

# Ecological Assessment Report 179-191 Green Road, Park Ridge



Prepared for:

ACGN Pty Ltd

24 February 2025

 esc consulting

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Date:	24/02/2025		
Document Reference:	20250224_HUN01_179-191 Green Rd_Ecological Assessment_v1.0 FINAL		
Report:	Ecological Assessment Report for 179-191 Green Road, Park Ridge		

## DOCUMENT HISTORY

Date	Change Description	Version No.
17/10/2024	Draft for client review	1.0 DRAFT
24/02/2025	Final for lodgement	1.0 FINAL



# GLOSSARY, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AHD	Australian Height Datum
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
Approx.	Approximately
Biodiversity	The variety of all life forms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems and ecological processes they are part of
BONN	<i>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1991</i> (or the BONN Convention)
CAMBA	<i>China/Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1988</i>
CBD	Central Business District
CE	Critically Endangered
Cwth	Commonwealth
DAMS	Development Assessment Mapping System
DBH	Diameter at breast height
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Cwth)
DETSI	Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (Qld)
DNRMMRRD	Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (Qld)
DPI	Department of Primary Industries (Qld)
DSDIP	Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (Qld)
E	Endangered
EAR	Ecological Assessment Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (Qld)
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwth)
CEEVNT	Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened
Flora	The plants of a particular region, habitat, or geological period (pl. floras or flora)
GBO	General biosecurity obligation
ha	hectares
JAMBA	<i>Japan/Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1981</i>
KHA	Koala habitat area
KHT	Koala habitat tree
km	kilometres
KPA	Koala priority area
LCC	Logan City Council
LGA	Local Government Area
m	metres
m <sup>2</sup>	square metres
mm	millimetres
M	Migratory
MLES	Matter of Local Environmental Significance
MNES	Matter of National Environmental Significance



Term	Definition
MSES	Matter of State Environmental Significance
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (Qld)
NJKHT	Non-Juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
NT	Near Threatened
Planning Act	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> (Qld)
Planning Regulation	<i>Planning Regulation 2017</i> (Qld)
Planning Scheme	<i>Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (version 9.1)</i>
Qld	Queensland
RE	Regional Ecosystem; REs describe the relationship between vegetation communities in a particular bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil
Remnant Vegetation	For woody vegetation to be mapped as remnant the dominant canopy must have >70% of the height and >50% of the cover relative to the undisturbed height and cover of that stratum and is dominated by species characteristic of the vegetation's undisturbed canopy
ROKAMBA	<i>Republic of Korea Migratory Bird Agreement 2007</i>
SARA	State Assessment and Referral Agency
SDAP	State Development Assessment Provisions
SEQ	South East Queensland
SPP	State Planning Policy
SPP IMS	State Planning Policy Interactive Mapping System
Threatened species	Species listed as conservation dependent, vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered, extinct in the wild or extinct in the EPBC Act or near threatened, vulnerable, endangered, critically endangered, extinct in the wild or extinct in the NC Act and Regulation
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
V	Vulnerable
VC	Vegetation Community
VMA	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> (Qld)
Wildlife	Naturally occurring plants and animals (both native and exotic)
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance



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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Purpose of this Report

ESC Consulting Pty Ltd (ESC Consulting) was engaged by ACGN Pty Ltd (the proponent) to prepare a detailed Ecological Assessment Report (EAR) for a proposed subdivision at 179-191 Green Road, Park Ridge. The property is further described as Lot 4 on SP335824 and will herein be referred to as the 'Site'. The Site is located within the Logan City Council (LCC) Local Government Area (LGA). This EAR has been compiled as environmental supporting documentation for the planned works over the property.

The purpose of this report is to:

- Provide an informed assessment of the environmental and ecological values that are present and likely to be present on the Site including habitat and biodiversity values and ecological functionality;
- Analyse the potential impacts of the proposed development on the ecological values and features; and
- Identify the conservation planning constraints which apply and the measures which should be implemented to mitigate any adverse impacts.

## 1.2 Property Description

The Site is located in the locality of Park Ridge approximately 8 kilometres (km) south of Logan Central and 25kms south-east of the Brisbane CBD. The area is a gently undulating landscape predominately comprising bushland and large allotments to the south of Green Road which are progressively being subdivided and low density residential subdivisions to the north (refer **FIGURE 1**).

Measuring approximately 6.01 hectares (ha), the Site is a rectangular shape with a general north-south orientation, approximately 410 metres (m) long by 114m wide. The property rises gently from Green Road at 40m Australian Height Datum (AHD) to 50m AHD at the Bayliss Road easement, dropping again to 40m AHD towards a waterway feature draining into Scrubby Creek. The western and eastern boundaries are shared with recent subdivisions. Refer **FIGURE 2**.

The property currently supports a dwelling house and ancillary structures including sheds, rainwater tanks and an on-site wastewater treatment system. Several vehicles are parked in the vicinity of the dwelling. A constructed dam occupies the north-western corner of the property.

The on-site vegetation comprises a mix of communities ranging from highly modified (e.g. landscaped gardens and grasslands) in the northern half of the property to high-value regrowth and remnant mixed woodland – open forest in the southern half. Clearing for sewer and road construction within the Bayliss Road easement has not yet been undertaken.





FIGURE 1: PROPERTY LOCALITY (SOURCE: NEARMAP, JULY 2024)



FIGURE 2: SUBJECT PROPERTY (SOURCE: NEARMAP, JULY 2024)



### 1.3 Proposed Development

ESC Consulting understands the proponent is proposing a reconfiguration of the Site (1 into 93 residential lots plus drainage reserve and dedicated conservation reserve) with new roads and connection to all mains services (refer **FIGURE 3**).



FIGURE 3: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (BASED ON DRAWING BY OASIS TOWN PLANNING, PROPOSED SUB DIVISION, REVISION A, 15/01/2025)



## 2.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Desktop Review

Desktop searches were completed to identify known records or potential occurrences of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) and Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES), including significant flora and fauna species, threatened ecological communities, Regional Ecosystems (REs) and essential habitat.

Further, this report investigates the presence and/or absence of *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) listed species across the Site and regional surrounds. Ecological corridor connectivity was also investigated.

The possible presence and likely distribution of site values were sourced from the public databases, mapping sources and project material listed in **TABLE 1**.

TABLE 1: DESKTOP SEARCHES

Legislation	Matters	Database Search
<b>Commonwealth (refer APPENDIX A)</b>		
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act)	MNES including listed species and ecological communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected Matters Search Tool               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on a polygon</li> <li>- From Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) at <a href="https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool">https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool</a></li> <li>- Accessed 13/08/2024 and 24/02/2025</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>State (refer APPENDIX B)</b>		
<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (NC Act)	Protected flora and fauna species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WildNet database               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on a 1km radius of the Site centred on coordinates -27.6917, 153.0500</li> <li>- From the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) at <a href="https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/report-request/species-list/">https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/report-request/species-list/</a></li> <li>- Records since 1980</li> <li>- Accessed 13/08/2024 and 24/02/2025</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Protected plants flora survey trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on a lot and plan real property description</li> <li>- From Vegetation Management Report sourced from the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD) at <a href="https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request/vegetation-map-request-form">https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request/vegetation-map-request-form</a></li> <li>- Accessed 03/07/2024 and 24/02/2025</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Legislation	Matters	Database Search
<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> (VMA)	RE, regrowth, essential habitat and watercourses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulated Vegetation Management Map and Vegetation Management Supporting Map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on a lot and plan real property description</li> <li>From Vegetation Management Report sourced from the DNRMMRRD at <a href="https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request/vegetation-map-request-form">https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request/vegetation-map-request-form</a></li> <li>Accessed 03/07/2024 and 24/02/2025</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (EP Act)	Wetlands of ecological significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map of Referable Wetlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on a lot and plan real property description</li> <li>From Map of Great Barrier Reef Wetland Protection Areas and Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values sourced from DETSI at <a href="https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/wetlands/map-referrable-wetlands/request-form">https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/wetlands/map-referrable-wetlands/request-form</a></li> <li>Accessed 13/08/2024 and 24/02/2025</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Planning Act 2016</i> (Planning Act)	MSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Planning Policy Interactive Mapping System (SPP IMS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on a lot and plan real property description</li> <li>From Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP) at <a href="https://sppims-dams.dsdlgp.qld.gov.au/spp/?tab=layers">https://sppims-dams.dsdlgp.qld.gov.au/spp/?tab=layers</a></li> <li>Accessed 13/08/2024 and 24/02/2025</li> </ul> </li> <li>Development Assessment Mapping System (DAMS) for State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on a lot and plan real property description</li> <li>From DSDIP at <a href="https://sppims-dams.dsdlgp.qld.gov.au/dams/?tab=layers&amp;accordions=SARA+DA+MAPPING">https://sppims-dams.dsdlgp.qld.gov.au/dams/?tab=layers&amp;accordions=SARA+DA+MAPPING</a></li> <li>Accessed 13/08/2024 and 24/02/2025</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	Pest plants and animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invasive Plants and Weeds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From Business Queensland at <a href="https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/biosecurity/plants/invasive">https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/biosecurity/plants/invasive</a></li> <li>Accessed 03/10/2024 and 24/02/2025</li> </ul> </li> <li>Biosecurity Queensland 'Weeds Near Me' Map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6d325b2e476d4113be6490225308428c">https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6d325b2e476d4113be6490225308428c</a></li> <li>Accessed 03/10/2024 and 24/02/2025</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Legislation	Matters	Database Search
	Fire Ant Biosecurity Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire Ant Biosecurity Zone Map as at 17 February 2025 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From National Fire Ant Eradication Program at <a href="https://www.fireants.org.au/stop-the-spread/fire-ant-biosecurity-zones">https://www.fireants.org.au/stop-the-spread/fire-ant-biosecurity-zones</a></li> <li>Accessed 24/02/2025</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Local</b>		
<i>Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (Version 9.1)</i> (Planning Scheme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zoning</li> <li>Local Plan</li> <li>MLES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logan Planning Scheme 2015 Interactive Map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From LCC at <a href="https://logan.isoplan.com.au/eplan/property/280803/0/187? t=property">https://logan.isoplan.com.au/eplan/property/280803/0/187? t=property</a></li> <li>Accessed 15/08/2024 and 24/02/2025</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 2.2 Site Investigation Methodology

### 2.2.1 Desktop Searches

Desktop searches, as described in **SECTION 2.1**, were reviewed prior to the field assessment to target likely threatened species and ecological communities which may occur on the Site.

It is assumed that the threatened species and ecological community's database search records returned are commensurate with the quality and extent of the habitat present on the greater part of the property and the locality.

### 2.2.2 Vegetation

Two (2) ESC Consulting staff members undertook a targeted detailed tree survey of the Site on 19 and 22 August 2024 to identify and tag/flag the following within Council-mapped Primary vegetation areas and State-mapped Core koala habitat areas:

- All native trees<sup>1</sup>; and
- Other exotic trees with a trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) of 250mm or greater.

The following description and characteristic data for identified trees were recorded:

- Scientific and Common species name;
- Height (measured with a clinometer where possible);
- Trunk DBH (measured using a diameter tape);
- Crown diameter/spread (estimated);
- Habitat features including hollows, scratch marks, nests, etc.; and
- General health and structure assessment.

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<sup>1</sup> A tree, whether dead or alive, that is indigenous to Australia greater than four (4) metres in height or with a trunk circumference of 31.5cm (100mm DBH) or greater measured at 1.3 metres from the ground.



The same two staff members used a random meander survey technique (Cropper, 1993) across the Site over a two (2) hour period (2:00pm to 4:00pm) on 19 August 2024 to establish a flora species inventory and to undertake the following:

- Threatened species search (Commonwealth, State and Local species and communities);
- Confirmation of vegetation and habitat units (remnant regional ecosystem mapping);
- Inspection of vegetation communities to assess their structure, dominance, associations and functionality;
- Assessment of health and integrity of on-Site ecosystems; and
- Evaluation of the ecological corridor connectivity across the Site and regional surrounds.

### 2.2.3 Fauna and Habitats

Fauna and habitat values were assessed concurrently during the vegetation surveys. Opportunistic observations of fauna encountered on-Site were recorded. Aerial photography was utilised to discern potential wildlife movement corridors and the regional ecological function of the locality.

The following characteristics were observed to determine fauna likely to be present on-Site based on the type and quality of habitat present:

- Confirmation of habitat elements and structure and an analysis of habitat quality (**TABLE 2**);
- Presence of koala food and habitat trees;
- Presence of tree hollows and their form and size;
- Signs of arboreal and terrestrial faunal activity, including scratches on tree trunks, nests, dreys, wildlife scats and tracks, dens and diggings;
- Presence of hollow logs/debris, rock outcrops and areas of dense leaf litter cover;
- Level of disturbance (e.g. weed, litter);
- Floristic diversity, including diversity and abundance of fruiting and flowering species; and
- Habitat connectivity with the local and regional network.

TABLE 2: HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Habitat Quality Assessment	
<b>Low</b>	<p>Many fauna habitat elements in low quality areas have been removed or altered such as mature, hollow bearing trees, fallen timber and deep leaf litter.</p> <p>Terrestrial habitats: remnants are often small in size, contain a low number of indigenous species, support substantial weed infestations and are poorly connected to other areas of remnant vegetation.</p> <p>Aquatic habitats: these may be waterways that have been de-snagged and riparian vegetation removed or constructed drains.</p>



Habitat Quality Assessment	
<b>Moderate</b>	<p>Some habitat components are present, but others are lacking.</p> <p>Terrestrial habitats: remnants may have a reasonably intact understorey with a moderate number of indigenous species, moderately complex vegetation community structure, ground log and litter layer moderately intact and undisturbed; a moderate level of breeding, nesting, feeding and roosting resources available and a moderate richness and diversity of native fauna species. Linkages with other remnant habitats in the landscape may be lacking or somewhat tenuous.</p> <p>Aquatic habitats: these may be semi-natural streams (including artificial channels and wetlands) with varying degrees of overhanging and in-stream vegetation with some snags and connectivity.</p>
<b>High</b>	<p>Most habitat components are present, with a complex vegetation community structure and a high number of indigenous species.</p> <p>Terrestrial habitats: habitats with old-growth trees, fallen timber, lack of weeds, a high level of breeding, nesting, feeding, roosting and denning resources available, a high richness and diversity of native fauna species, the remnant is large enough to support forest dependent species and is well connected or contiguous with other areas of native vegetation.</p> <p>Aquatic habitats: these are natural waterbodies (or waterbodies designed along natural ecological functioning principles) with a high degree of in-stream and riparian features and good connectivity.</p>

#### 2.2.4 Weather Conditions

The weather on-Site for the field survey was warm, dry and sunny. Refer to **TABLE 3** for weather details<sup>2</sup>. Only 99.0mm of rain was recorded over the three (3) months prior to the field survey<sup>2</sup>.

TABLE 3: WEATHER OBSERVATIONS

Date	Day	Min. Temp [°C]	Max. Temp [°C]	Rain [mm]	Relative Humidity [%]		Max. Wind Gust		
					(9 am)	(3 pm)	Dir	Speed [km/h]	Time
19 AUG 2024	Mo	6.1	24.5	0.0	68	57	SW	22	09:34
22 AUG 2024	Th	11.8	27.4	0.0	74	53	N	24	15:42

### 2.3 Nomenclature

For ease of reference, where the common name of a flora or fauna species has been used for the first time in this report, the scientific name using Binomial Nomenclature will follow once, italicised in brackets. If that species name is used again in the text, only the common name will generally be used.

Field identification was assisted with the use of texts listed in **SECTION 8.0**.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Daily Weather Observations for Greenbank, Queensland.



## 3.0 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 Summary of Regulatory Database Searches and Maps

**TABLE 4** provides a summary of the results of the database searches and mapping details for the sources listed in **SECTION 2.1**. The table also lists the appendix where the detailed search reports and maps can be found. A more detailed discussion of the findings follows in **SECTION 4.0** with the flow-on response to legislated matters in **SECTION 5.0**.

