed and located to protect and enhance the landscape values of: -a ridgeline; -native vegetation.	AO8 No acceptable outcome provided.	Although the proposed development encroaches into vegetation within the site, development has been designed and located to protect and enhance native vegetation. This has been done by adding to the current developed areas and historically disturbed non-remnant areas. Minimal vegetation is proposed for removal. Refer to S5 Environmental's VRP (S524231_VRP_001-003(A)) for trees to be removed. The vegetation proposed for removal will not be expected to increase edge effects or affect the vegetation that is along the south-eastern boundary that links with a locally mapped Biodiversity Corridor offsite.	
Lighting			

Logan Planning Scheme- Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code Response (2015)			
PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES	ACCEPTABLE OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT	COUNCIL USE ONLY
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: -complies with the dark surrounds lighting levels in AS4282-1997 - Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting; -is directed away from areas identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.00.	NA - the subject site is not within a mapped biodiversity corridor or koala corridor under the Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02.	

APPENDIX D
Flora Species List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Acacia dispirrima	Hickory wattle
Acacia fimbriata	Brisbane wattle
Alphitonia excelsa	Red ash
*Agave spp.**	Agave
*Ageratum houstonianum**	Blue Billy goat weed
Araucaria cunninghamii	Hoop pine
Aristada spp.	-
*Callisia repens**	Creeping inch plant
*Chloris gayana**	Rhodes grass
Chloris truncata	Wind-mill grass
Corymbia henryi	Large-leaved spotted gum
Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood
*Crassula ovata**	Jade
Cymbopogon refractus	Barbed wire grass
Cynodon spp.	-
Cyperus exaltatus	Tall flat sedge
*Delonix regia**	Poinciana
*Dracaena trifasciata**	Mothers-in-law tongue
Entolasia stricta	Wiry panic
Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa	Broad-leaved red ironbark
Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern grey ironbark
Fimbrystlis dichotoma	Common fringe rush
Imperata cylindrica	Blady grass
*Jacaranda mimosifolia**	Jacaranda
*Lantana camara**	Lantana
Lomandra longifolia	Lomandra
Lomandra multiflora	Lomandra
*Manihot esculenta**	Cassava
*Megathyrsus maximus var. maximus**	Guinea grass
Panicum effusum	Hairy panic
Parsonsia straminea	Monkey rope
*Paspalum notatum**	Bahia grass
*Passiflora suberosa**	Corky passion

Scientific Name	Common Name
Plumeria spp.	Frangipani
Pultenaea euchila	orange pultenaea
*Solanum seaforthianum**	Brazilian nightshade
*Sporobolous spp.**	Rat's tail grass
*Tecoma stans**	Yellow bells
*Urochloa decumbens**	Signal grass
Xanthorrhoea latifolia subsp. latifolia	Flax-leaved grass tree

* denotes an exotic species or species endemic to QLD but outside its native range and/or is likely planted

APPENDIX E
Fauna Species List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Chenonetta jubata	Australian wood duck
Cracticus torquatus	Grey butcher bird
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing kookaburra
Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian magpie
Intellagama lesueurii	Australian water dragon
Macropus giganteus	Eastern grey kangaroo
Manoria melanocephala	Noisy miner
Trichoglossus moluccanus	Rainbow lorikeet

* denotes an exotic species

APPENDIX F
Schedule 11, Part 2, Section 4 of the Planning Regulation Response

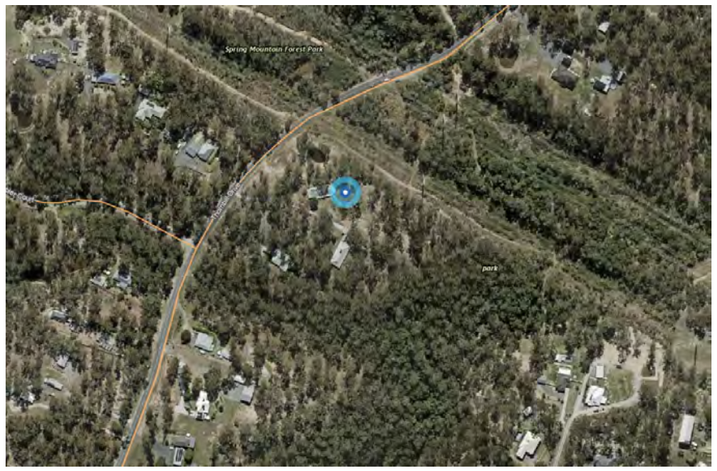
Response to Schedule 11, Part 2, Section 4	
Assessment Benchmarks	Response
1(a) the development provides, on the premises, the safe koala movement measures necessary to maximise the safe movement of koalas –	
(i) within a koala habitat area on the premises; and (ii) between a koala habitat area on premises (the first area) and a koala habitat area or ecological corridor within 200m of the first area;	The development footprint does not significantly fragment koala habitat areas within the site, or in the broader landscape. The proposed development is situated within the western portion of the site, within an area that has been historically modified currently containing a gravel driveway to access the existing dwelling. This area contained scattered mature koala habitat trees with a cleared understory maintained as mowed grass. Safe koala movement will be possible along the western and northern boundary as koala habitat trees are proposed for retention along these boundaries which link to mapped core koala habitat located within the eastern portion of the site, proposed to be retained. Therefore, the current connectivity will be maintained between koala habitat areas to the west, east, and south of the subject site. Additionally, mapped KHA within the southern portion of the subject site, outside the assessment area, is to be retained and is recommended to be rehabilitated.
1(b) either –	
(i) each building, structure or works associated with the development is at least 50m from a koala habitat area; or (ii) the development complies with each of the criteria stated in assessment benchmark 2 (a) – (e).	The carpark and driveway work associated with the proposed development is located at a distance greater than 50m from koala habitat areas mapped as occurring on site. However, these works are within 50m from koala habitat areas mapped offsite. Therefore, the development has addressed benchmark 2(a) – (e).
2 (a) to (e) -	
(a) any change to the condition of soil as a result of the development does not adversely affect a koala habitat area;	(a) The proposed development does not propose to change the condition of the soil in an adverse way that impacts koala habitat area. Appropriate sediment and erosion controls are recommended to be in place prior to and during construction works (refer to S524231_DEA_v1.0);