TABLE 4: DESKTOP REVIEW FINDINGS

Legislation	Findings
<b>Commonwealth</b>	<b>Refer APPENDIX A for details</b>
<p><i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MNES including listed species and ecological communities</li> </ul>	<p>The Protected Matters Search indicates that the following MNES may have natural geographic ranges that overlap the Site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Six (6) threatened ecological communities; and</li> <li>11 flora and 33 fauna threatened species, of which the following species are known to occur within 5km of the Site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Macadamia Nut (<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>); Vulnerable</li> <li>Scrub Turpentine (<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>); Critically Endangered</li> <li>Native Guava (<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>); Critically Endangered</li> <li>South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i>); Vulnerable</li> <li>Latham's Snipe (<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>); Vulnerable</li> <li>Australian Painted Snipe (<i>Rostratula australis</i>);</li> <li>White-throated Needletail (<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>); Vulnerable</li> <li>Spotted-tail Quoll (<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>); Endangered</li> <li>Greater Glider (southern and central) (<i>Petauroides volans</i>); Endangered</li> <li>Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) (<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>); Vulnerable</li> <li>Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT); Endangered</li> <li>Grey-headed Flying Fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>); Vulnerable</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The habitat suitability assessment (likelihood of occurrence) for these species is provided in <b>APPENDIX D</b>.</p>
<b>State</b>	<b>Refer APPENDIX B for details</b>
<p><i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (NC Act)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected flora and fauna species</li> <li>Protected plants survey trigger</li> <li>Koala conservation</li> </ul>	<p><b>WildNet database</b></p> <p>The WildNet database returned records for one (1) state-threatened fauna species: Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>); Endangered. No threatened flora species were reported.</p> <p>The habitat suitability assessment (likelihood of occurrence) for these species is provided in <b>APPENDIX D</b>.</p> <p><b>Protected plants survey trigger</b></p> <p>The property is not mapped as a High Risk Area for protected plants.</p> <p><b>Koala conservation</b></p> <p>The property is mapped to fall within Koala District A. Sequential clearing and the presence of a koala spotter will be required during clearing works.</p>



Legislation	Findings
<p><i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> (VMA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulated Vegetation Management Map</li> <li>Vegetation Management Supporting Map</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Regulated Vegetation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is mapped with 0.12ha of Category B remnant vegetation identified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.04ha of Of Concern RE 12.3.11 <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>, <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast</li> <li>0.08ha of Least Concern RE 12.9-10.4 <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks</li> </ul> </li> <li>The property is mapped with 3.45ha of Category C high value regrowth vegetation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.01ha of Of Concern RE 12.3.11 and a mixed polygon comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% or 2.07ha of Least Concern RE 12.9-10.4</li> <li>25% or 0.86ha of Endangered RE 12.9-10.12 Mixed woodland usually containing <i>Corymbia intermedia</i>, <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> and at least the presence of <i>Eucalyptus seeana</i> on sedimentary rocks</li> <li>10% or 0.34ha of Least Concern RE 12.9-10.17 <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>, <i>E. major</i>, <i>E. siderophloia</i> +/- <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks</li> <li>5% or 0.17ha of Endangered RE 12.5.3 <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>The property is mapped with 2.42ha of non-remnant Category X vegetation.</li> <li>The technical descriptions for the REs identify the vegetation to be potential habitat for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RE 12.9-10.4: <i>Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</i> and <i>Acacia attenuata</i></li> <li>RE 12.3.11: <i>Acronychia littoralis</i>, <i>Alectryon ramiflorus</i>, <i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>, <i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>, <i>Eulophia bicallosa</i>, <i>Gossia gonoclada</i>, <i>Macrozamia lomandroides</i>, <i>Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</i>, <i>Marsdenia coronata</i> and <i>Maundia triglochinosoides</i></li> <li>RE 12.9-10.17: <i>Acacia acrionastes</i>, <i>Arundinella grevillensis</i>, <i>Cupaniopsis tomentella</i>, <i>Gonocarpus hirtus</i>, <i>Grevillea linsmithii</i>, <i>Leionema obtusifolium</i>, <i>Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</i>, <i>Marsdenia coronata</i>, <i>Marsdenia longiloba</i> and <i>Notelaea lloydii</i></li> <li>12.5.3: <i>Allocasuarina emuina</i>, <i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i> and <i>Leptospermum oreophilum</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>The portion of the property to the south of Bayliss Road easement is identified as Essential Habitat for Koala.</li> <li>No watercourses/drainage features are mapped on the property.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (EP Act)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wetlands of ecological significance</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Wetlands</b></p> <p>There are no vegetation management wetlands mapped on the property.</p>



Legislation	Findings
<p><i>Planning Act 2016 (PA)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MSES</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SPP MSES</b></p> <p>Under the <i>State Planning Policy (SPP)</i>, the property is mapped with the following environmentally relevant layers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MSES – Wildlife habitat (special least concern animal)</li> <li>MSES – Wildlife habitat (koala habitat areas - core)</li> <li>MSES – Regulated vegetation (Category B and Category C)</li> <li>MSES – Regulated vegetation (essential habitat)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Natural hazards risk and resilience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood hazard area - Local Government flood mapping area</li> <li>Bushfire prone area</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SDAP MSES</b></p> <p>Under the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP), the property is mapped with the following environmentally relevant layers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEQ Regional Plan land use category – Urban Footprint</li> <li>Native Vegetation Clearing – Regulated Vegetation Category B</li> <li>Koala Habitat in SEQ Region – Core koala habitat area</li> </ul>
<p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pest plants and animals</li> <li>Fire Ant Biosecurity Zones</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pest plants and animals</b></p> <p>The interactive weed map indicates that several prohibited, restricted or other invasive plants are likely to be found on the property.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fire ants</b></p> <p>The property falls within Fire Ant Biosecurity Zone 2.</p>
<p><b>Local</b></p>	
<p><i>Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (Version 9.1)</i> (Planning Scheme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zoning and Precinct</li> <li>Local Plan</li> <li>MLES (biodiversity, waterway, bushfire, etc.)</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zoning, Precinct and Local Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is zoned Low density residential in a Small lot precinct (north of the Bayliss Road easement) and Environmental management and conservation in a Conservation precinct (south of the Bayliss Road easement) (refer <b>FIGURE 4</b>).</li> <li>The property does not fall within a Local Plan.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Biodiversity areas overlay</b></p> <p>The property is mapped with the following Biodiversity areas overlay categories (refer <b>FIGURE 5</b> and <b>FIGURE 6</b>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vegetation Management Areas – Primary and Secondary</li> <li>Environmental management and conservation area</li> <li>Biodiversity corridor</li> <li>MSES/MLES</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small portions of the north-west and south-east corners of the Site are mapped with Minor waterway (refer <b>FIGURE 7</b>).</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bushfire hazard overlay</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property is mapped with Medium potential bushfire hazard and Potential impact buffer areas (refer <b>FIGURE 8</b>).</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Flood hazard overlay</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In association with the mapped waterway, small areas of the property are mapped with High, Moderate, Low and Very low flood risk areas (refer <b>FIGURE 9</b>).</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Landslide hazard and steep slope area overlay</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small areas of the property are mapped with Landslide slope 15% plus (refer <b>FIGURE 10</b>).</li> </ul>





Legend

Planning Scheme

ZM-01.00 Zone map

- Centre
- Community facilities
- Emerging community
- Environmental management and conservation
- Low density residential
- Low impact industry
- Low-medium density residential
- Medium density residential
- Medium impact industry
- Mixed use
- Priority development area
- Recreation and open space
- Rural

FIGURE 4: LCC ZONING



Legend

Planning Scheme

OM-02.01 Vegetation management areas

- Primary vegetation management area
- Secondary vegetation management area

Local and state environmental significance - Lines

- Both matters of state and local ecological significance
- Matters of state ecological significance

Local and state environmental significance - Polygons

- Both matters of local and state environmental significance
- Matters of local environmental significance
- Matters of state environmental significance

FIGURE 5: LCC BIODIVERSITY AREAS OVERLAY – VEGETATION MANAGEMENT AREAS AND MSES/MLES





FIGURE 6: LCC BIODIVERSITY AREAS OVERLAY – BIODIVERSITY CORRIDOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION AREA



FIGURE 7: LCC WATERWAY CORRIDORS AND WETLANDS OVERLAY





Legend

Planning Scheme

OM-03.01 Bushfire hazard risk area

- Bushfire hazard - very high potential
- Bushfire hazard - high potential
- Bushfire hazard - medium potential
- Bushfire hazard - potential impact buffer

Baselayers

- Regional roads
- Dual carriageway
  - Principal road
  - Secondary road

FIGURE 8: LCC BUSHFIRE HAZARD OVERLAY



Legend

Planning Scheme

Flood assessment area

- High flood risk area
- Moderate flood risk area
- Low flood risk area
- Very Low flood risk area

Flood investigation area



High flow area



FIGURE 9: LCC FLOOD HAZARD OVERLAY





## 4.0 ECOLOGICAL FIELD ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Flora

#### 4.1.1 Plant Species

Field investigations identified 122 vascular plant species across the Site. Of these, 63 are native species and 59 are exotic species with 19 classified as pest plants under State or Local government legislation. A floristic inventory of native and exotic species recorded on-Site is provided in **APPENDIX C**.

#### 4.1.2 Vegetation Communities

The Site supports several diverse vegetation communities ranging from heavily modified environments of landscaped gardens and cleared grasslands to high-value regrowth and remnant mixed woodland – open forest.

As shown in **FIGURE 11**, the Site can broadly be categorised into four (4) Vegetation Communities (VC): Landscaped Gardens (VC1), Cleared Grasslands (VC2), Mixed Eucalypt Woodland – Open Forest (VC3) and Mixed Eucalypt Woodland – Open Forest with She-oak Understorey (VC4).

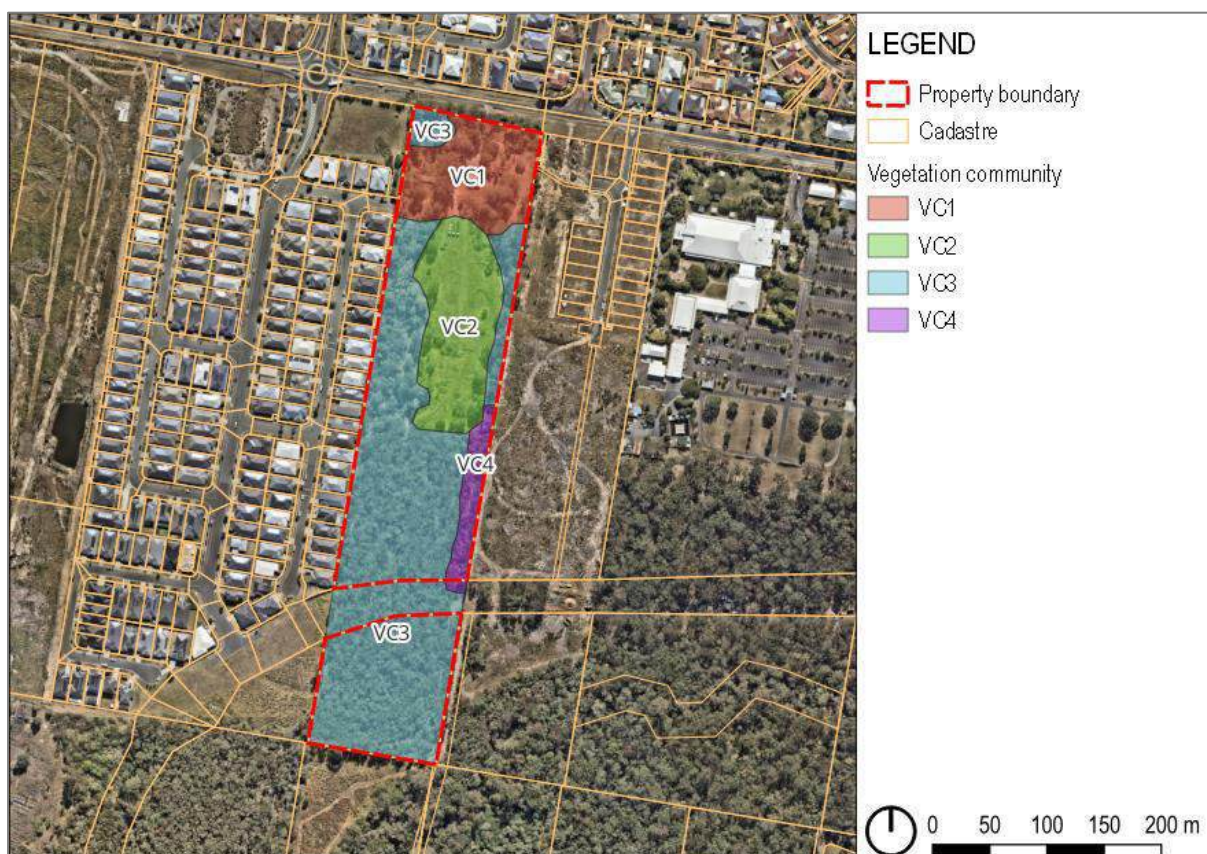


FIGURE 11: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES



## **Vegetation Community 1 (VC1) – Landscaped Gardens**

### Description

Occupying the immediate surrounds of the existing dwelling and ancillary structures, this vegetation community consists of landscaped gardens comprising a mix of native and exotic canopy trees and shrubs as well as common ornamentals, lawn and assorted weeds. Refer to **PLATE 1**.

### Weeds Status

Broadleaved Pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia elegans*), Fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*), Lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Yellow Bells (*Tecoma stans*), all listed as Category 3 restricted invasive plants under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* are present within this VC. Additional species listed as other invasive plants under the Act include Cocos Palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*) and Wild Tobacco Tree (*Solanum mauritianum*). Refer to **TABLE 5** for details.



**PLATE 1: VIEW OF VC1 LOOKING SOUTH**

### Threatened and Significant Species and Ecological Communities

This vegetation is not analogous with any threatened ecological community listed under the EPBC Act.

In relation to the NC Act and EPBC Act, no species of conservation significance were recorded from this vegetation community.



Concerning the Planning Scheme, no species or communities of conservation (i.e., *Melaleuca irbyana*, vine forest, Angle-stemmed Myrtle (*Gossia gonoclada*)) were recorded from this vegetation community.

#### Remnant Status

With reference to the VMA, VC1 is representative of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation as mapped by the Queensland Herbarium.

### **Vegetation Community 2 (VC2) – Cleared Grasslands**

#### Description

Occupying the central portion of the Site, this vegetation community comprises a clearing dominated by exotic and native grasses (refer to **PLATE 2**).



**PLATE 2: VIEW OF VC2 LOOKING SOUTH-EAST**

#### Weeds Status

Fireweed, Lantana and Giant Rats Tail Grass (*Sporobolus pyramidalis*), all listed as Category 3 restricted invasive plants under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* are present within this VC. Wild Tobacco Tree listed as an other invasive plant under the Act is also present (refer **TABLE 5**).



## Threatened and Significant Species and Ecological Communities

This vegetation is not analogous with any threatened ecological community listed under the EPBC Act.

In relation to the NC Act and EPBC Act, no species of conservation significance were recorded from this vegetation community.

Concerning the Planning Scheme, no species or communities of conservation (i.e., *Melaleuca irbyana*, vine forest, Angle-stemmed Myrtle (*Gossia gonoclada*)) were recorded from this vegetation community.

## Remnant Status

With reference to the VMA, VC2 is representative of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation as mapped by the Queensland Herbarium.

## **Vegetation Community 3 (VC3) – Mixed Eucalypt Woodland – Open Forest**

### Description

Occupying the southern portion of the Site and a small pocket in the north-west corner, this vegetation community consists of a typically dry sclerophyll woodland – open forest (refer to **PLATE 3**).

The canopy layer (12-20m) is sparse and is co-dominated by Scribbly Gum (*Eucalyptus racemosa*), Northern Grey Ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*) and Pink Bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*) with associated Smooth-barked Apple (*Angophora leiocarpa*).

The subcanopy layer (7-12m) is mid-dense and is dominated by Swamp Box (*Lophostemon suaveolens*) with associated Black She-oak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*) and common wattles (*Acacia spp.*). Broad-leaved Paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) appears in the southernmost section of the Site and also occurs around the dam in the north-west corner.

The lower subcanopy layer (4-7m) is sparse with a mix of Red Ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*), juvenile canopy species, wattles and the occasional Tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*) and Coastal Banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*).

The shrub layer (1-4m) is very sparse and is interspersed with minor occurrences of Lantana and native species such as Wild May (*Leptospermum polygalifolium*) and Dogwood (*Jacksonia scoparia*).

The ground stratum (0-1m) is sparse and co-dominated by Rough Saw-sedge (*Gahnia aspera*) and Variable Sword Sedge (*Lepidosperma laterale*) with associated Wiry Panic (*Entolasia stricta*), *Lomandra spp.* and Blady Grass (*Imperata cylindrica*). A variety of native grasses and forbs endemic to the local area are interspersed throughout. Incursions of exotic grasses and herbaceous weeds are generally limited to the edges and patches of greater disturbance.





PLATE 3: VIEW OF VC3 – (TOP) AT NORTHERN END LOOKING NORTH ACROSS THE DAM | (BOTTOM) AT SOUTHERN END LOOKING NORTH



### Weeds Status

Climbing Asparagus Fern (*Asparagus africanus*), Creeping Lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*), Giant Rats Tail Grass, Lantana, Madeira Vine (*Anerdera cordifolia*), Singapore Daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*) and Yellow Bells all listed as Category 3 restricted invasive plants under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* are present within this VC. Cocos Palm, Corky Passion Vine (*Passiflora suberosa*), Duranta (*Duranta erecta*) and Ochna (*Ochna serrulata*) listed as other invasive plants under the Act are also present (refer **TABLE 5**).

### Threatened and Significant Species and Ecological Communities

This vegetation is not analogous with any threatened ecological community listed under the EPBC Act.

In relation to the NC Act and EPBC Act, no species of conservation significance were recorded from this vegetation community.

Concerning the Planning Scheme, no species or communities of conservation (i.e., *Melaleuca irbyana*, vine forest, Angle-stemmed Myrtle (*Gossia gonoclada*)) were recorded from this vegetation community.

### Remnant Status

With reference to the VMA, most of VC3 is designated Category C (high-value regrowth) vegetation as mapped by the Queensland Herbarium. A small portion along the eastern boundary falls within the regulated Category B (remnant vegetation) mapped area. The vegetation composition is that of RE 12.9-10.4 (Least Concern) *Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* woodland on sedimentary rocks. The north-west pocket of VC3 surrounding the dam is mapped as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation.

## **Vegetation Community 4 (VC4) – Mixed Eucalypt Woodland – Open Forest with She-oak Understorey**

### Description

Occupying a small strip along the eastern boundary, this community is a variant of VC3 with an understorey dominated by Black She-oak (refer to **PLATE 4**).

### Weeds Status

Lantana listed as a Category 3 restricted invasive plant and Corky Passion Vine listed as an other invasive plant under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* are present within this VC (refer **TABLE 5**).

### Threatened and Significant Species and Ecological Communities

This vegetation is not analogous with any threatened ecological community listed under the EPBC Act.

In relation to the NC Act and EPBC Act, no species of conservation significance were recorded from this vegetation community.



Concerning the Planning Scheme, no species or communities of conservation (i.e., *Melaleuca irbyana*, vine forest, Angle-stemmed Myrtle (*Gossia gonoclada*)) were recorded from this vegetation community.

#### Remnant Status

With reference to the VMA, most of VC4 is representative of Category C (high-value regrowth) vegetation as mapped by the Queensland Herbarium. A small portion along the eastern boundary falls within the regulated Category B (remnant vegetation) mapped area. The vegetation composition is that of RE 12.9-10.4a (Least Concern) *Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* woodland to open woodland with a wet ground layer.



PLATE 4: VIEW OF VC4 LOOKING SOUTH

#### **4.1.3 Pest Plants**

A number of exotic and invasive pest plants were recorded within the Site. Refer to **APPENDIX C** for a floristic species inventory. **TABLE 5** below provides a summarised list of prevalent declared and classified pest plants recorded on the Site.

#### State Declared Weeds

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* declared plant species of Queensland are classified under 3 categories:

- Prohibited invasive plants: are not present in Queensland but due to their threat, these must be reported to Biosecurity Queensland within 24 hours of the sighting;



- Restricted invasive plants: are established in Queensland and appropriate measures must be taken to limit their impact by reducing, controlling or containing them; and
- Other invasive plants: do not pose a serious threat, however, by law, everyone has a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) to take reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants under their control.

10 restricted invasive plants (Category 3) and five (5) other invasive plants have been identified on-Site.

#### Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)

Three (3) weeds are also classified as a WoNS. WoNS require the coordination among all levels of government, organisations and individuals with weed management responsibilities.

#### Local Weeds

Several of the weeds identified on the Site have been listed by LCC and require specified levels of management according to the *City of Logan Biosecurity Plan* (LCC, no date). Pest species are classified under three (3) priority ratings (Very High, High or Moderate) and each declared and locally significant pest has been assigned a management objective: prevention, eradication, containment, asset based control or advice only. Refer to the key of **TABLE 5** for a list of the classes.

**TABLE 5: DECLARED PEST PLANTS RECORDED ON-SITE**

Common Name	Scientific Name	QLD Class	WoNS	LCC Class	Habit	VC
Broadleaved Pepper	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	3		Moderate/AB	Tree	1
Cadaghi^	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>			Moderate/AO	Tree	1
Climbing Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	3		High/AB	Vine	3
Cocos Palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Other		Moderate/AO	Tree	1, 3
Corky Passion Vine	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Other		Moderate/AO	Vine	3, 4
Creeping Inch Plant	<i>Callisia repens</i>			Moderate/AO	Herb	1
Creeping Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	3		Moderate/AO	Herb	3
Duranta	<i>Duranta erecta</i>	Other		Moderate/AO	Shrub	3
Dutchman's Pipe	<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	3		Moderate/AB	Vine	1
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	3	X	Moderate/AO	Herb	1, 2
Giant Rats Tail Grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>	3		High/C	Grass	2, 3
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>			Moderate/AO	Tree	1
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	3	X	High/AB	Shrub	All
Madeira Vine	<i>Anerdera cordifolia</i>	3	X	High/AB	Vine	3
Ochna	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Other		Moderate/AO	Shrub	3
Signal Grass	<i>Urochloa decumbens</i>			Moderate/AO	Grass	2, 3
Singapore Daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	3		High/AB	Vine	3
Wild Tobacco Tree	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Other			Shrub	1, 2
Yellow Bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	3		High/AB	Shrub	1, 3



Key:

Qld Class

Restricted invasive plant categories and restrictions (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)

- Category 2: the invasive plant must be reported within 24 hours Biosecurity Queensland.
- Category 3: the invasive plant must not be distributed either by sale or gift or released into the environment.
- Category 4: the invasive plant must not be moved.
- Category 5: the invasive plant must not be kept.
- Other invasive plants: do not pose a serious threat but impose a GBO.

LCC Class

- Very High – pests that pose a significant risk to Logan. High vigilance required to comprehensively achieve assigned management objective.
- High – pests that pose a moderate risk to Logan. Active response required to reasonably achieve assigned management objective.
- Moderate – pests that pose a moderate risk to Logan. Expectation that species are managed in accordance with their assigned management objective.

LCC Management Objectives

- P – Prevention: detect early to prevent entry/establishment within Logan LGA.
- E – Eradication: completely eradicate pest from the Logan LGA.
- C – Containment: management/suppression of pest numbers and/or distribution to keep them to acceptable levels.
- AB – Asset Based Control: control activities carried out only to manage and maintain assets.
- AO – Advice only: control of pest not required by legislation or Biosecurity Plan.

Other Notes

- ^ Native species (not locally endemic)

#### **4.1.4 Threatened Flora Species and Ecological Communities**

The EPBC Act Protected Matters report (**APPENDIX A**) listed six (6) threatened ecological communities as potentially occurring on or within 1km of the property:

- Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community (listed as Endangered);
- Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland (listed as Endangered);
- Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia (listed as Critically Endangered);
- Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains (listed as Endangered);
- Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions (listed as Endangered); and
- White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland (listed as Critically Endangered).

The field survey confirmed these communities were not present on-Site.



Results from the EPBC Act Protected Matters database search (**APPENDIX A**) identified 11 threatened plant species of national environmental significance for a 1km search radius of the property. These species were targeted in fieldwork. No threatened plant species were reported under the DETSI's WildNet database using the same search parameters.

Using data collected for species and communities listed on the DCCEEW Species Profile and Threats database and other sources and combined with the results of the field inspection, an analysis of each species range, habitat and distribution were considered when identifying the likely occurrence on-Site of individual species and the potential impacts from the proposed development. Based on these results a predictive analysis of species presence is presented in **APPENDIX D**. Of the 11 plants listed in **APPENDIX D**, none were assessed as likely to occur on-Site.

## 4.2 Fauna

During the detailed field inspection, a range of native fauna and habitat were observed within the Site (assessment methodology is summarised in **SECTION 2.0**).

### 4.2.1 Avifauna

Avifauna were opportunistically observed both visually and aurally within the Site, with a total of 16 species recorded on-Site or adjacent to the Site. These species included the following:

- Australian Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*);
- Australian Wood Duck (*Chenonetta jubata*);
- Blue-faced Honeyeater (*Entomyzon cyanotis*);
- Butcherbird (*Cracticus sp.*);
- Laughing Kookaburra (*Dacelo novaeguineae*);
- Magpie-lark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*);
- Masked Lapwing (*Vanellus miles*);
- Noisy Friarbird (*Philemon corniculatus*);
- Noisy Miner (*Manorina melanocephala*);
- Pacific Black Duck (*Anas superciliosa*);
- Pied Currawong (*Strepera graculina*);
- Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*);
- Rainbow Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus*);
- Torresian Crow (*Corvus orru*);
- Welcome Swallow (*Hirundo neoxena*); and
- Willie Wagtail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*).

It is expected that other common bird species as well as smaller species of forest dependent birds utilise the greater part of the property for foraging and movement opportunities from time to time, depending on floristics and seasonality.



#### 4.2.2 Mammals

Three (3) individuals of Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*) were observed in the southern portion of the Site.

The following mammals were not directly observed but evidence indicated their use of the Site:

- Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) – scratch marks were detected on several trees across the Site;
- Common Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*) – a large drey was observed in a Swamp Box adjacent to the dam; and
- Abundant macropod scats (Grey Kangaroo and possibly other wallaby species).

It is likely the vegetated parts of the Site are also utilised by flying-foxes and micro-bats.

No evidence of Koala usage (scats or scratches) was detected during the survey, however given that there is suitable habitat on the property and multiple records of Koala sightings within the local area it is considered likely that the Site may be utilised by Koalas.

#### 4.2.3 Amphibians and Fish

A detailed amphibian survey has not been undertaken and only opportunistic observations were made during the field inspection.

No mapped waterways traverse the Site. The small dam occupying the north-west corner of the Site (**PLATE 3**) and an informal drainage feature bisecting the south-west corner (**PLATE 5**) are likely to support suitable habitat for frog species however none were heard or observed during the diurnal field survey.

#### 4.2.4 Reptiles

During the diurnal field work, several skinks (species unknown) were observed on-Site.

Reptile abundance is associated with the availability of the following habitat components (McElhinny et al, 2006):

- Basking sites - for body temperature regulation;
- Logs and woody debris – for shelter, basking and foraging for prey;
- Standing dead trees – for shelter and foraging;
- Litter – for foraging and cover; and
- Shrubs – for cover, invertebrate prey and foliage input to the litter layer.

The southern portion of the Site provides all the above habitat components favoured by reptiles. Across the northern portion of the Site, leaf litter and fallen timber at the base of trees or within garden beds may provide suitable habitat for some common snake species and the grassed areas may provide hunting grounds. Several piles of discarded household items, tyres, construction materials, garden waste and disused structures scattered throughout the Site may also provide refuge.



It is likely that a number of common reptile species would utilise the Site from time to time.



PLATE 5: VIEW OF VC3 LOOKING NORTH-WEST

#### 4.2.5 Insects and Arachnids

Insects and arachnids were not specifically targeted during field surveys however the following sightings were noted:

- Ants (species unknown);
- Arboreal termite nests (mostly in VC3);
- Brown Long-headed Shield Bug (*Austromalaya reticulata*) - mating;
- Cicada husks (species unknown);
- Grass-Yellow Butterfly (*Eurema sp.*);
- Grasshopper (species unknown);
- Gumtree Trunk Weaver spider (*Argiope ocyaloides*);
- Knobbly Crab Spider (*Stephanopis altifrons*);
- Spiders (species unknown) and spider webbing on tree trunks (species unknown);
- Ladybird (*Coccinella sp.*); and
- Wasp Moth (*Amata sp.*).



#### 4.2.6 Pest and Domestic Animals

Two (2) Fire Ant (*Solenopsis invicta*) nests were observed within VC1. These species are listed as a Category 1 restricted animal under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and have specific urgent reporting requirements (within 24 hours of becoming aware of its presence) to Biosecurity Queensland.

It is considered possible that wild dog (*Canis lupus familiaris* – other than a domestic dog), European Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and feral cat (*Felis catus* and *Prionailurus bengalensis* x *Felis catus* – other than a domestic cat) may occur within the general vicinity and may utilise the property from time to time although none were observed during the site inspection and no evidence of usage was detected. These species are restricted invasive animals under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and classified as Very High Priority (wild dog and European Fox) and High Priority (feral cat) pest animals in the Logan LGA under the *City of Logan Biosecurity Plan* (LCC, no date).

It is also highly likely that Cane Toads (*Rhinella marina*) listed as an other invasive animal under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* could inhabit the Site.

#### 4.2.7 Threatened Fauna Species

Results from the EPBC Act Protected Matters database search (**APPENDIX A**) identified 33 threatened fauna species as likely to/may occur in the area (20 birds, 9 mammals, 3 reptiles and 1 insect) for a 1km search radius of the property. Only one (1) threatened fauna species (Koala) was reported under the DETSI's WildNet database using the same search parameters (refer **APPENDIX B**); this species was also returned in the EPBC Protected Matters search.

The fauna habitat suitability assessment (likelihood of occurrence) for these 33 species is provided in **APPENDIX D**. The assessment considered the species preferred habitat, foraging requirements and known geographic distribution (from published accounts), the ecological assessment of the Site in being able to meet those preferences and findings from the detailed field survey.

Of the 33 species, the fauna habitat suitability assessment indicated:

- One (1) mammal species is likely to utilise or occupy the property from time to time: Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*);
- Two (2) avian and three (3) mammal species may use the property as part of their large home range: South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami latham*), White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*), Spotted-tail Quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*), Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*) and Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*); and
- The remaining 27 species are unlikely to utilise or occupy the property.

An overview of threatened fauna species identified as likely to occur or possibly utilising the Site is provided below:

##### Koala

- Endangered for the Combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory (EPBC Act); Endangered (NC Act).
- The WildNet extract returned two (2) records within a 1km radius of the Site and 211 records



within a 5km radius. The Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) database recorded 146 occurrences within a 5km radius (the closest record approx. 800m north-east of the Site in 1997).

- The DETSI<sup>3</sup> koala hospital database (KoalaBase) (DESI, 2023) includes: 31 records for 1996-2005, 20 records for 2006-2015, 22 records for 2016-2022 and no records in 2023 within a 5km radius. The closest record was located approx. 570m north of the Site in 2020.
- No specimens or evidence of koala usage (scats or scratches) were detected on-Site.
- Situated within a mosaic of intensifying residential activities and large allotments which support tracts of bushland and scattered eucalypts, the Site forms part of a network of waterways, reserves and parklands identified in LCC's broader mapped biodiversity corridor. The waterway to the south of the Site provides a direct link to the Scrubby Creek riparian corridor located approx. 2.2km to the north (refer **FIGURE 12**). Despite encroaching residential activities and associated infrastructure, the property provides opportunities for Koala movement and dispersal within the wider landscape.
- It is considered likely that the Site could provide habitat to support and sustain a local population in conjunction with the adjacent tracts of vegetation.

#### Spotted-tailed Quoll

- Endangered (EPBC Act); Endangered (NC Act).
- No records in the WildNet database within a 1km radius of the Site and nine (9) records within a 5km radius. The ALA database recorded three (3) occurrences within a 5km radius (all pre-2007).
- Spotted-tailed Quoll live in various environments, including forests, woodlands, coastal heathlands and rainforests. They are sometimes seen in open country or on grazed areas and rocky outcrops. A highly mobile species, Spotted-tailed Quoll can move up to several kilometres in a night and can have quite large territories<sup>4</sup>. During the day, Spotted-tailed Quoll shelter in caves, rock crevices or hollow logs.
- It is possible that this species may utilise the Site for foraging opportunities from time to time however as the Site generally lacks shelter features, it is not considered to provide critical habitat for this species.

#### Greater Glider

- Endangered (EPBC Act); Endangered (NC Act).
- No records in the WildNet database within a 1km radius of the Site and 11 records within a 5km radius. The ALA database recorded 45 occurrences within a 5km radius (the closest record approx. 1.7km west of the Site on Green Road in 2023).
- The Site contains suitable vegetation for foraging, i.e. variety of eucalypt species including Scribbly

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<sup>3</sup> Previously the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI).

<sup>4</sup> Spotted-tailed Quoll, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/native-animals/native-animal-facts/spotted-tail-quoll> (accessed 10/10/2024).



Gum<sup>5</sup>.

- Greater Gliders prefer habitats that are older forests and have a large number of hollows for denning. As the Site generally lacks these features, it is not considered to provide critical habitat for this species.

#### South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo

- Vulnerable (EPBC Act); Vulnerable (NC Act).
- No records for this subspecies or *Calyptorhynchus lathamii* in the WildNet extract within a 1km radius of the Site and one (1) record of this subspecies within a 5km radius. Five (5) occurrences of this subspecies and nine (9) of *C. lathamii* mapped in the ALA database within a 5km radius.
- This species feeds almost exclusively on the seeds of nine (9) *Allocasuarina* and *Casuarina* species throughout their range and therefore their preferred habitat is "woodland areas dominated by she-oak *Allocasuarina*, or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum of *Allocasuarina* beneath *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia* or *Angophora*" (Hourigan, 2012).
- Occurrences of Black She-oak were observed throughout VC3 and dominated the understorey of VC4. As the preferred food tree for this species is present on-Site it is possible this species may utilise the property for foraging purposes from time to time.

#### White-throated Needle-tail

- Vulnerable (EPBC Act); Vulnerable (NC Act).
- No records in the WildNet extract within a 1km radius of the Site and five (5) records within a 5km radius. The ALA database recorded 29 occurrences within a 5km radius.
- White-throated Needle-tail are an aerial species that can occur over most types of habitat (recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest and may also fly between trees or in clearings below the canopy). It is possible that White-throated Needle-tail may utilise the Site for foraging opportunities from time to time as the Site does provide suitable resources for these highly mobile species.
- The Site is not considered to provide critical habitat for this species.

#### Grey-headed Flying-fox

- Vulnerable (EPBC Act); Least Concern (NC Act).
- No records in the WildNet extract within a 1km radius of the Site and 28 records within a 5km radius. The ALA database recorded 33 occurrences within a 5km radius.
- Grey-headed Flying-foxes roost communally in camps. According to the National Flying-fox Monitoring Viewer the closest active flying fox roost is located at Emerald Drive, Regents Park approx. 1.7kms north-west of the Site (last surveyed in 2021) (DCCEEW, no date). No flying-fox camp was observed on the Site.

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<sup>5</sup> Greater Gliders Fact Sheet, <https://wildlife.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Greater-Glider-for-LCC-Low-res.pdf> (accessed 10/10/2024).



- It is possible that Grey-headed Flying-foxes may utilise the Site for foraging opportunities from time to time as the Site does provide suitable resources for this highly mobile species.
- The Site is not considered to provide critical habitat for this species.

The EPBC Protected Matters Search returned seven (7) threatened Migratory species: one (1) Migratory Terrestrial bird and six (6) Migratory Wetlands birds. The Wetland bird species are unlikely to utilise the property. As noted above, while the Terrestrial species listed in the search (White-throated Needle-tail) may occasionally utilise the vegetation within the property for food resources, they are not anticipated to rely on the property as essential or permanent habitat. Thus, a significant impact on Migratory species is unlikely to occur from the proposed development.

### 4.3 Site Habitat Assessment

The Site can be generalised into two (2) habitat areas. Using the definitions of habitat quality from **TABLE 2** the following assessments have been made:

- Mixed Eucalypt Woodland – Open Forest – moderate to high quality habitat. Described as VC3 and variant VC4 (refer **SECTION 4.1.2**) this habitat occupies approx. 65% of the Site.
  - In general the vegetation structure is indicative of high value regrowth with scattered larger relict trees.
  - All layers are relatively intact and the ground stratum contains a diversity of native species.
  - Weed incursions are minor and generally confined to interface areas adjacent to modified communities as well as spot infestations of Lantana, Agave, Corky Passion Vine and exotic grasses. The informal drainage feature bisecting the south-west corner of the Site is heavily infested with Singapore Daisy.
  - Most trees are generally too immature to bear hollows.
  - A large drey was detected in proximity to the dam. There are occasional arboreal termitaria, fallen logs and stags. There is a good coverage of leaf litter (approx. 2-5cm depth), woody debris and fallen timber throughout. Several boulder piles were observed.
  - The informal drainage feature holds ponded water following rainfall events.
  - Several piles of dumped waste (tyres, household items, clothing, etc.) are scattered throughout the Site.
- Highly modified environment – low quality habitat. Occupying the balance of the Site, this area is defined by the landscaped gardens immediately surrounding the existing dwelling and associated structures and the cleared grasslands (described as VC1 and VC2 respectively in **SECTION 4.1.2**). The upper layers within these communities are either fragmented or absent and the ground stratum is dominated by exotic grasses and herbaceous weeds.