Response to Schedule 11, Part 2, Section 4	
Assessment Benchmarks	Response
(b) any alteration of hydrological flows as a result of the development does not adversely affect a koala habitat area; (c) any landscaping associated with the development that involves planting non-native vegetation does not adversely affect a koala habitat area; (d) the development does not adversely affect a koala habitat area by resulting in the increased growth and spread of weeds in the koala habitat area; (e) a building, structure or works associated with the development is located to minimise the amount of vegetation required to be cleared for safety purposes.	(b) It is recommended that the development engage a hydrologist to ensure hydrological flow is assessed as to not adversely impact koala habitat areas; (c) The development is recommended to utilize native landscaping plants in their design; (d) The development is required to remove any weed species identified within the Section 5.0 of the Detailed Ecological Assessment (refer to S524231_DEA_v1.0) thus enhancing habitat on site in proximity to mapped koala habitat areas; (e) The development proposes to utilize the existing dwelling and modify its current structures, therefore minimal, if any, vegetation will be required for this portion of the development. The proposed carpark and driveway will impact approximately 15 native canopy trees (refer to S524231_VRP_001-003(A)). However, 3,533 m^2 of mapped KHA vegetation is proposed to be retained.

APPENDIX G
Site Plans from DZ Architects

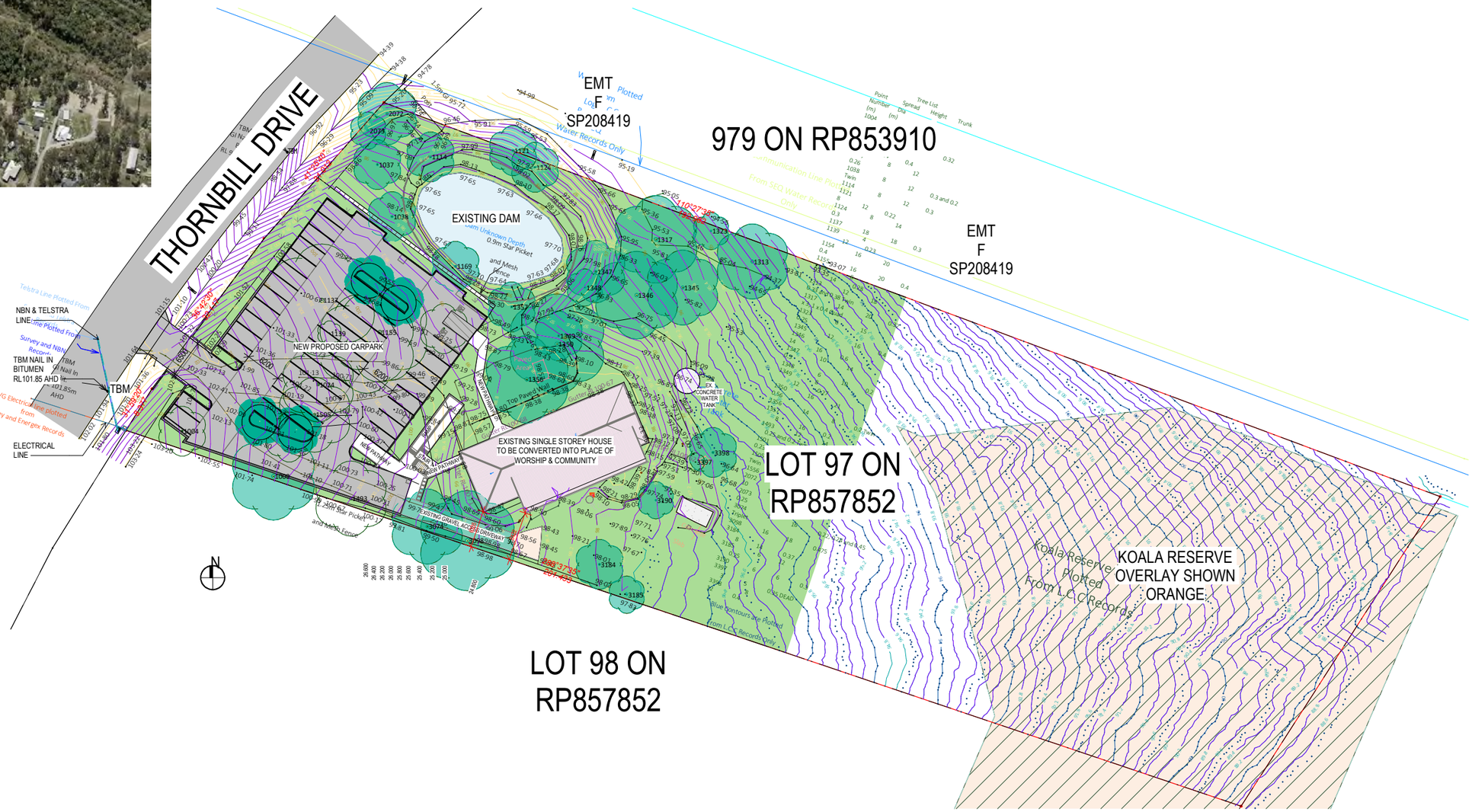
52-58 THORNBILL DRIVE, GREENBANK

PROPOSED REVIVAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF BRISBANE



LOCALITY VIEW - NOT TO SCALE

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY	
TOTAL FLOOR INTERNAL FLOOR AREA TO BE CONVERTED:	194m²
PROPOSED EXTENSION	58m²
TOTAL	252m²
SITE DATA	
• SITE AREA	2023m²
• SITE COVERAGE - HOUSE FOOT PRINT - 401M²	19.8%
• LOT 1 ON RP44005, LOT 2 ON RP44005, LOT 203 ON I122423 • IPSWICH CITY COUNCIL	
CARPARKING	
PROPOSED CARPARKS : 2600W X 5400L	45
PROPOSED DISABLED CARPARKS	2
TOTAL CARPARKS :	47



SITE PLAN
SCALE 1 : 400

FOR DA ISSUE (1)

REVIVAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF BRISBANE, 52-58 THORNBILL DRIVE, GREENBANK

SITE PLAN

DZ ARCHITECTS

N

0 4 8 12 16 20 m
SCALE 1:400

dwg no.	issue date	revision
A 01-02	16.06.25	1

original sheet size A1 (594 x 841mm)












REVIVAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF BRISBANE, 52-58 THORNBILL DRIVE, GREENBANK

EXISTING SITE PHOTOS

DZ ARCHITECTS

N

0 1 2 3 4 5 m
SCALE 1:100

dwg no.	issue date	revision
A 01-11	16.06.25	1

original sheet size A1 [594 x 841mm]

DEMOLITION NOTES

- ALL DEMOLITION WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DRAWINGS AND BUILDING OWNER REQUIREMENTS
- CONTRACTOR TO MAKE GOOD ANY DAMAGE ARISING OUT OF DEMOLITION WORK INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, CEILINGS, PERIMETER, CORE WALLS AND COLUMNS, SKIRTING AND FLOOR FINISH.
- PROVIDE DUST-PROOF SCREENS AND COVERS TO PROTECT EXISTING FINISHES AND THE IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT FROM DUST AND DEBRIS.
- UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL ITEMS INDICATED AS DEMOLISHED ARE TO BE REMOVED FROM SITE AND DISPOSED OF BY BUILDER/CONTRACTOR.
- CARE IS TO BE TAKEN WHEN EXISTING FINISHES ARE BEING REMOVED TO ENSURE NO EXISTING SERVICES ARE DAMAGED OR DISTURBED UNLESS INTENDED.
- REFER TO AND COORDINATE ALL WORKS WITH SERVICES ENGINEERS DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
- CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE & REFER TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR REQUIREMENTS OF DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS
- CONFIRM AND CHECK ON SITE FOR PRESENCE OF ANY ASBESTOS. EMPLOY CERTIFIED CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE EXTENT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. WHEN REINSTATEMENT IS REQUIRED, MAKE GOOD ANY DAMAGED ITEMS TO EXACTLY MATCH EXISTING. WHERE SERVICES ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED CUT AND SEAL OR DISCONNECT AND MAKE SAFE.
- ALL DEMOTION MATERIALS ARE TO BE REMOVED FROM SITE AS THEY ACCUMULATE TO MAKE SITE CLEAR.
- TAKE ALL PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE HEALTH OF ALL PERSONS ON OR WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE SITE OR ADJACENT AREAS FROM CONDITIONS WHICH ARE OR MAY BE DANGEROUS TO HEALTH, INCLUDING THE NOXIOUS EFFECTS OF DUST, FUMES, LIQUIDS, INFECTION, FIRE, EXPLOSION, RADIATION OR OTHER HAZARDS.
- WHEN TEMPORARY PROTECTIONS NECESSARY FOR DEMOLITION WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT ADJACENT TO ITEMS TO REMAIN, TAKE ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS AND PROTECT FROM DAMAGE ALL ADJACENT MATERIALS AND SURFACES TO BE RATINED ON THE SITE AS WELL AS ALL OTHER PROPRIETOR'S ITEMS.
- AT ALL TIMES PREVENT THE ENCROACHMENT OF DEMOLISHED MATERIALS ONTO ADJOINING AREAS AND NEIGHBOURS.
- ALL TO TERMINATE AND REMOVAL ALL REDUNDANT WIRING AND SERVICES OUTLETS TO WALLS, ELECTRICAL AND DATA POINTS IN DEMOLISHED WALLS TO BE MADE SAFE BY QAILIFIED CONTRACTOR

NOTE:
ALL BUILDING ELEMENTS SHOWN RED ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED.
SEEK STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS ADVICE AND
RECOMMENDATIONS BEFORE COMMENCING DEMOLITION

THORNBILL DRIVE

SITE BOUNDARY

EXISTING DAM
Dam Unknown Depth
0.9m Star Picket
and Mesh
Fence

TBM
GI Nail In
Bit.
RL 97.665m
AHD

EXISTING TREES TO BE DEMOLISHED

EXISTING TREE TO BE DEMOLISHED

EXISTING GRAVEL DRIVEWAY TO BE DEMOLISHED

EXISTING CONCRETE WATER TANK

Concrete Water Tank

Paved Area

Top Paved Wall

ALL EXISTING INTERNAL WALLS, TILES, FLOORING, LIINGS, FIXTURES & FITTINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED

EXISTING CONCRETE SLAB

Concrete Slab

EXISTING PAVING TO BE DEMOLISHED

1.25m Star Picket and Mesh Fence

1 EXISTING / DEMO PLAN
A 00-01 SCALE 1 : 150

REVIVAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF BRISBANE, 52-58 THORNBILL DRIVE, GREENBANK

EXISTING & DEMOLITION GROUND PLAN

DZ ARCHITECTS

N

0 1 2 3 4 5m
SCALE 1:100

dwg no.	issue date	revision
A 02-01	16.06.25	1

original sheet size A1 [594 x 841mm]