Overall the property has the potential to offer fauna species the following foraging, shelter and movement opportunities:

- Mature native trees may provide roosting, nesting and denning opportunities for birds and arboreal mammals.
- Leaves, flowers, fruit, seeds and sap from native plants may provide a food source for a variety of wildlife.



- Groundcover plants, logs, rocks and areas with moderate coverage of coarse woody debris and leaf litter may provide suitable habitat for a variety of small ground-dwelling mammals, reptiles, amphibians and insects.
- Stags may provide perching and nesting/roosting sites.
- Native and exotic grasses may provide foraging resources for macropods.
- Sun exposed within clearings may be suitable for reptiles such as skinks, small lizards and snakes and possibly larger reptiles such as lace monitors.
- Lantana clumps may provide refuge opportunities for smaller bush bird species and native mammals.
- The dam and informal drainage feature may provide aquatic habitat for a range of local bird species as well as water-dependent fauna such as amphibians, turtles and fish.

## 4.4 Waterways and Ecological Corridors

### 4.4.1 Waterways

The Site does not contain any mapped watercourses or drainage features according to the VMA's Vegetation Management Supporting Map (refer **APPENDIX B**).

The LCC's planning scheme waterway corridors and wetlands overlay mapping encroaches slightly at the north-west and south-east corners of the Site. The northern waterway corridor mapping is associated with a drainage feature which has been heavily modified through developments directly to the west of the Site and to the north of Green Road. The field survey identified that a dam occupied the north-west corner of the Site and it would likely overflow into the drainage channel constructed as part of the neighbouring subdivision.

The southern waterway corridor mapping encroaches on the Site by approximately 3m<sup>2</sup> and is associated with the unnamed drainage feature which discharges to Scrubby Creek roughly 2km north of the property.

An informal drainage feature bisects the south-west corner of the Site. It is heavily infested with Singapore Daisy and other weedy species, however, was holding ponded water at the time of the survey.

### 4.4.2 Ecological Corridors

Situated within a mosaic of intensifying residential activities and large allotments which support tracts of bushland and scattered eucalypts, the southern portion of the Site (south of the Bayliss Road easement) forms part of a network of waterways, reserves and parklands identified in LCC's broader mapped biodiversity corridor. The waterway to the south of the Site provides a direct link to the Scrubby Creek riparian corridor; the second largest catchment within the Logan LGA<sup>6</sup> (refer **FIGURE**

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.logan.qld.gov.au/scrubby-creek-recovery>. (accessed 03/10/2024).



12). Despite encroaching residential activities and associated infrastructure, the property provides opportunities for fauna movement and dispersal within the wider landscape.

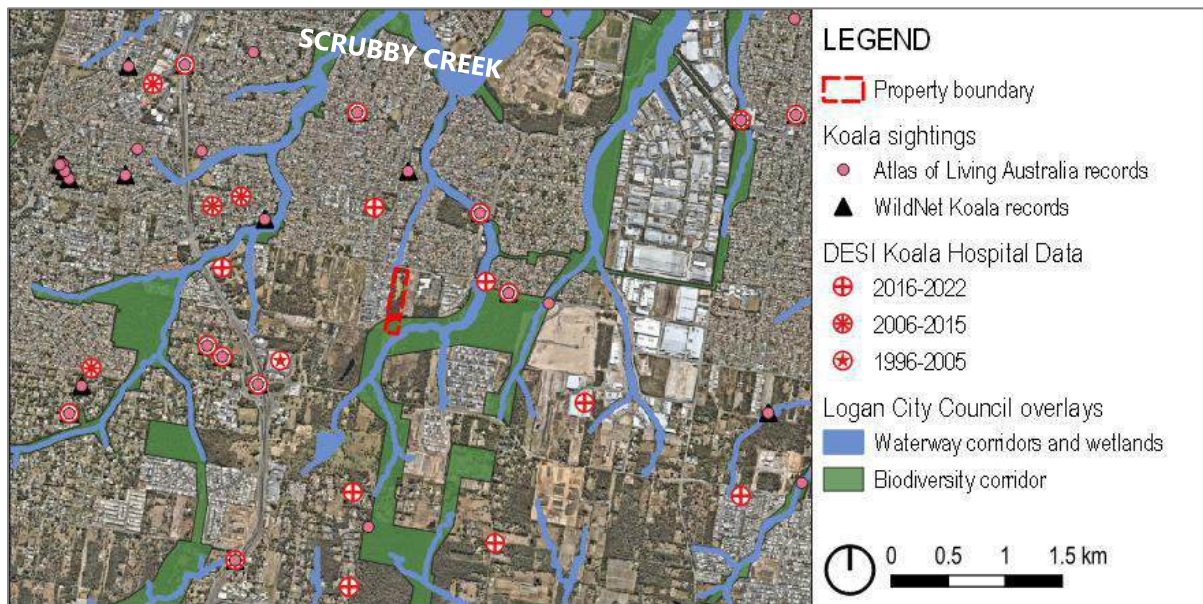


FIGURE 12: ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS



## 5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

This section synthesises the findings of the desktop assessment and the field work to provide a response to the environmental legislation and planning provisions which apply to the Site.

### 5.1 Commonwealth Legislation

#### 5.1.1 International Agreements

The Japan/Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1981 (JAMBA), China/Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1988 (CAMBA), Republic of Korea Migratory Bird Agreement 2007 (ROKAMBA) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1991, or the Bonn Convention (BONN), were signed as a means of protecting migratory species and their habitats. The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the legislation in Australia that enforces these Agreements, as all species listed under BONN, JAMBA, CAMBA and ROKAMBA are listed as 'Migratory' under this Act (refer to **SECTION 5.1.2**).

#### 5.1.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Under the EPBC Act, a project will require approval by the Minister (DCCEEW), if the project will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a MNES. Significance of impact is determined by the administrative guidelines which state "in order to decide whether an action is likely to have a significant impact, it is necessary to take into account the nature and magnitude of potential impacts...it is important to consider matters such as:

- All on-site and off-site impacts;
- All direct and indirect impacts;
- The frequency and duration of the action;
- The total impact which can be attributed to that action over the entire geographic area affected and over time;
- The sensitivity of the receiving environment; and
- The degree of confidence with which the impacts of the action are understood".

To determine whether the development is a controlled action requires a self-assessment of whether the project will have a significant impact upon MNES. If a development is potentially a controlled activity, then a referral is made to the Minister to confirm whether or not an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required.

The MNES which are applicable to the proposed works (refer to the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search results in **APPENDIX A**) include the potential to impact upon:

- Nationally listed threatened species and ecological communities; and
- Migratory species protected under international agreements.



Following the predictive analysis (**APPENDIX D**) and the field assessment of the Site (refer **SECTION 4.0**), it has been concluded that no EPBC Act listed ecological communities or threatened flora and fauna species will be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

Although some of the highly mobile species such as South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo, Grey-headed Flying-Fox, White-throated Needletail and Spotted-tailed Quoll were assessed as potentially utilising the local area, this development will not remove critical habitat or pose a significant threat to that species' population given their wide home range.

Whilst the Site contains suitable vegetation which may provide foraging opportunities for Greater Gliders, it lacks the features (i.e. mature trees with abundant hollows) necessary to support critical habitat for this species.

No evidence of Koala usage (direct sightings, scats or scratches) was detected on-Site, however the species is known to be present in the local area.

The proposed development will remove all vegetation from the Site north of the Bayliss Road easement, while retaining all vegetation to the south. The removal of vegetation within the northern portion of the Site is unlikely to significantly impact local koala populations as ongoing multi-lot subdivisions directly to the east and west of the Site have already resulted in habitat fragmentation. Crucially, the retention of vegetation in the southern portion of the Site preserves a vital habitat corridor identified in Council's strategic framework for Park Ridge (refer Planning Scheme) offering important habitat opportunities for the local koala population (refer **SECTION 4.2.7** for further details).

No threatened flora species were observed on-Site.

Referral to the DCCEEW for MNES will **NOT** be required.

## **5.2 State Legislation**

### **5.2.1 Nature Conservation Act 1992**

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) ensures the management of protected areas and protected wildlife. It is unlawful to take, keep or interfere with the cultural or natural resources of a protected area or to take protected wildlife without a permit.

The *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020* regulates the clearing of protected plants in Queensland. The DETSI have incorporated a risk-based approach to requirements for Clearing Permits for removal of Protected Plants. A site mapped within the 'High Risk Trigger Area' requires a thorough vegetation survey to identify potential threatened flora species. However, areas outside the High Risk Trigger Area are exempt from requiring a Clearing Permit (for freehold land) unless a Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened (CEEVNT) species is known to occur on the Site.

The property is not mapped as a High Risk Area for protected plants under the DETSI's Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Mapping (**APPENDIX B**) and a protected plant survey was not required. No CEEVNT species were detected.



As indicated in **SECTION 4.2**, the Site is not assessed as providing critical habitat for any of the protected fauna species listed under the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*. Accordingly, **NO** permits will be required under the applicable regulation.

### **5.2.2 Vegetation Management Act 1999**

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA) protects vegetation on freehold land that is mapped as remnant by the Queensland Herbarium. It provides a framework for the description, identification and mapping of Regulated Vegetation and Regional Ecosystems (REs).

REs are assigned a conservation status under the VMA as well as a biodiversity status by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD). Essential Habitat Mapping is also used to regulate the clearing of remnant vegetation that is important to CEEVNT species and is mapped in locations where a CEEVNT species has been recorded in the past.

Approval is required under the VMA when clearing is undertaken within a declared area or within a remnant ecosystem, unless listed under exemptions relating to the VMA or listed in the *Planning Regulation 2017* (Planning Regulation). Removing vegetation in areas mapped Category C (high-value regrowth) or Least Concern Category B (remnant) on freehold land when done for urban purposes in an urban area is considered exempt clearing work (Planning Regulation Schedule 21, Part 2) and does not require notification or development approval under the vegetation management framework. **NO** referral to the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) for this matter will be required.

### **5.2.3 Planning Act 2016**

The *Planning Act 2017* (PA) is the State's principal planning legislation. The purpose of the PA is to establish a land use planning system which balances:

- (a) *the protection of ecological processes and natural systems at local, regional, State, and wider levels; and*
- (b) *economic development; and*
- (c) *the maintenance of the cultural, economic, physical and social wellbeing of people and communities.*

A number of planning instruments are recognised under the Act in order to ensure that the Act's overarching purpose for ecological sustainability can be achieved. These include the Planning Regulation, the *State Planning Policy* (SPP) and the Regional Plans.

#### State Planning Policy 2017

The *State Planning Policy 2017* (SPP) expresses the State's interests in land use planning and development. Part E of the SPP outlines the policies for each State interest and, for some State interests, the assessment benchmarks applicable to the assessment of development applications if the SPP has not been identified in a Planning Scheme as being appropriately integrated.

Section 2.1 of the *Logan Planning Scheme 2015* refers to the 2014 version of the SPP; therefore the Biodiversity MSES have not yet been appropriately integrated for the 2017 version. The SPP however



does **NOT** provide assessment benchmarks for this State interest therefore a response to the SPP for this matter will **NOT** be necessary. A response to other relevant SPP matters is outside the scope of this report.

### SEQ Regional Plan

The Site is situated within the Urban Footprint of *ShapingSEQ South East Queensland Regional Plan 2023* (SEQ Regional Plan). The intent of the Urban Footprint is to identify the urban land requirements for population and employment growth in SEQ.

The SEQ Regulatory Provisions which apply to land in the Urban Footprint have been incorporated in the Planning Regulation. The proposed development is in accord with the intent of the provisions.

### Native Vegetation Clearing

The proposed development will result in the clearing of Category C and Least Concern Category B regulated vegetation within the northern portion of the Site zoned Low Density Residential ('urban area'). As this clearing is for urban purposes in an urban area, it is classified as exempt clearing work. Accordingly **NO** referral to the SARA for this matter will be required.

### Koala Habitat in SEQ

As of 7 February 2020, legislative amendments came into effect introducing new definitions and regulations to strengthen the protection of Koala habitat in South East Queensland based on mapping of koala priority areas (KPA) and koala habitat areas (KHA).

The property does not fall within a KPA. A small strip along the eastern boundary measuring approx. 823m<sup>2</sup> is mapped Core KHA and will be cleared. The portion of the Site south of the Bayliss Road easement entirely mapped as Core KHA will be retained.

Schedule 10 Part 10 Section 16B of the Planning Regulation states that interfering with koala habitat in KHAs outside a KPA is assessable development unless the development is exempted development as defined in Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation.

In calculating the area of assessable vegetation, the following exempted development items are of relevance to this project:

- Item (k) allows a total maximum area of 500m<sup>2</sup> of native vegetation to be cleared from a mapped koala habitat area on a lot as a once-off exemption; and
- Item (n)(vii) allows a maximum width of 10m from the boundary for the establishment of a necessary fire management line.

**FIGURE 13** shows that 815m<sup>2</sup> is the area of exempted development for item (n)(vii). The remaining 7m<sup>2</sup> is exempted development under item (k).

The removal of this vegetation is therefore not assessable. A referral to SARA with a response to *State Code 25: Development in South East Queensland koala habitat areas* is **NOT** necessary.





FIGURE 13: MSES OFFSET EXEMPT AREAS

#### 5.2.4 Environmental Protection Act 1994

The *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act) is a major component of the Queensland environmental legal system. Its object is environmental protection within the context of ecologically sustainable development. The purpose of the *Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019* is to achieve the object of the EP Act in relation to Queensland waters and wetlands. The Map of Referable Wetlands is managed under the Policy.

The DETSI's Referable Wetlands Mapping indicates that the Site is not located within a Wetland Management Area (refer to **APPENDIX B**).

Referral to DETSI will **NOT** be required in relation to wetland management.

#### 5.2.5 Biosecurity Act 2014

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* provides a risk-based approach to managing biosecurity risks in Queensland that allows for the most reasonable and practical response mechanisms to be implemented that are proportionate to the level of risk posed to human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment.

The Act deals with:

- Pests (such as wild dogs and weeds);
- Diseases (such as foot-and-mouth disease); and



- Contaminants (such as lead on grazing land).

The supporting subordinate legislation is the *Biosecurity Regulation 2016*. Schedule 4 of the regulation identifies invasive plants and animals and categorises them as Prohibited Matters or Restricted Matters (the latter are further grouped under Categories 1 to 7). The classification then dictates the course of action depending on the threat.

Landholders have a GBO<sup>7</sup> under the Act which include staying informed about the weeds and pest animals that could be on their property and managing them appropriately. Several declared pest plant species (Restricted Invasive Plants Category 3 and Other Invasive Plants) were identified on the Site (refer **SECTION 4.1.3**) and will require removal as part of the proposed development.

Management of Fire Ant risk is addressed via the use of two (2) Fire Ant Biosecurity Zones which identify suburbs and localities which are in risk areas for red imported fire ants. The Fire Ant Biosecurity Zone Map was revised on 17 February 2025 and replaces all previous versions of the Fire Ant Restricted Area.

Upon review of the map the Site is within a Fire Ant Biosecurity Zone 2. Accordingly, movement restrictions apply to soil or waste material emanating from the Site<sup>8</sup>.

## 5.3 Local Legislation

### 5.3.1 Logan Planning Scheme 2015 – Zone

The Site is zoned Low density residential in a Small lot precinct (north of the Bayliss Road easement) and Environmental management and conservation in a Conservation precinct (south of the Bayliss Road easement). The proposed development will be situated entirely in the Low density residential zone with the southern portion to be dedicated a conservation reserve).

The purpose of the Low density residential zone code is to *“...provide a variety of low density dwelling types, including dwelling houses”*.

The proposed development is consistent with the purpose and outcomes of the zone.

### 5.3.2 Biodiversity Areas Overlay

The purpose of the Biodiversity areas overlay code is to *“connect biodiversity corridors; protect and enhance habitat values and ecosystem functions; and to protect scenic amenity values”*.

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<sup>7</sup> Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, General Biosecurity obligation, <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/policy-legislation-regulation/biosecurity-act-2014/general-biosecurity-obligation>, accessed 24/02/2025.

<sup>8</sup> Further information can be obtained from the National Fire Ant Eradication Program website at <https://www.fireants.org.au/stop-the-spread/fire-ant-biosecurity-zones/moving-materials-intra-and-interstate>, accessed 24/02/2025.



The Site is mapped as Vegetation management areas (Primary and Secondary), Environmental management and conservation area, Biodiversity corridor and MSES/MLES under the Biodiversity areas overlay (refer **FIGURE 5** and **FIGURE 6**).

A response to the Biodiversity areas overlay code is provided at **APPENDIX E**.

### 5.3.3 Bushfire Hazard Overlay

The Bushfire Hazard overlay code aims to *“protect people and premises in a Bushfire hazard area”*.

The property is mapped with Medium potential bushfire hazard and Potential impact buffer areas (refer **FIGURE 8**).

This matter is outside the scope of this report.

### 5.3.4 Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Overlay

The purpose of the Waterways corridors and wetlands overlay code is to *“protect and enhance the ecological values, bank stability and scenic amenity of waterway corridors and wetlands and their riparian areas”*.

Small portions of the north-west and south-east corners of the Site are mapped with Minor waterway (refer **FIGURE 7**).

The proposed development will encroach into the minor waterway situated in the north-west corner. A response to the overlay code is provided at **APPENDIX E**.

### 5.3.5 Flood Hazard Overlay

Flood inundation areas are associated with the mapped waterways (refer **FIGURE 9**). This matter is outside the scope of this report.

### 5.3.6 Landslide Hazard and Steep Slope Overlay

Steep slope areas are associated with the mapped waterways (refer **FIGURE 10**). This matter is outside the scope of this report.

## 5.4 Summary

**TABLE 6** provides a summary of the actions resulting from the legislated matters.

TABLE 6: ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Legislation	Actions
<b>Commonwealth</b>	
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MNES including listed species and ecological communities</li> </ul>	The proposed development is considered to not adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of MNES (refer <b>SECTION 5.1.2</b> ). <b>NO</b> referral to DCCEEW required.