DEMOLITION NOTES

- ALL DEMOLITION WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DRAWINGS AND BUILDING OWNER REQUIREMENTS.
- CONTRACTOR TO MAKE GOOD ANY DAMAGE ARISING OUT OF DEMOLITION WORK INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, CEILINGS, PERIMETER, CORE WALLS AND COLUMNS, SKIRTING AND FLOOR FINISH.
- PROVIDE DUST-PROOF SCREENS AND COVERS TO PROTECT EXISTING FINISHES AND THE IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT FROM DUST AND DEBRIS.
- UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL ITEMS INDICATED AS DEMOLISHED ARE TO BE REMOVED FROM SITE AND DISPOSED OF BY BUILDER/CONTRACTOR.
- CARE IS TO BE TAKEN WHEN EXISTING FINISHES ARE BEING REMOVED TO ENSURE NO EXISTING SERVICES ARE DAMAGED OR DISTURBED UNLESS INTENDED.
- REFER TO AND COORDINATE ALL WORKS WITH SERVICES ENGINEERS DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
- CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE & REFER TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR REQUIREMENTS OF DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS
- CONFIRM AND CHECK ON SITE FOR PRESENCE OF ANY ASBESTOS. EMPLOY CERTIFIED CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE EXTENT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. WHEN REINSTATEMENT IS REQUIRED, MAKE GOOD ANY DAMAGED ITEMS TO EXACTLY MATCH EXISTING. WHERE SERVICES ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED CUT AND SEAL OR DISCONNECT AND MAKE SAFE.
- ALL DEMOTION MATERIALS ARE TO BE REMOVED FROM SITE AS THEY ACCUMULATE TO MAKE SITE CLEAR.
- TAKE ALL PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE HEALTH OF ALL PERSONS ON OR WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE SITE OR ADJACENT AREAS FROM CONDITIONS WHICH ARE OR MAY BE DANGEROUS TO HEALTH, INCLUDING THE NOXIOUS EFFECTS OF DUST, FUMES, LIQUIDS, INFECTION, FIRE, EXPLOSION, RADIATION OR OTHER HAZARDS.
- WHEN TEMPORARY PROTECTIONS NECESSARY FOR DEMOLITION WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT ADJACENT TO ITEMS TO REMAIN, TAKE ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS AND PROTECT FROM DAMAGE ALL ADJACENT MATERIALS AND SURFACES TO BE RATINED ON THE SITE AS WELL AS ALL OTHER PROPRETOR'S ITEMS.
- AT ALL TIMES PREVENT THE ENCROACHMENT OF DEMOLISHED MATERIALS ONTO ADJOINING AREAS AND NEIGHBOURS
- ALL TO TERMINATE AND REMOVAL ALL REDUNDANT WIRING AND SERVICES OUTLETS TO WALLS, ELECTRICAL AND DATA POINTS IN DEMOLISHED WALLS TO BE MADE SAFE BY QAULIFIED CONTRACTOR

NOTE:
ALL BUILDING ELEMENTS SHOWN RED ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED.
SEEK STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS BEFORE COMMENCING DEMOLITION

THORNBILL DRIVE

SITE BOUNDARY

EXISTING DAM

EXISTING TREE TO BE DEMOLISHED

EXISTING TREES TO BE DEMOLISHED

ALL ROOF TO BE DEMOLISHED

Paved Area

Top Paved Wall

Concrete Water Tank

Slab

1.25m Star Picket and Mesh Fence

Dam Unknown Depth 0.9m Star Picket and Mesh Fence

TBM GI Nail In Bit. RL 97.665m AHD

1 ED LEVEL 2 EXISTING / DEMO
SCALE 1 : 150

REVIVAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF BRISBANE, 52-58 THORNBILL DRIVE, GREENBANK

EXISTING & DEMOLITION PLAN ROOF PLAN

DZ ARCHITECTS

N

0 1 2 3 4 5m
SCALE 1:100

dwg no.	issue date	revision
A 02-02	16.06.25	1

original sheet size A1 [594 x 841mm]

GENERAL NOTES

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- HOUSE TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH BRISBANE COUNCIL PLAN REQUIREMENTS, QUEENSLAND DEVELOPMENT CODE & NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CODE.
- FOR ALL STRUCTURAL BEAMS, COLUMNS, LINTELS, SLABS, ROOF MEMBERS, FLOOR FRAMING, LOADS, FOUNDATION, EARTHWORKS, CONCRETE & STRUCTURAL COLUMNS REFER TO STRUCTURE ENGINEERS DRAWINGS AND DETAILS.

GA GROUND FLOOR PLAN PART A
SCALE 1 : 100

REVIVAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF BRISBANE, 52-58 THORNBILL DRIVE, GREENBANK

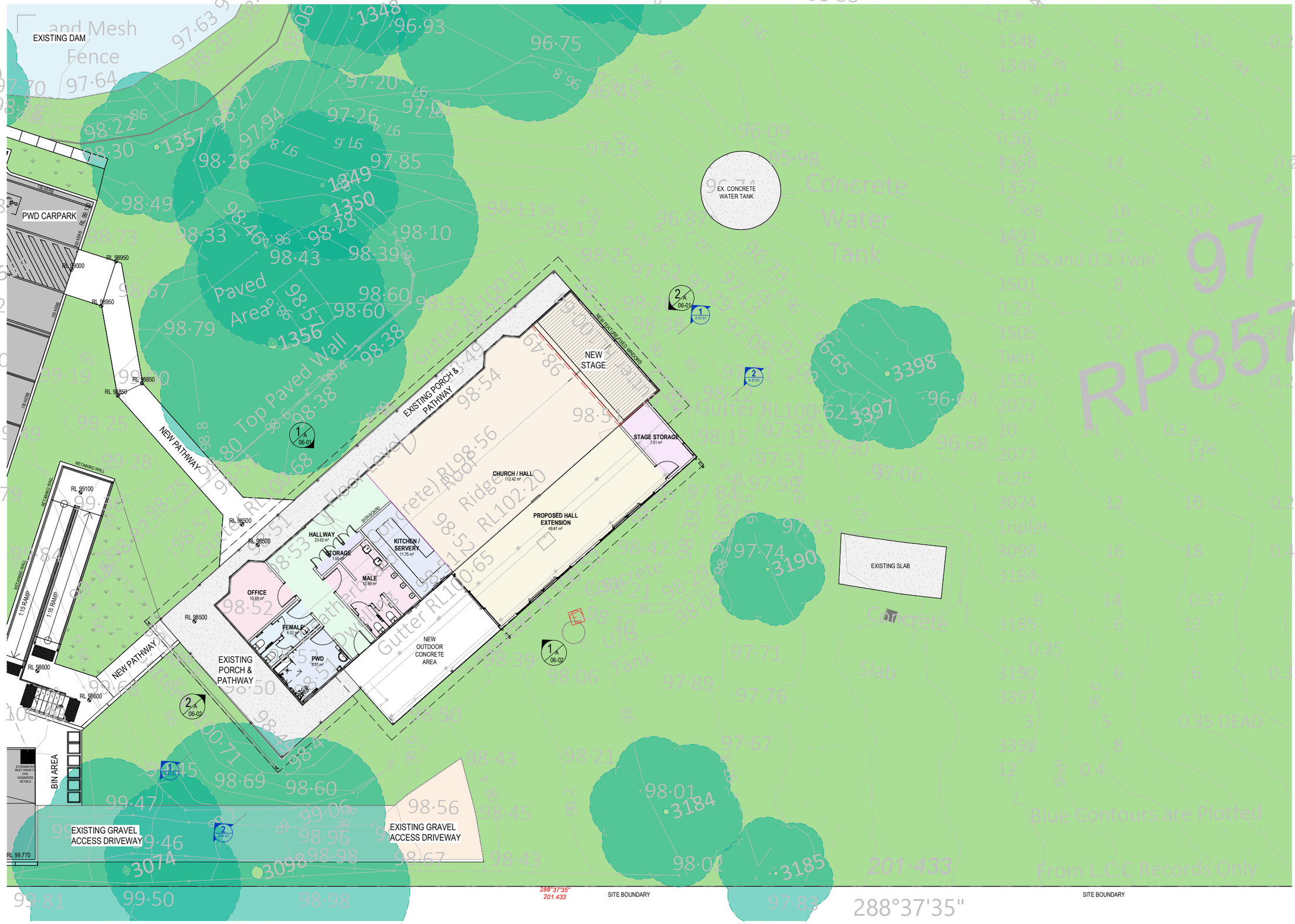
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN GROUND PART A

DZ ARCHITECTS

SCALE 1:100

dwg no.	issue date	revision
A 02-21	16.06.25	1

original sheet size A1 [594 x 841mm]



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1 GA GROUND FLOOR PLAN PART B
SCALE 1 : 100

REVIVAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF BRISBANE, 52-58 THORNBILL DRIVE, GREENBANK

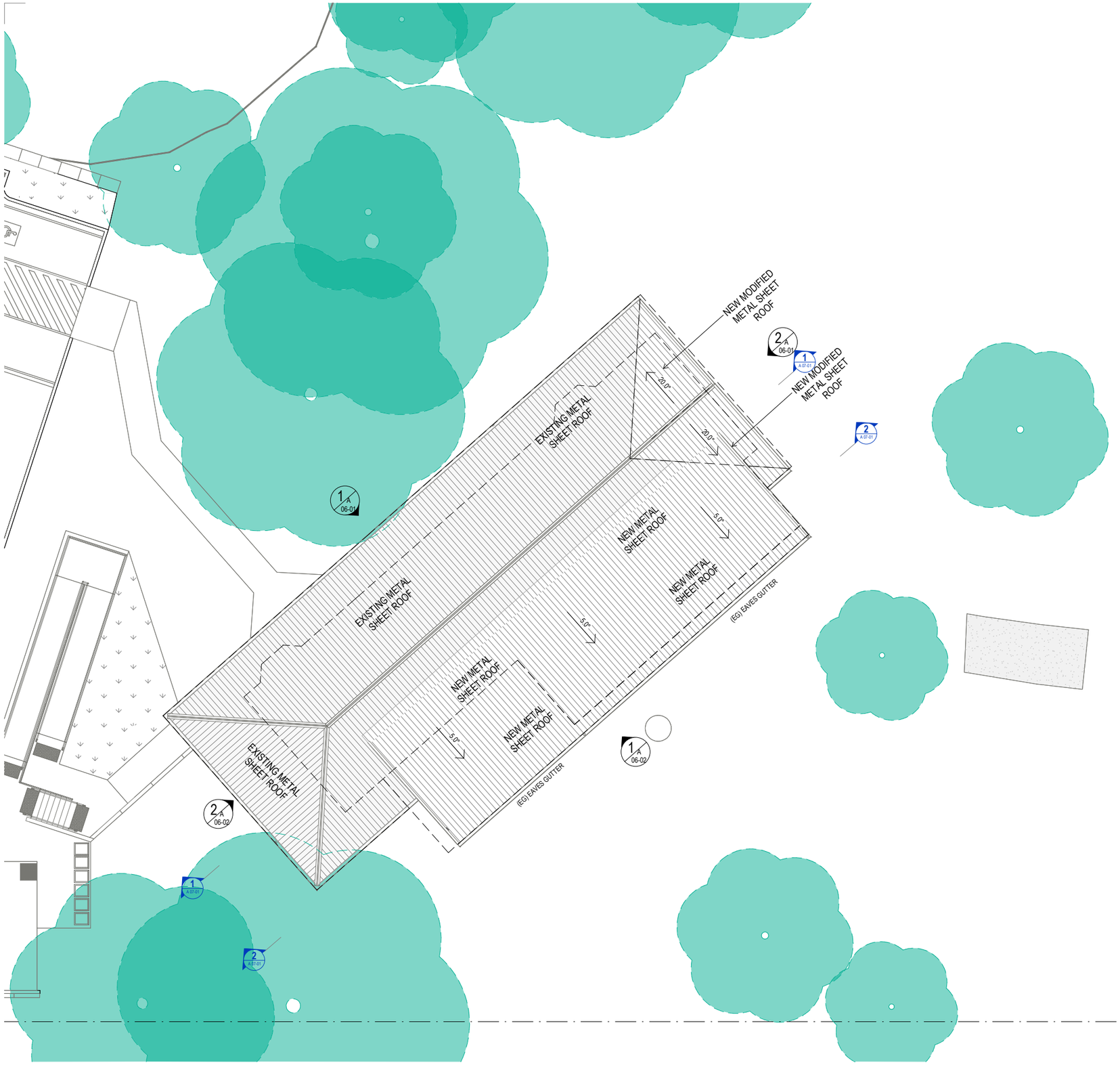
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT GROUND PART B