Legislation	Actions
<b>State</b>	
<p><i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (NC Act)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected flora and fauna species</li> <li>Protected plants survey trigger</li> </ul>	<p>The property is not mapped as a “High Risk Area” under the DETSI’s Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Mapping. Further no CEEVNT species were detected on-Site during the field survey. Accordingly a protected plant flora survey was <b>NOT</b> required.</p> <p>The Site is not assessed as providing critical habitat for any of the protected fauna species listed under the <i>Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020</i> (refer <b>SECTION 4.2</b>). Accordingly, <b>NO</b> permits will be required under the applicable regulation.</p> <p>The property is located within Koala District A and sequential clearing with the presence of a koala spotter <b>WILL</b> need to be followed for the clearing of NJKHTs.</p>
<p><i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> (VMA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulated Vegetation Management Map</li> <li>Vegetation Management Supporting Map</li> </ul>	<p>Removing vegetation in areas mapped Category C (high-value regrowth) or Least Concern Category B (remnant) on freehold land when done for urban purposes in an urban area is considered exempt clearing work (Planning Regulation Schedule 21, Part 2). <b>NO</b> referral to the SARA for this matter is required.</p>
<p><i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (EP Act)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wetlands of ecological significance</li> </ul>	<p>The Site is not located within a Wetland Management Area. Referral to DETSI will <b>NOT</b> be required.</p>
<p><i>Planning Act 2016</i> (PA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MSES</li> </ul>	<p>Clearing Category C and Least Concern Category B regulated vegetation for urban purposes in an urban area is classified as exempt clearing work. Accordingly, <b>NO</b> referral to the SARA for this matter will be required.</p> <p>The Site does not fall within a koala priority area (KPA). Portions of the property are mapped as Core koala habitat area (KHA). Calculations provided in <b>SECTION 5.2.3</b> show that the clearing required for the proposed development would meet the limits provided under the exempted development definitions of the Planning Regulation. <b>NO</b> referral to SARA for this matter is required.</p>
<p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pest plants and animals</li> <li>Fire Ant Biosecurity Zones</li> </ul>	<p>Several declared pest plant species (Restricted Invasive Plants Category 3 and Other Invasive Plants) were identified on the Site (refer <b>SECTION 4.1.3</b>) and <b>WILL</b> require removal as part of the proposed development. The Site is within a Fire Ant Biosecurity Zone 2. Accordingly, movement restrictions apply to soil or waste material emanating from the Site.</p>
<b>Local</b>	
<p><i>Logan Planning Scheme 2015</i> (version 9.1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zoning and Precinct</li> <li>Local Plan</li> <li>MLES (biodiversity, waterway, bushfire, etc.)</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed development will impact areas mapped as Primary vegetation management areas and MSES/MLES under the Biodiversity areas overlay. A response to the overlay code has been provided at <b>APPENDIX E</b>.</p> <p>The property is mapped with Medium potential bushfire hazard and Potential impact buffer areas under the Bushfire hazard overly. This matter is outside the scope of this report.</p> <p>The proposed development will encroach into the minor waterway situated in the north-west corner. A response to the Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay code is provided at <b>APPENDIX E</b>.</p> <p>Flood inundation areas are associated with the mapped waterways. This matter is outside the scope of this report.</p> <p>Steep slope areas are associated with the mapped waterways. This matter is outside the scope of this report.</p>



## 6.0 DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS AND MITIGATIONS

### 6.1 Impacting Activities of Proposed Development

As described in **SECTION 1.3**, the proposed development is for a subdivision of one (1) lot into 93 residential lots with new roads, drainage reserve and connection to all mains services (refer **FIGURE 3**). The southern portion of the Site (south of the Bayliss Road easement) is to be dedicated as a conservation reserve.

### 6.2 Flora and Vegetation

#### 6.2.1 Impacts

##### Direct Impacts

The proposed development will result in the removal of all on-Site vegetation north of the Bayliss Road easement comprising approx. 52% of non-remnant Category X vegetation, 46% of Category C high value regrowth and 2% of remnant Category B vegetation (refer to **FIGURE 14**). The street trees along the Green Road frontage will not be impacted.

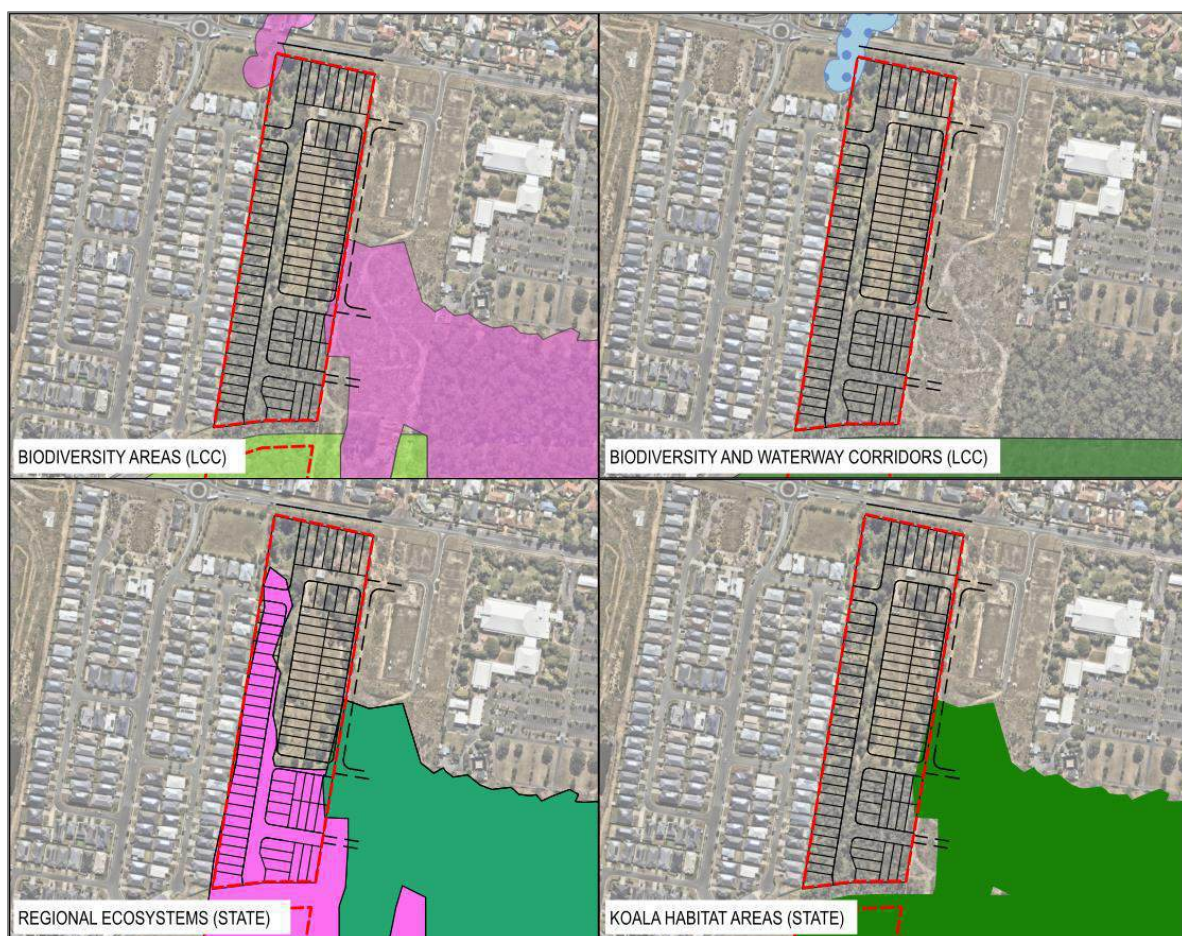


FIGURE 14: IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON MSES AND MLES



A detailed Tree Retention Plan focused on the Council-mapped Primary vegetation management areas and the State-mapped Core koala habitat areas is provided at **APPENDIX F**.

### Indirect Impacts

The proposed development is considered likely to create edge effects on the flora and vegetation communities surrounding the Site. However, the impact is considered negligible as the neighbouring subdivisions to the east and west are highly modified and the Bayliss Road easement currently provides a buffer to retained vegetation in the southern portion.

### **6.2.2 Mitigations**

In order to prevent potential impacts on trees to be retained the following vegetation management measures are required:

- A Vegetation Management Plan be prepared to outline the steps and measures to ensure the protection of the identified trees.
- Vegetation clearing extents are identified on-Site prior to the commencement of clearing works.
- Exclusion fencing is installed before any clearing or bulk earthworks are undertaken and maintained during the construction phase.
- The Australian Standard *AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites* is adhered to during the clearing and construction phases of the development.
- Mulch stockpiles are located in existing cleared areas and outside of TPZs.
- A qualified Arborist (minimum AQF Level 5) must supervise any intrusion works (greater than 10%) within the TPZ.

### **6.2.3 Offsets**

#### Koala habitat area (KHA) offset

Offsets will not be required under the State's Koala Habitat in SEQ provisions as the proposed clearing of mapped KHA is considered exempted development under Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation (refer **section 5.2.3**).

#### Biodiversity areas overlay offset

Offsets are required under the Planning Scheme for the proposed impact on MLES. In accordance with the Biodiversity areas overlay code, the clearing of trees from the mapped Primary vegetation management area is to be offset depending on the overlay mapping for MSES and MLES (refer **FIGURE 15**) as follows:

- If the mapped area is identified as a MLES only, an offset is provided in accordance with *Planning Scheme Policy 3 - Environmental management* section 3.1; or
- If the mapped area is identified as MSES or both MSES and MLES, an offset is provided in accordance with the Queensland *Environmental Offsets Policy v1.12* and the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.



The mapped 'MLES' area to the north is associated with the mapping under the Biodiversity areas overlay for Primary vegetation management area and Waterway corridors and wetlands. The mapped 'Both MSES and MLES' area corresponds to the council's Primary vegetation management area mapping and the applicable MSES mapping which reflects the KHA. The MSES matter is distinct from the MLES and has been resolved separately.



**FIGURE 15: BIODIVERSITY AREAS OVERLAY - MSES/MLES MAPPING**

Exemptions to clear in areas mapped under the Biodiversity areas overlay are listed in the Planning Scheme's Tables 5.10.2.1.1 to 5.10.2.1.5. Of relevance to the proposed development is the exemption to clear a 5m wide (for lots greater than 5,000m<sup>2</sup>) fire management line along the property boundary. This exemption is however not available when the mapped area is also mapped as Waterway corridors and wetlands.

**FIGURE 16** shows the areas identified for the purposes of offset calculations. An Environmental Offset Estimate Report was obtained from Council for the areas identified and the total financial settlement is estimated at \$6,818.37 (refer **APPENDIX G**).



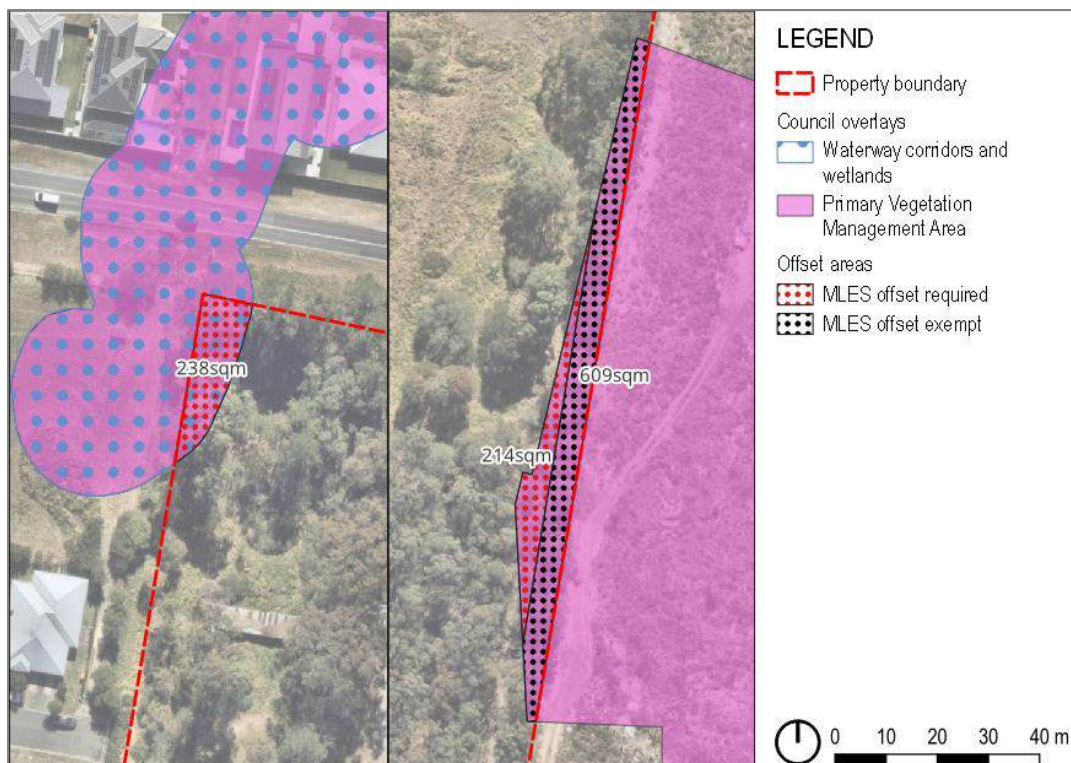


FIGURE 16: MLES OFFSET AREAS

## 6.3 Fauna and Habitat

### 6.3.1 Impacts

#### Direct Impacts

Approximately one-third of the Site was assessed to support low quality habitat, with the balance offering moderate to high quality habitat (**SECTION 4.3**). The removal of all vegetation north of the Bayliss Road easement will exclude most native terrestrial and common arboreal fauna and forest dependent bird species persisting within this area. The retention of vegetation within the southern portion of the Site will continue to provide essential habitat, support fauna movement and dispersal and maintain the Site's connection to the broader biodiversity corridor.

#### Indirect Impacts

Noise and activity during construction works may create minor impacts for the fauna species utilising the immediate surrounds. Long-term impacts are considered to be negligible.

Post development, increased vehicle traffic and urban activity may result in increased likelihood of fauna strike and conflict with domestic animals.

### 6.3.2 Mitigations

In order to prevent potential impacts on fauna during vegetation clearing the following measures are to be implemented:

- A Fauna Management Plan is prepared to outline the steps and measures to ensure the protection of resident and occasional fauna.
- A fauna spotter-catcher be engaged to conduct a pre-clearing survey and will be required to be present at all times during clearing works.
- Sequential clearing with the presence of a koala spotter will be required for the clearing of NJKHTs in accordance with Division 3, Part 3 of the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*.

## **6.4 Soil and Water Quality**

### **6.4.1 Impacts**

#### Direct Impacts

The removal of vegetation from the Site has the potential to result in an increase of flows across the Site during the operational phase of the development.

#### Indirect Impacts

During construction works, erosion of exposed soils during a storm event may result in sediment deposition and contaminated runoff entering the local stormwater networks and waterways. With appropriate controls in place, temporary and long-term impacts are expected to be negligible.

### **6.4.2 Mitigations**

Impacts are to be managed in accordance with an approved stormwater management plan and erosion sediment control plan prior to and during construction works.



## 7.0 CONCLUSION

This report outlines the assessment of ecological values and environmental planning constraints associated with planned works for a proposed subdivision at 179-191 Green Road, Park Ridge (the Site). The property is further described as Lot 4 on SP335824.

The Site occupies an area of approximately 6.01 hectares (ha) and is zoned Low density residential in a Small lot precinct (north of the Bayliss Road easement) and Environmental management and conservation (south of the Bayliss Road easement). The northern boundary of the Site fronts Green Road, the western and eastern boundaries adjoin recent subdivisions and the southern boundary is shared with a balance stage of Carver's Reach Estate. The property is bisected by the unformed Bayliss Road easement.

The property currently supports a dwelling house and ancillary structures including sheds, rainwater tanks and an on-site wastewater treatment system. Several vehicles are parked in the vicinity of the dwelling. A constructed dam occupies the north-western corner of the property.

The on-site vegetation comprises a mix of communities ranging from highly modified (e.g. landscaped gardens and grasslands) in the northern half of the property to high-value regrowth and remnant mixed woodland – open forest in the southern half.

The proposed development is for a subdivision of 1 lot into 93 residential lots with new roads, drainage reserve and connection to all mains services. It is proposed the portion of the Site zoned Environmental management will be dedicated to Council as a conservation reserve.

The desktop assessment (refer **SECTION 3.0**) and ecological field assessment (refer **SECTION 4.0**) identified that the property could provide potential habitat for six (6) of the 33 threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act and NC Act. Although some of the highly mobile species were assessed as potentially utilising the local area, the proposed development will not pose a significant threat to these species' populations given their wide home range. Field surveys did not detect any evidence of koala usage (no scratches, scats or direct sightings were observed) however this species is known to be present in the local area. The removal of all vegetation north of the Bayliss Road easement will exclude most native terrestrial and arboreal fauna and forest dependent bird species persisting within this area. The retention of vegetation within the southern portion of the Site will continue to provide essential habitat, support fauna movement and dispersal and maintain the Site's connection to the network of waterways, reserves and parklands identified in LCC's broader mapped biodiversity corridor.

Of the 11 threatened plants reported in database searches, none were assessed with the potential to occur on the property and none were detected during the field survey.

The Site can be generalised into two (2) habitat areas based on the vegetation communities (VC) described in **SECTION 4.1.2**:

- Mixed Eucalypt Woodland – Open Forest – moderate to high quality habitat. Described as VC3 and variant VC4 (refer **SECTION 4.1.2**) this habitat occupies approx. 65% of the Site.



- Highly modified environment – low quality habitat. Occupying the balance of the Site, this area is defined by the landscaped gardens immediately surrounding the existing dwelling and associated structures and the cleared grasslands (described as VC1 and VC2 respectively in **SECTION 4.1.2**).