DZ ARCHITECTS

SCALE 1:100

dwg no.	issue date	revision
A 02-22	16.06.25	1

original sheet size A1 [594 x 841mm]



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1 A 06-01 **ROOF PLAN**
SCALE 1 : 100

REVIVAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF BRISBANE, 52-58 THORNBILL DRIVE, GREENBANK

ROOF PLAN

DZ ARCHITECTS

N

0 1 2 3 4 5 m
SCALE 1:100

dwg no.	issue date	revision
A 02-23	16.06.25	1

original sheet size A1 [594 x 841mm]

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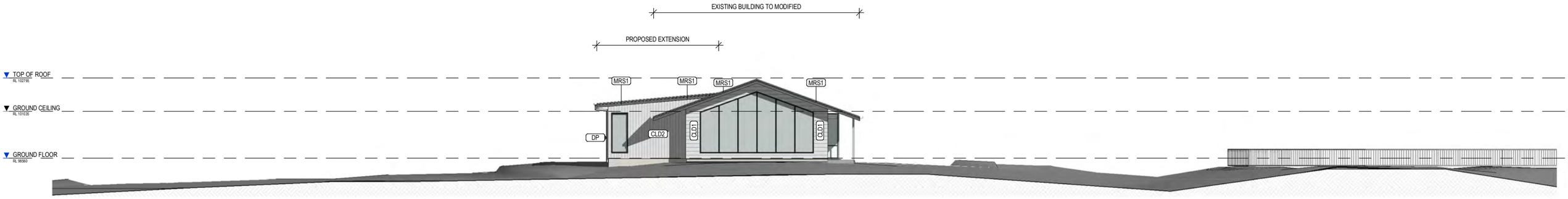
ELEVATION FINISHES LEGEND

APF	APRON FLASHING - PREFINISHED COLORBOND
BC	BARGE CAPPING - PREFINISHED COLORBOND
BAL1	1100 HIGH PAINTED TIMBER BALUSTRADE
BATT1	70 x 20 TIMBER BATTENS - PAINTED
BW1	190 CORE FILLED BLOCKWALL TO STRUCTURE ENG. DETAILS - RENDERED & PAINTED
CLD1	WEATHERBOARD CLADDING TO MATCH EXISTING
CLD 2	AXON VERTICAL CLADDING PAINTED
COL	COLUMN TO STRUCTURE ENGINEERS DETAILS - PAINTED -
DP	100 DIAM. DOWNPIPE - PRE- FINISHED COLORBOND TO MATCH CLADDING COLOUR
EG	PRE-FINISHED EAVES COLORBOND GUTTER TO MATCH ROOF
MRS1	CORROGATED METAL ROOF SHEETING - COLORBOND
RC	RIDGE CAPPING - COLORBOND TO MATCH ROOF SHEETING COLOUR

1 A 02-21 **ELEVATION 1**
SCALE 1 : 100



2 A 02-21 **ELEVATION 2**
SCALE 1 : 100

REVIVAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF BRISBANE, 52-58 THORNBILL DRIVE, GREENBANK

ELEVATION 1 & 2

DZ ARCHITECTS

N

0 1 2 3 4 5 m
SCALE 1:100

dwg no.	issue date	revision
A 06-01	16.06.25	1

original sheet size A1 [594 x 841mm]

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ELEVATION FINISHES LEGEND

APF	APRON FLASHING - PREFINISHED COLORBOND
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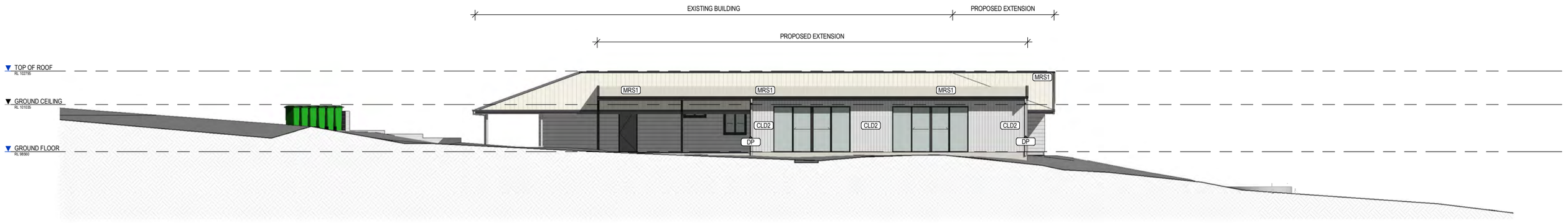
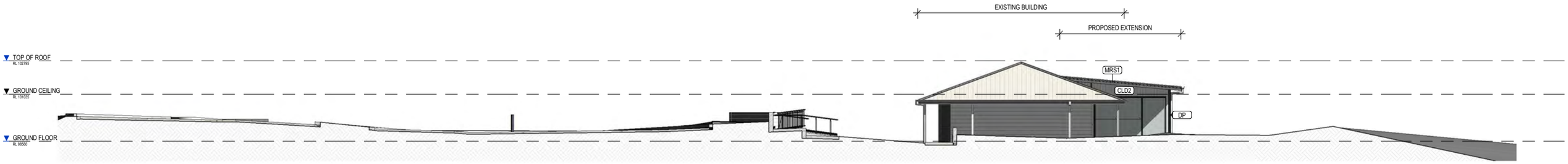
CLD 2	AXON VERTICAL CLADDING PAINTED
COL	COLUMN TO STRUCTURE ENGINEERS DETAILS - PAINTED -
DP	100 DIAM. DOWNPIPE - PRE- FINISHED COLORBOND TO MATCH CLADDING COLOUR
EG	PRE-FINISHED EAVES COLORBOND GUTTER TO MATCH ROOF
MRS1	CORROGATED METAL ROOF SHEETING - COLORBOND
RC	RIDGE CAPPING - COLORBOND TO MATCH ROOF SHEETING COLOUR