The vegetated areas occupying the southern portion of the Site provide the highest level of ecological value and have the potential to offer fauna species ample foraging, shelter and movement opportunities.

The Site forms part of a mosaic of intensifying residential activities and large allotments which support tracts of bushland and scattered eucalypts. The waterway to the south of the Site provides a direct link to the Scrubby Creek riparian corridor located approx. 2.2km to the north.

The proposed development will result in the removal of all on-Site vegetation north of the Bayliss Road easement comprising approx. 52% of non-remnant Category X vegetation, 46% of Category C high value regrowth and 2% of remnant Category B vegetation. As this clearing is for urban purposes in an urban area, it is classified as exempt clearing work. Accordingly, **NO** referral to the SARA for this matter will be required.

The property does not fall within a koala priority area (KPA). A small strip along the eastern boundary measuring approx. 823m<sup>2</sup> is mapped Core koala habitat area (KHA) and will be cleared. The portion of the Site south of the Bayliss Road easement entirely mapped as Core KHA will be retained.

Calculations provided in **SECTION 5.2.3** show that the clearing required for the proposed development would meet the limits provided under the exempted development definitions of the Planning Regulation. **NO** referral to SARA for this matter is required.

A net gain of native trees will be achieved via the provision of offsets. Details of the calculations are provided in **SECTION 6.2.3** of this report.

The Site is mapped as Vegetation management areas (Primary and Secondary), Environmental management and conservation area, Biodiversity corridor and MSES/MLES under Council's Biodiversity areas overlay. A response to the Biodiversity Areas overlay code (**APPENDIX E**) indicates that the project meets the relevant Performance/Acceptable Outcomes of the code.

Small portions of the north-west and south-east corners of the Site are mapped with Minor waterway under Council's Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay. A response to the Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay code (**APPENDIX E**) indicates that the project meets the relevant Performance Outcomes of the code.

A response to other applicable Planning Scheme overlays is outside the scope of this report.

Based on the assessment of environmental planning constraints outlined in this report, it is considered the proposed development will not have any significant direct or indirect impacts on Matters of National, State or Local Environmental Significance.



## 8.0 REFERENCES

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# Appendix A: Commonwealth Matters

EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Results





Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,  
the Environment and Water

# EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

Report created: 24-Feb-2025

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

# Summary

## Matters of National Environment Significance

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

<a href="#">World Heritage Properties:</a>	None
<a href="#">National Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)</a>	1
<a href="#">Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Marine Area:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:</a>	6
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Species:</a>	44
<a href="#">Listed Migratory Species:</a>	12

## Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

<a href="#">Commonwealth Lands:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Marine Species:</a>	23
<a href="#">Whales and Other Cetaceans:</a>	None
<a href="#">Critical Habitats:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:</a>	None
<a href="#">Australian Marine Parks:</a>	None
<a href="#">Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:</a>	None

## Extra Information

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

<a href="#">State and Territory Reserves:</a>	None
<a href="#">Regional Forest Agreements:</a>	None
<a href="#">Nationally Important Wetlands:</a>	None
<a href="#">EPBC Act Referrals:</a>	7
<a href="#">Key Ecological Features (Marine):</a>	None
<a href="#">Biologically Important Areas:</a>	None
<a href="#">Bioregional Assessments:</a>	1
<a href="#">Geological and Bioregional Assessments:</a>	None

# Details

## Matters of National Environmental Significance

### Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)

[ [Resource Information](#) ]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Moreton bay</a>	20 - 30km 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
<a href="#">Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community</a>	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland</a>	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia</a>	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains</a>	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions</a>	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland</a>	Critically Endangered	Community may 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
<a href="#">Anthochaera phrygia</a> Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Botaurus poiciloptilus</a> Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</a> South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Charadrius leschenaultii</a> Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Climacteris picumnus victoriae</a> Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</a> Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Erythrotriorchis radiatus</a> Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Falco hypoleucos</a> Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Geophaps scripta scripta</a> Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Grantiella picta</a> Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Lathamus discolor</a> Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Rostratula australis</a> Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Stagonopleura guttata</a> Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Turnix melanogaster</a> Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<b>INSECT</b>			
<a href="#">Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</a> Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<b>MAMMAL</b>			
<a href="#">Chalinolobus dwyeri</a> Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)</a> Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Macroderma gigas</a> Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Petauroides volans</a> Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Petaurus australis australis</a> Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)</a> Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</a> Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Pseudomys novaehollandiae</a> New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Pteropus poliocephalus</a> Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
<b>PLANT</b>			
<a href="#">Arthraxon hispidus</a> Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Dichanthium setosum</a> bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Fontainea venosa</a> [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Macadamia integrifolia</a> Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Macadamia tetraphylla</a> Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut [6581]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Notelaea x ipsviciensis listed as Notelaea ipsviciensis</a> Cooneana Olive [93460]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Planchonella eerwah</a> Shiny-leaved Condoe, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Rhodamnia rubescens</a> Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Rhodomyrtus psidioides</a> Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Samadera bidwillii</a> Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thesium australe</a> Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<b>REPTILE</b>			
<a href="#">Delma torquata</a> Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Furina dunmalli</a> Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Hemiaspis damelii</a> 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
<b>Migratory Marine Birds</b>			
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<b>Migratory Terrestrial Species</b>			
<a href="#">Cuculus optatus</a> Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Motacilla flava</a> Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<b>Migratory Wetlands Species</b>			
<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Charadrius leschenaultii</a> Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

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

## Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[ Resource Information ]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<b>Bird</b>			
<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Anseranas semipalmata</a> Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis</a> Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Charadrius leschenaultii</a> Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Haliaeetus leucogaster</a> White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Lathamus discolor</a> Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Merops ornatus</a> Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Monarcha melanopsis</a> Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Motacilla flava</a> Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Myiagra cyanoleuca</a> Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

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

## Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals					[ Resource Information ]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status	
<a href="#">PD0038 Bayliss Road Trunk Gravity Sewer Extension</a>	2023/09495		Completed	In feature area	
Controlled action					
<a href="#">Cedar Grove Connector Pipeline</a>	2011/6013	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only	
<a href="#">Park Ridge residential, mixed use and medium impact industry precinct, Park Ridge, Queensland</a>	2017/8090	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area	

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
<b>Controlled action</b>				
<a href="#">Rosia Park Multisport Precinct</a>	2021/9082	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
<b>Not controlled action</b>				
<a href="#">Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia</a>	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
<b>Not controlled action (particular manner)</b>				
<a href="#">Construction &amp; Operation 275/330kV Transmission Line</a>	2006/2820	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
<b>Referral decision</b>				
<a href="#">Rosia Park Multisport Precinct</a>	2021/9016	Referral Decision	Completed	In buffer area only
<b>Bioregional Assessments</b>			<b>[ Resource Information ]</b>	
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status	
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	<a href="#">BA website</a>	In feature area	

# Caveat

## 1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

## 2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

## 3 DATA SOURCES

### Threatened ecological communities

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

### Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

## 4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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## Appendix B: Queensland Regulatory Databases and Maps

WildNet Database Search Results

Vegetation Management Report

Map of Referable Wetlands

SPP Matters of State Interest Map

SARA Development Assessment Map





# Queensland Government

## WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point  
Species: All  
Type: All  
Queensland status: All  
Records: All  
Date: Since 1980  
Latitude: -27.6917  
Longitude: 153.0500  
Distance: 1  
Email: rikki.pieters@esiconsulting.com.au  
Date submitted: Monday 24 Feb 2025 13:24:57  
Date extracted: Monday 24 Feb 2025 13:30:02

The number of records retrieved = 68

### **Disclaimer**

Information presented on this product is distributed by the Queensland Government as an information source only. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this data, the State of Queensland makes no statements, representations or warranties about the accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability of any information contained in this product.

The State of Queensland disclaims all responsibility for information contained in this product and all liability (including liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs you may incur as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way for any reason.

Information about your Species lists request is logged for quality assurance, user support and product enhancement purposes only.

The information provided should be appropriately acknowledged as being derived from WildNet database when it is used. As the WildNet Program is still in a process of collating and vetting data, it is possible the information given is not complete. Go to the WildNet database webpage (<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/wildnet>) to find out more about WildNet and where to access other WildNet information products approved for publication. Feedback about WildNet species lists should be emailed to [wildlife.online@des.qld.gov.au](mailto:wildlife.online@des.qld.gov.au).

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	yellow thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	buff-rumped thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	white-throated gerygone		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	speckled warbler		C		1
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra		C		2
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	forest kingfisher		C		2
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	white-breasted woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	piebald butcherbird		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie		C		3
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	galah		C		2
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	crested pigeon		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	spotted dove	Y			2
animals	birds	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	dollarbird		C		1
animals	birds	Corvidae	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow		C		3
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	fan-tailed cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo		C		1
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	superb fairy-wren		C		1
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	variegated fairy-wren		C		2
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	red-backed fairy-wren		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	eastern spinebill		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	blue-faced honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	white-throated honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	scarlet honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	noisy friarbird		C		1
animals	birds	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater		C		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	magpie-lark		C		1
animals	birds	Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	varied sittella		C		1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush		C		1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	golden whistler		C		2
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	rufous whistler		C		1
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	spotted pardalote		C		1
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote		C		2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	pale-headed rosella		C		3
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	rainbow lorikeet		C		3
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	grey fantail		C		2
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	willie wagtail		C		1
animals	birds	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	silveryeye		C		2
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala		E	E	2
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	green tree snake		C		1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	blue billygoat weed	Y			1
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecoma stans</i> var. <i>stans</i>		Y			1
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>			C		2

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i>		Y			1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx subsp. leiocalyx</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Senna pendula var. glabrata</i>	Easter cassia	Y			1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	rusty gum		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	pink bloodwood		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa</i>	scribbly gum		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	narrow-leaved red gum		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	tantoon		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	swamp box		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	snow-in summer		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	swamp paperbark		C		1
plants	land plants	Ochnaceae	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	ochna	Y			1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	whiskey grass	Y			1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum mandiocanum</i>		Y			1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Setaria</i>					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass		C		1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	soap tree		C		1
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	Y			1

#### CODES

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

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

The codes are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The values of EPBC are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V) and Conservation Dependent (CD).

Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon (wildlife records and species listings for selected areas).

This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. A second number located after a / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.

This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.



## **Vegetation management report**

For Lot: 4 Plan: SP335824

2/24/2025



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# Recent changes

## Updated mapping

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

The Department of 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.

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# 1. Property details

## 1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 4 Plan: SP335824 are listed in Table 1.

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

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Property title area (sq metres)
4	SP335824	Freehold	60,090

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

### **Does the property Lot: 4 Plan: SP335824 have a freehold tenure and is in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area?**

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

## 1.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 4 Plan: SP335824, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

**Table 2: Property location details**

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

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

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the *Vegetation Management Regulation 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](mailto:vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au)

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

### 3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 4 Plan: SP335824

#### 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	0.13
Category C	3.46
Category X	2.42

**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)

The following Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAVs) may be present on this property.

Reference number:

2018/001636

### 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
12.3.11	Of concern	B	0.04	Eucalyptus tereticornis +/- Eucalyptus siderophloia, Corymbia intermedia open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast	Mid-dense
12.3.11	Of concern	C	0.01	Eucalyptus tereticornis +/- Eucalyptus siderophloia, Corymbia intermedia open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast	Mid-dense
12.5.3	Endangered	C	0.17	Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces	Sparse
12.9-10.12	Endangered	C	0.86	Mixed woodland usually containing Corymbia intermedia, Angophora leiocarpa and at least the presence of Eucalyptus seeana on sedimentary rocks	Sparse
12.9-10.17	Least concern	C	0.34	Eucalyptus acmenoides, E. major, E. siderophloia +/- Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata open forest on sedimentary rocks	Mid-dense
12.9-10.4	Least concern	B	0.08	Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa woodland on sedimentary rocks	Sparse
12.9-10.4	Least concern	C	2.07	Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa woodland on sedimentary rocks	Sparse
non-rem	None	X	2.42	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	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	E	Open forests and woodlands containing <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Lophostemon</i> or <i>Melaleuca</i> 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: <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Corymbia henryi</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>Eucalyptus bancroftii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus biturbinata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> , <i>Eucalyptus brownii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus carnea</i> , <i>Eucalyptus chloroclada</i> , <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Eucalyptus dealbata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> , <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> , <i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus helidonica</i> , <i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus longirostrata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus major</i> , <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> , <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus montivaga</i> , <i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> , <i>Eucalyptus papuana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i> , <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> , <i>Eucalyptus seeana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> , <i>Eucalyptus umbra</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> , <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> .	Sea level to 1000m.		Riparian areas, plains and hill/escarpment slopes.

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, 9.11.33, 9.11.34, 9.11.35, 9.11.36, 9.11.37, 9.11.38, 9.11.39, 9.11.40, 9.11.41, 9.11.42, 9.11.43, 9.11.44, 9.11.45, 9.11.46, 9.11.47, 9.11.48, 9.11.49, 9.11.50, 9.11.51, 9.12.1, 9.12.2, 9.12.3, 9.12.4, 9.12.5, 9.12.6, 9.12.7, 9.12.8, 9.12.9, 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, 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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: 4 Plan: SP335824.

## 4. Vegetation management framework maps

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

### **Regulated vegetation management map**

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

### **Vegetation management supporting map**

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

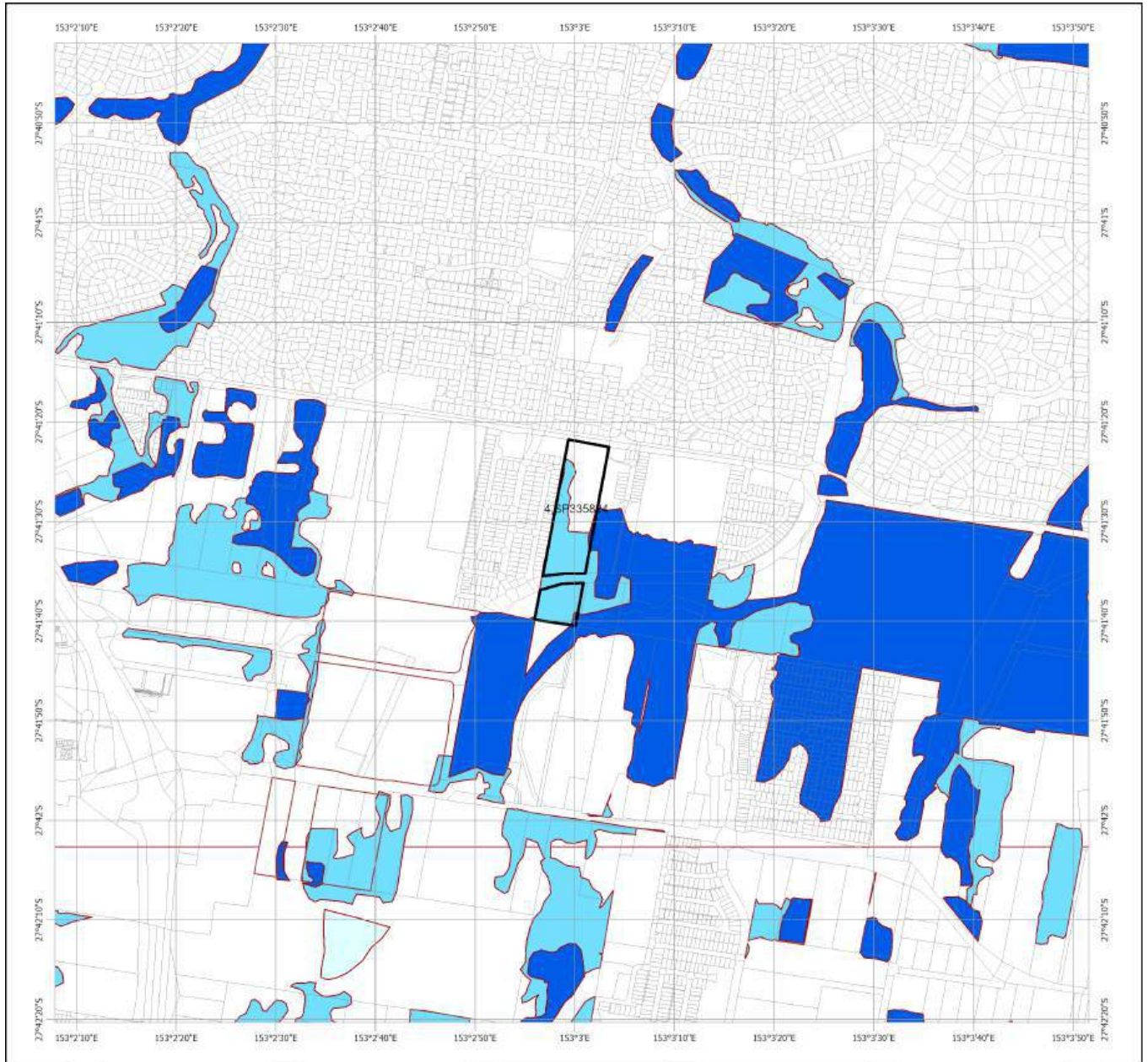
### **Coastal/non-coastal map**

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

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

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

# 4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



## Regulated Vegetation Management Map

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



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

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

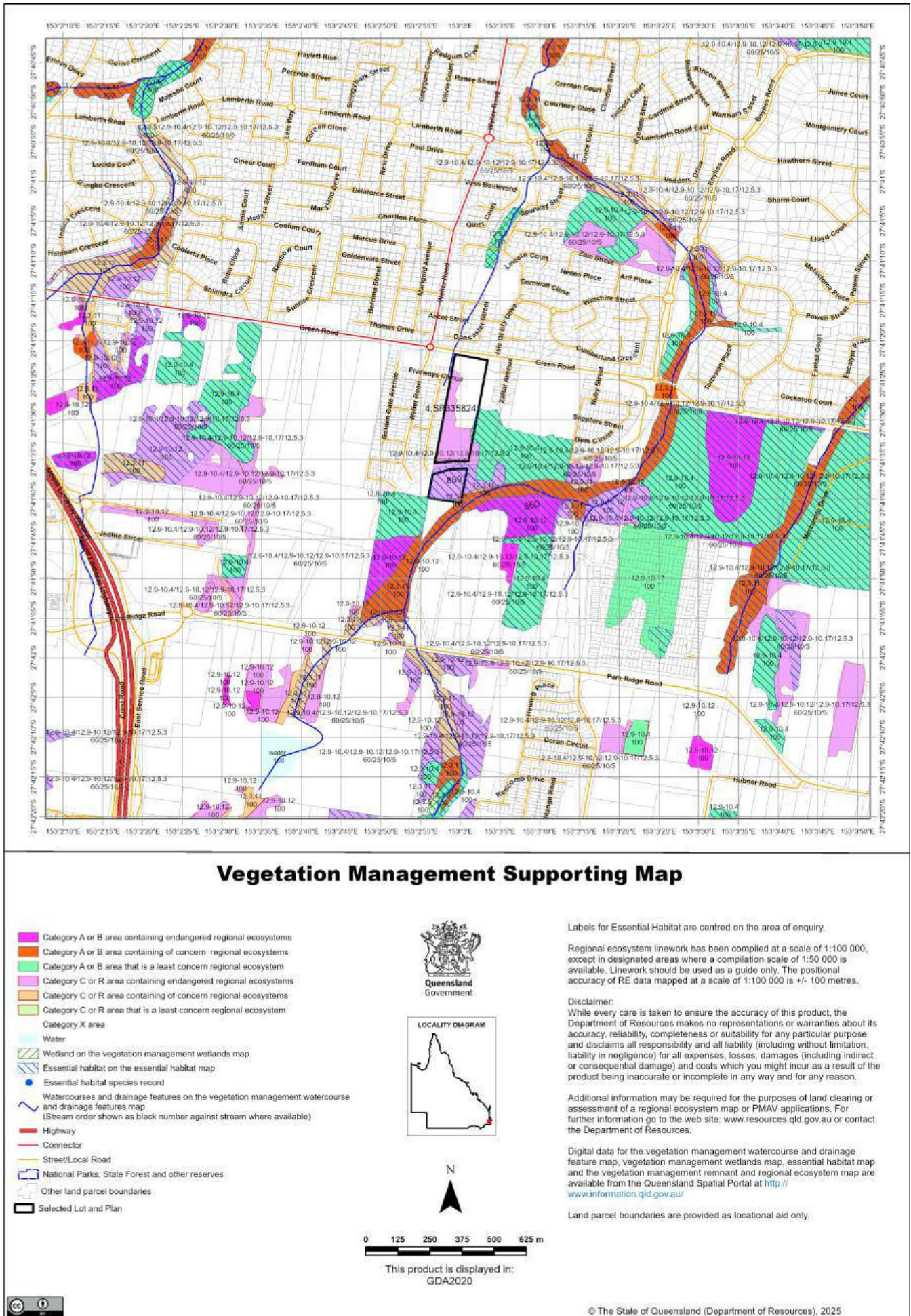
Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

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

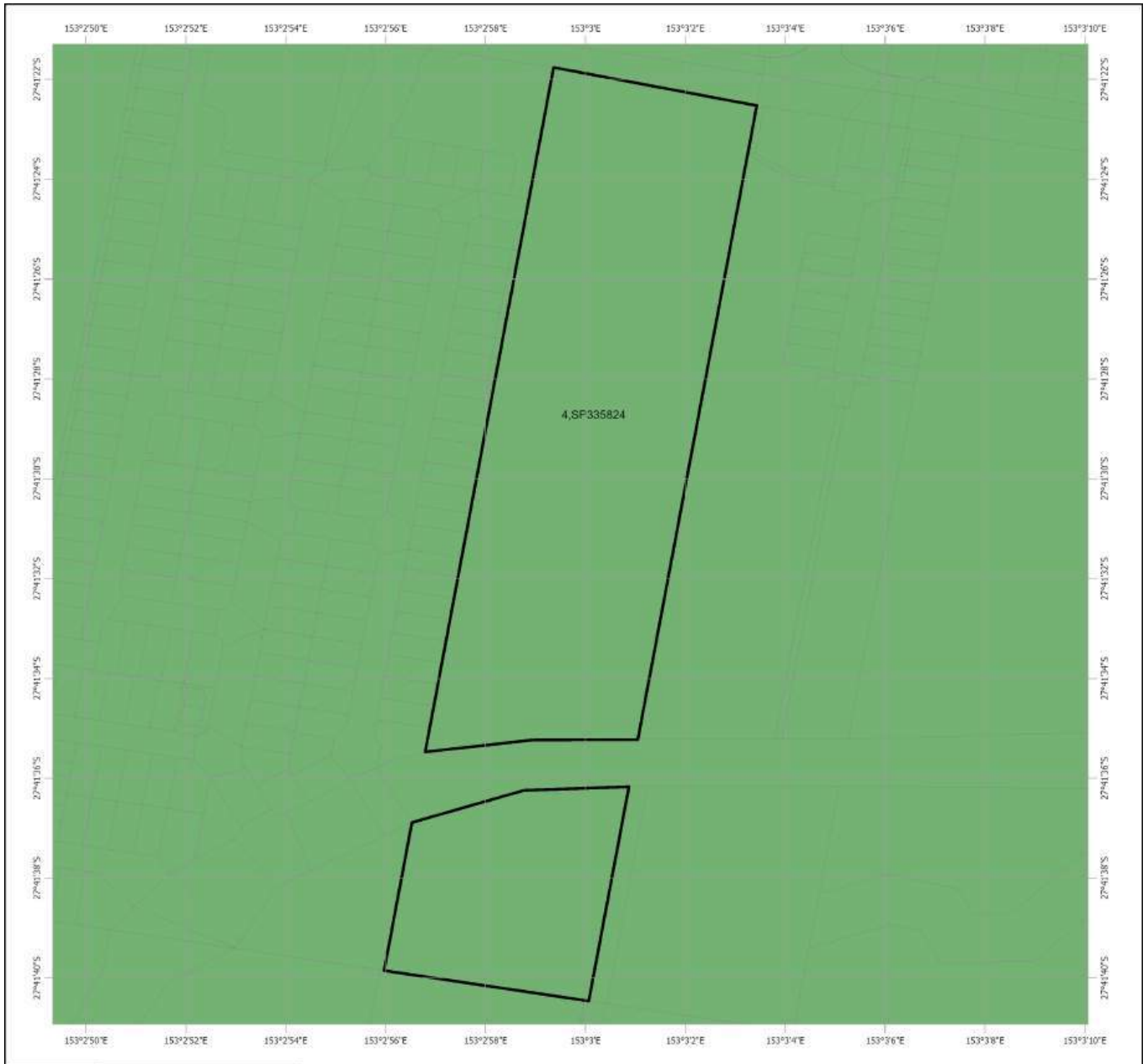


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## 4.2 Vegetation management supporting map

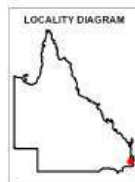


### 4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



### Coastal/Non Coastal Map

- Coastal
- Non Coastal
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan



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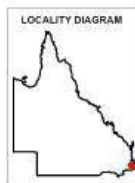
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## 4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture



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

- Towns
- Rivers and creeks
- Freeways / motorways; Highways
- Secondary roads; Streets
- Agricultural land class A or B
- A
- B
- Not class A or B
- ▭ Selected Lot and Plan



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## 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 plants are 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](mailto: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

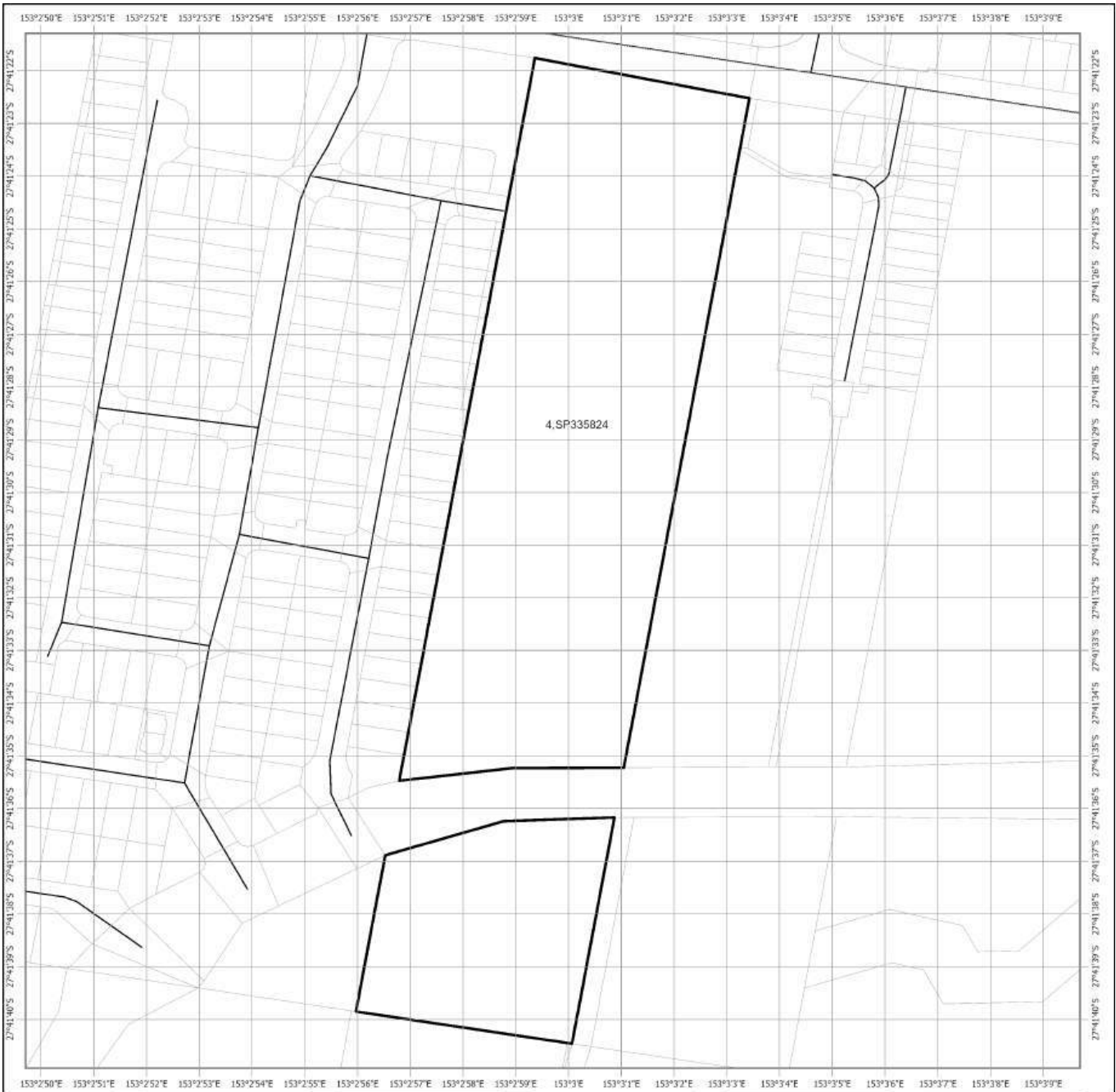
This map included may also be requested individually at: <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger/>.

### 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.

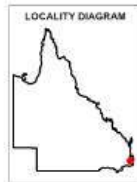
### Species information

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



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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](mailto:palm@des.qld.gov.au)

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## 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](mailto:koala.assessment@des.qld.gov.au)

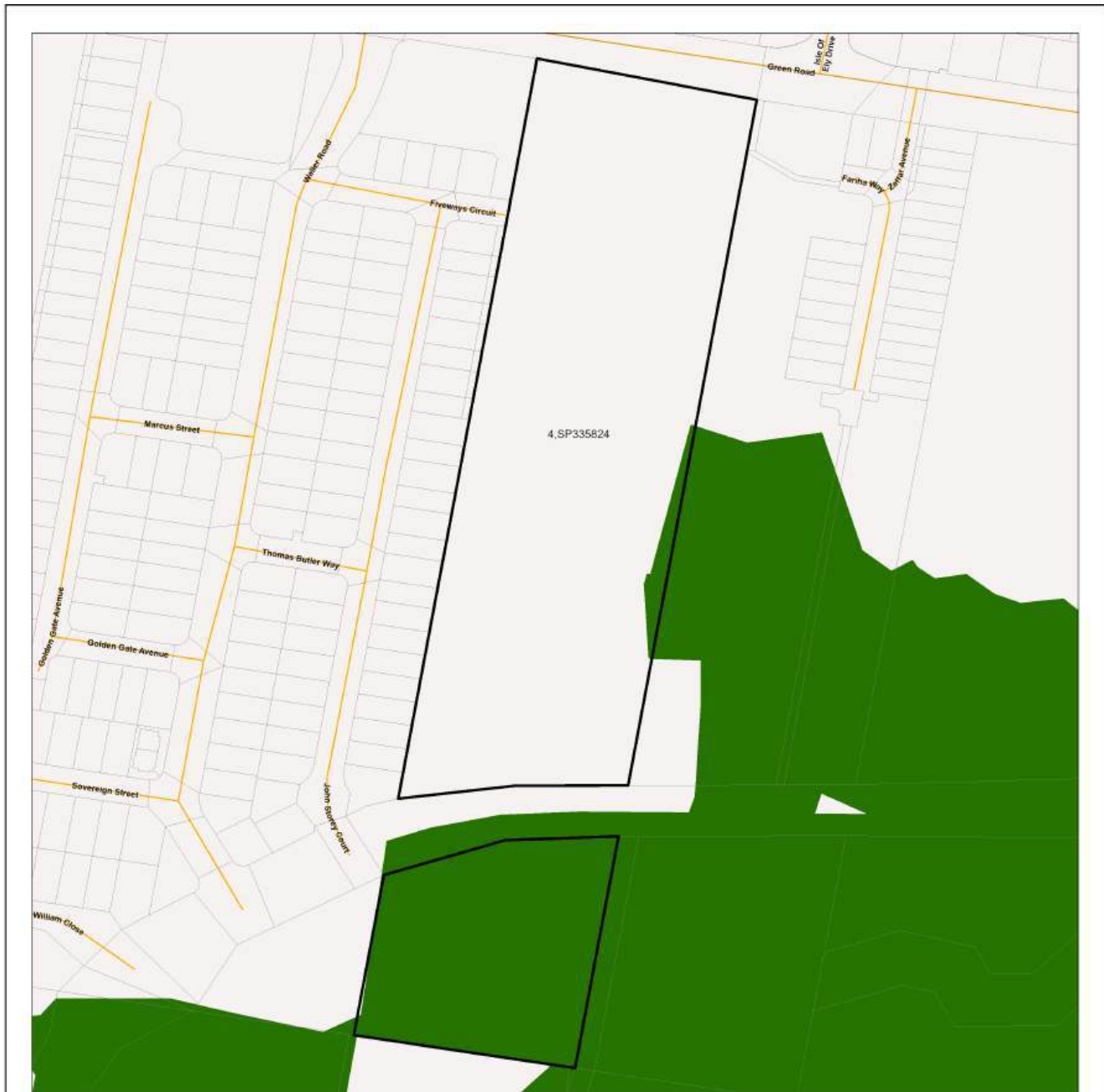
**Visit** <https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping>

# 7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 4 Plan: SP335824

## 7.1 Koala districts

Koala District A

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



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

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

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

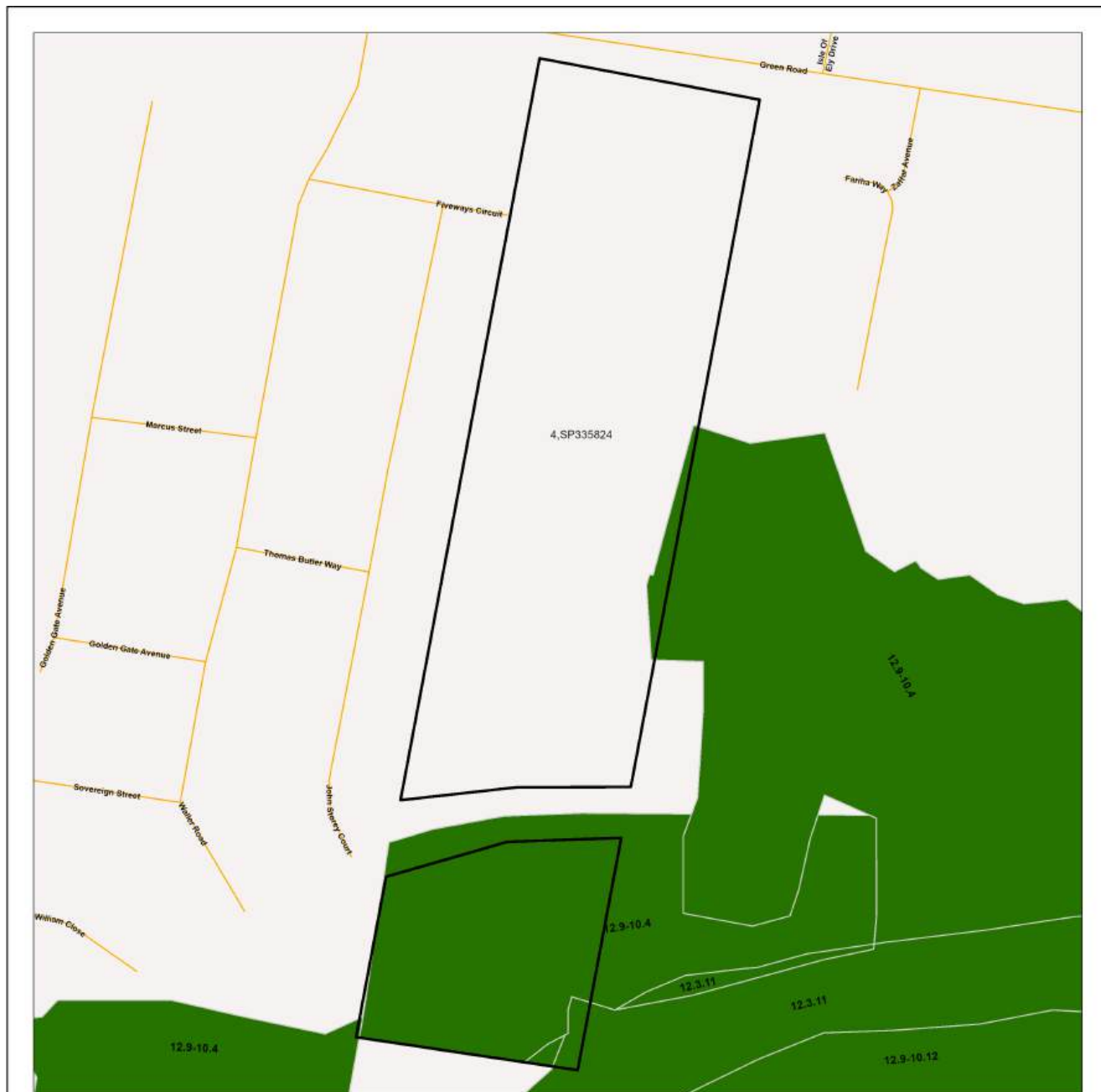


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The koala conservation plan maps will be updated at least annually to include any koala habitat areas that have been made, amended or revoked.