1 A 03-21 **ELEVATION 3**
SCALE 1 : 100



2 A 03-21 **ELEVATION 4**
SCALE 1 : 100

REVIVAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF BRISBANE, 52-58 THORNBILL DRIVE, GREENBANK

ELEVATION 3 & 4

DZ ARCHITECTS

N

0 1 2 3 4 5 m
SCALE 1:100

dwg no.	issue date	revision
A 06-02	16.06.25	1

original sheet size A1 [594 x 841mm]

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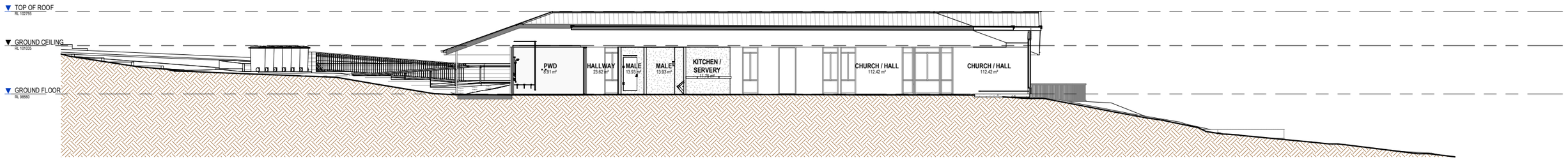
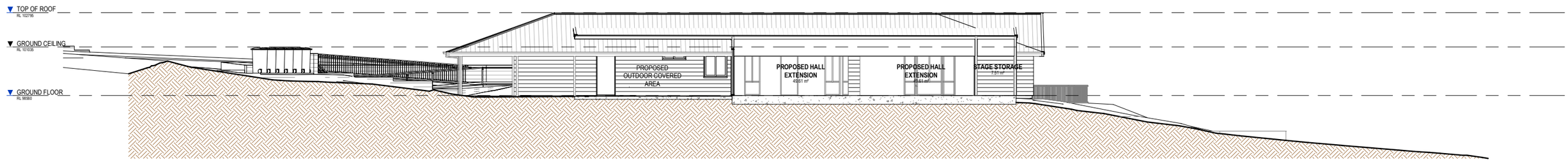


1 A 02-21 **SECTION 1**
SCALE 1 : 100



2 A 02-21 **SECTION 2**
SCALE 1 : 100

REVIVAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF BRISBANE, 52-58 THORNBILL DRIVE, GREENBANK

SECTION 1 & 2

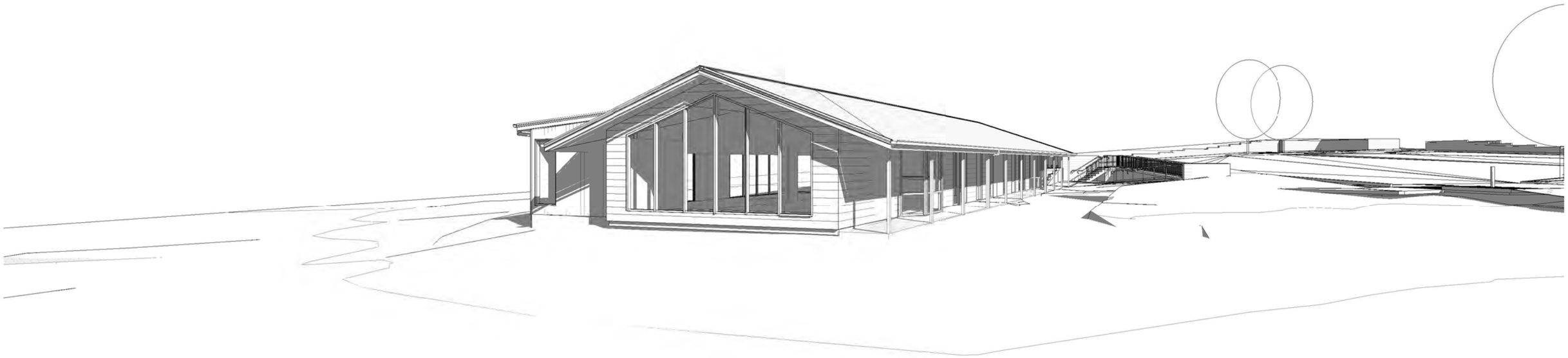
DZ ARCHITECTS

N

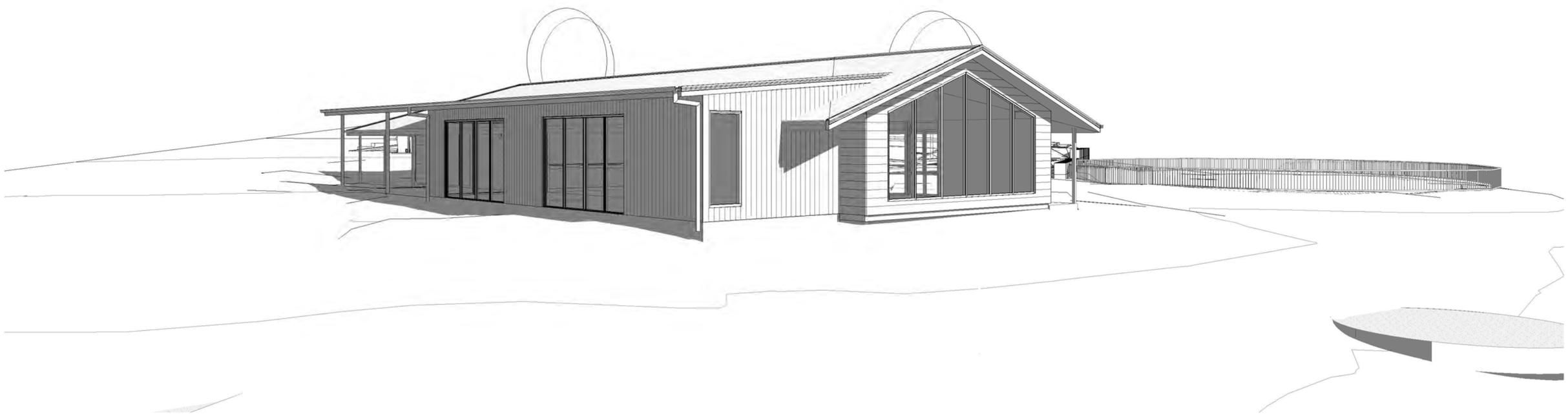
0 1 2 3 4 5 m
SCALE 1:100

dwg no.	issue date	revision
A 07-01	16.06.25	1

original sheet size A1 [594 x 841mm]



1 **EXTERIOR VIEW 1**
SCALE



2 **EXTERIOR VIEW 2**
SCALE

REVIVAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF BRISBANE, 52-58 THORNBILL DRIVE, GREENBANK

EXTERIOR VIEWS SHEET 1

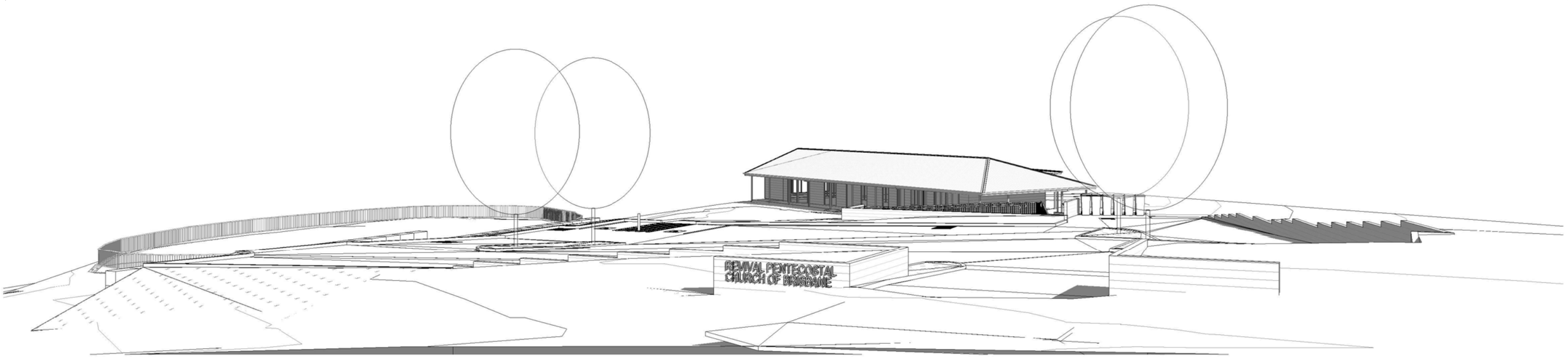
DZ ARCHITECTS

N

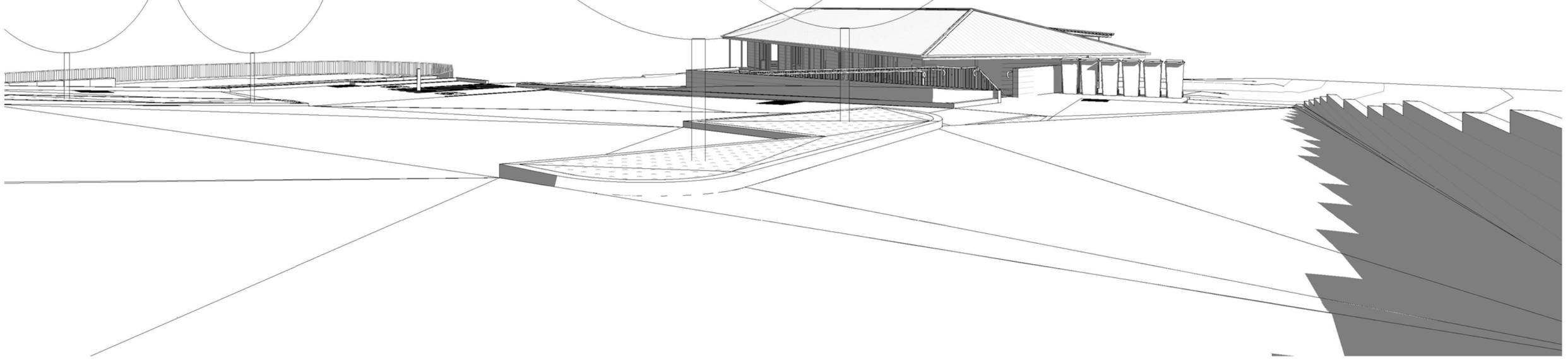
0 1 2 3 4 5 m
SCALE 1:100

dwg no.	issue date	revision
A 09-21	16.06.25	1

original sheet size A1 [594 x 841mm]



1 EXTERIOR VIEW 3
SCALE



2 EXTERIOR VIEW 4
SCALE

REVIVAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF BRISBANE, 52-58 THORNBILL DRIVE, GREENBANK

EXTERIOR VIEWS SHEET 2

DZ ARCHITECTS

N

0 1 2 3 4 5 m
SCALE 1:100

dwg no.	issue date	revision
A 09-22	16.06.25	1

original sheet size A1 [594 x 841mm]