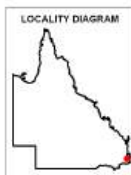
In order to ensure that the most recent map for an area of interest can be accessed, prior to the annual update, a register of changes made to koala habitat areas as a result of the map amendment process will be available at: <https://environment.dps.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with-koalas/mapping/>.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

### 7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



### Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas

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



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

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## 8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	<i>Water Act 2000</i>	Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au">www.rdmw.qld.gov.au</a>
Earthworks, significant disturbance	<i>Soil Conservation Act 1986</i>	Queensland Department of Resources	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.resources.qld.gov.au">www.resources.qld.gov.au</a>
Fire Permits	<i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990</i>	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.fire.qld.gov.au">www.fire.qld.gov.au</a>
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	Queensland Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au">www.dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au</a>
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.desi.qld.gov.au">www.desi.qld.gov.au</a>
Protected plants and protected areas	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) <a href="mailto:palm@des.qld.gov.au">palm@des.qld.gov.au</a> <a href="http://www.desi.qld.gov.au">www.desi.qld.gov.au</a>
Koala mapping and regulations	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="mailto:Koala.assessment@des.qld.gov.au">Koala.assessment@des.qld.gov.au</a>
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> <i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.daf.qld.gov.au">www.daf.qld.gov.au</a>
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 803 772 <a href="http://www.dcceew.gov.au">www.dcceew.gov.au</a>
Development and planning processes	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>	Queensland Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.planning.qld.gov.au">www.planning.qld.gov.au</a>
Coordinated projects	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general">www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general</a>
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	<i>Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993</i>	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 <a href="http://www.wettropics.gov.au">www.wettropics.gov.au</a>
Requirements on State controlled road	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au">https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au</a>
Local government requirements	<i>Local Government Act 2009</i> <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Your relevant local government office	



### Map of Great Barrier Reef Wetland Protection Areas

- Cadastral Boundary
- Wetland in a wetland protection area
- Great Barrier Reef wetland protection area
- Selected Lot and Plan



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**Note:**  
 This map shows the location of wetland protection areas which are defined under the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019. Within wetland protection areas, certain types of development involving high impact earthworks are made assessable under the Planning Regulation 2017.

The State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) is part of the State government department administering the Planning Act 2016. SARA is the assessment manager for assessable development involving high impact earthworks within wetland protection areas. The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation is a technical agency.

The policy outcome and assessment criteria for assessing these applications are described in the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) State Code 9 : Great Barrier Reef Wetland Protection Areas.

High impact earthworks carried out for electricity operating works or government supported transport infrastructure is accepted development if it complies with schedule 14 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

This map is produced at a scale relevant to the size of the lot on plan identified and should be printed at A4 size in portrait orientation. Consideration of the effects of mapped scale is necessary when interpreting data at a large scale.

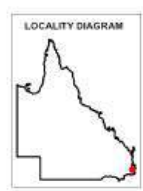
For further information or assistance with interpretation of this product, please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, email [planning.support@des.qld.gov.au](mailto:planning.support@des.qld.gov.au).

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### Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values

- Cadastral Boundary
- High ecological values waters management intent
- Wetlands assessed under section 7**
- GBR wetland of high ecological significance
- Wetland of high ecological significance
- Wetland of general ecological significance
- Selected Lot and Plan



**Note:**  
 This map shows the location of wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values under the Environmental Protection (Wetland and Water Biodiversity) Policy 2019. The map also shows high ecological value waters management intent under Schedule 2 of the Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019.

Wetlands are assessed for ecological significance using the environmental values for wetlands in section 7 of the Environmental Protection (Wetland and Water Biodiversity) Policy 2019. Wetlands are considered either High Ecological Significance (HES) or of General Ecological Significance (GES) for the purposes of the environmental values.

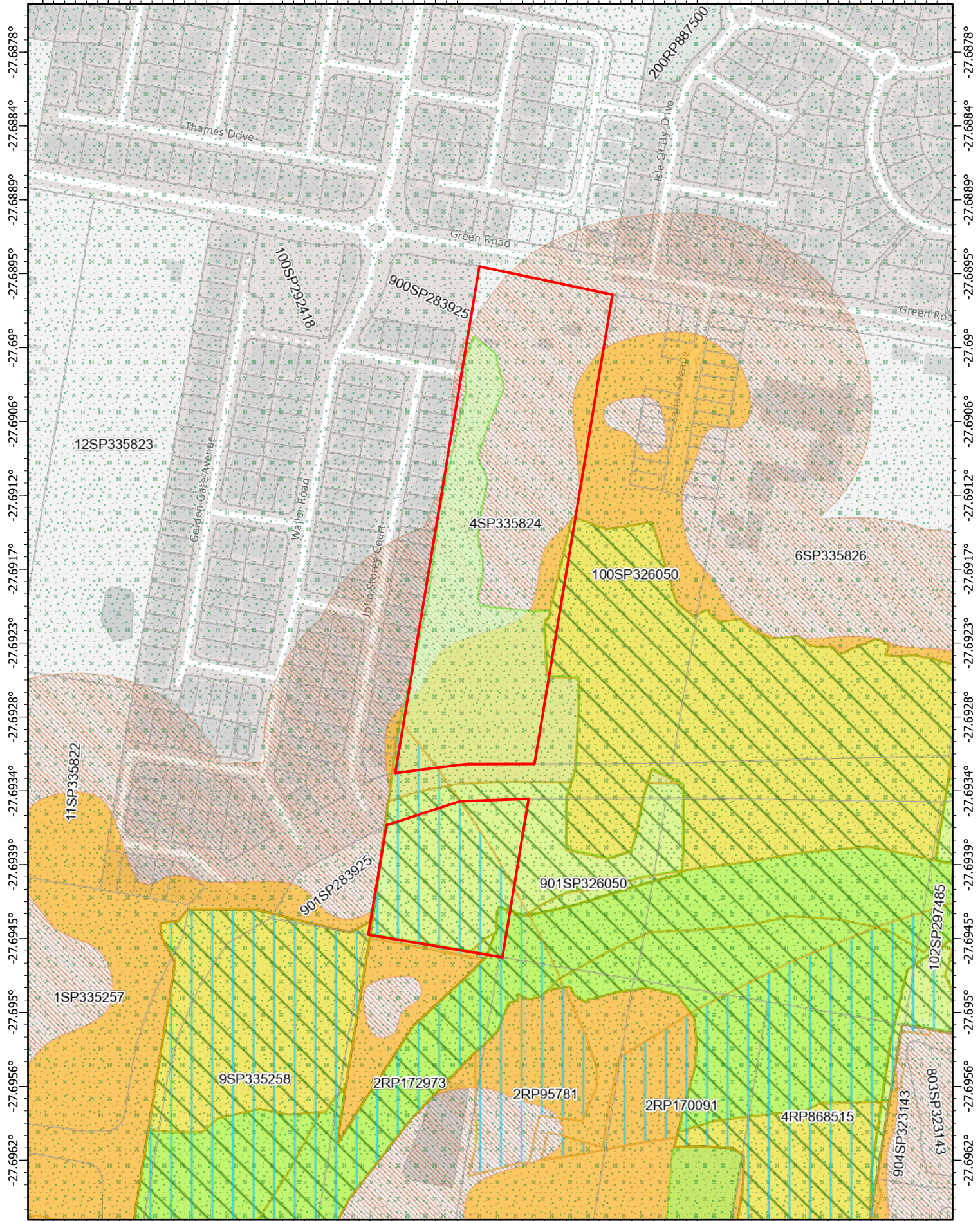
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### State Planning Policy IMS - Export Map

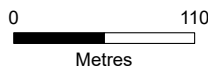
Date: 24/02/2025

Making or amending a local planning instrument and designing land for local infrastructure

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


Scale: 1:4,600



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-  Cadastre (5k)
-  MSES - Wildlife habitat (special least concern animal)
-  MSES - Wildlife habitat (koala habitat areas - core)
-  Flood hazard area - local government flood mapping area
-  MSES - Regulated vegetation (category B)
-  MSES - Regulated vegetation (category C)
-  MSES - Regulated vegetation (essential habitat)

Bushfire prone area

CLASS

-  Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity
-  Potential Impact Buffer

## State Planning Policy IMS - Export Map

Making or amending a local planning instrument and designing land for local infrastructure

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# State Assessment and Referral Agency - Matters of Interest Report

## Matters of Interest for all selected Lot Plans

*SEQ Regional Plan land use categories*

*Water resource planning area boundaries*

*Regulated vegetation management map (Category A and B extract)*

*Core koala habitat area*

## Matters of Interest by Lot Plan

**Lot Plan: 4SP335824 (Area: 60090 m<sup>2</sup>)**

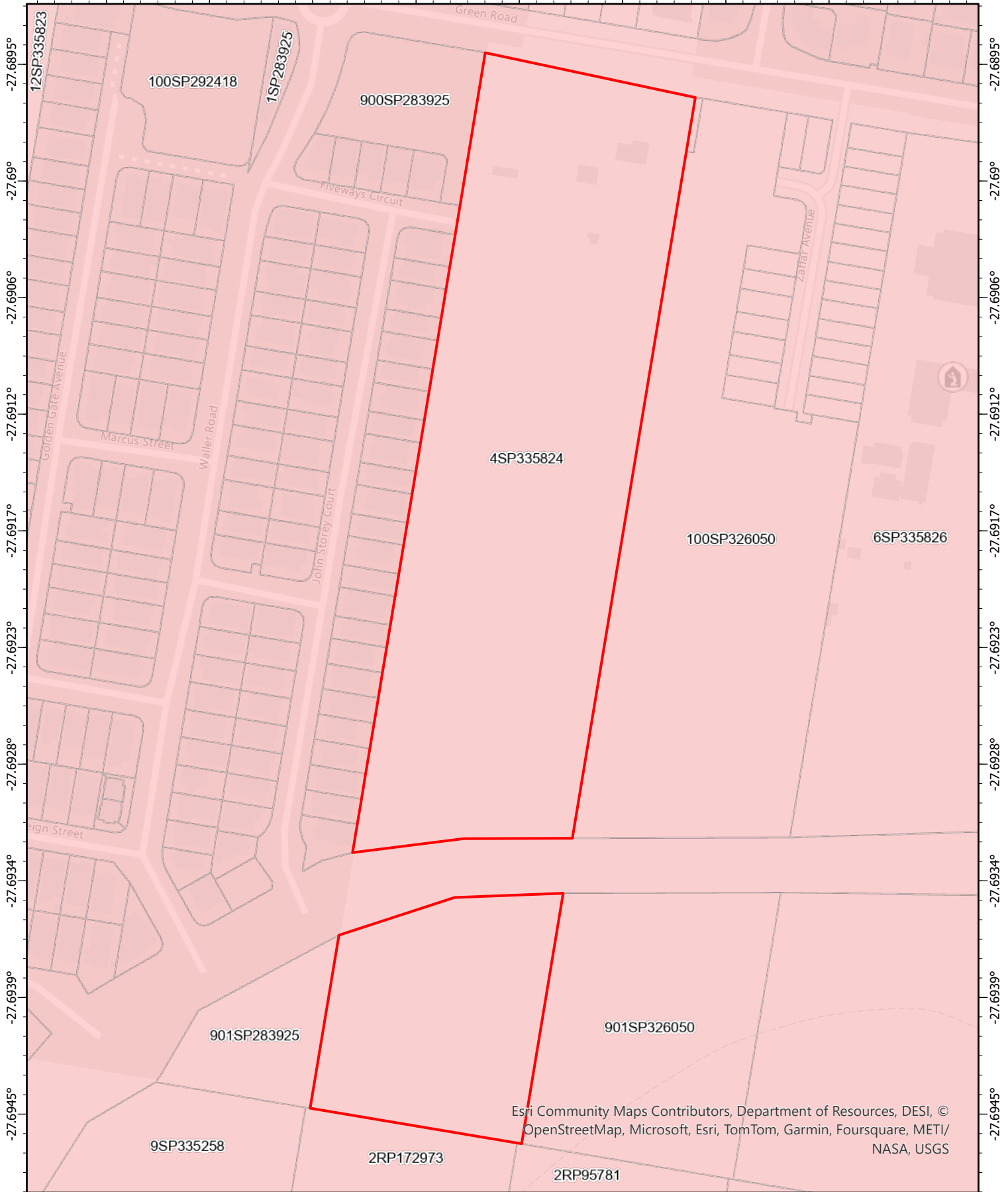
*SEQ Regional Plan land use categories*

*Water resource planning area boundaries*

*Regulated vegetation management map (Category A and B extract)*

*Core koala habitat area*

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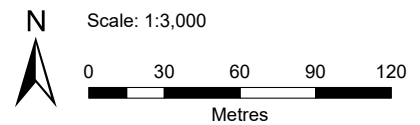


SEQ Regional Plan land use categories

Regional Land Use Category

Urban Footprint

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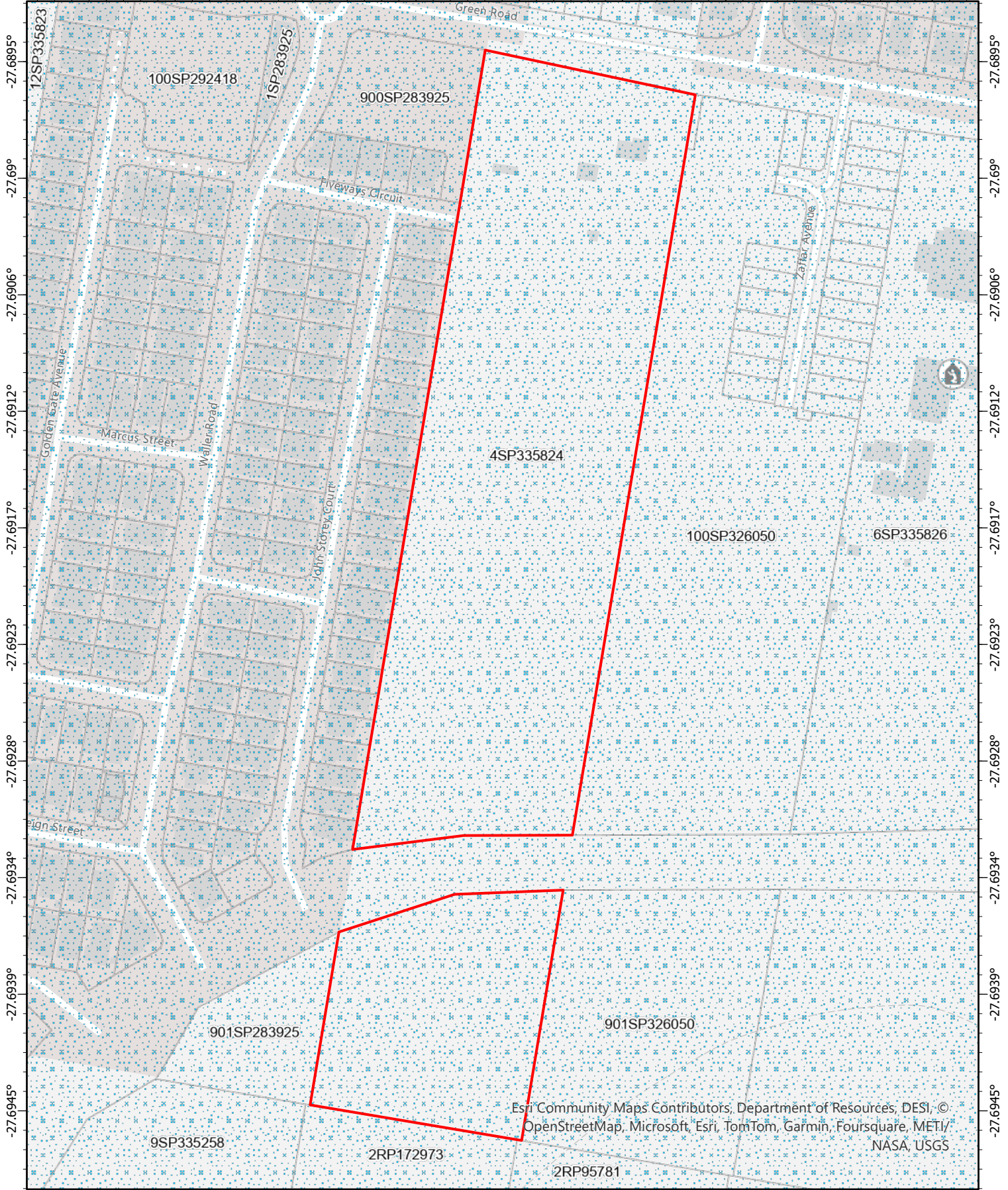



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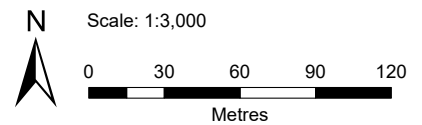


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 Water resource planning area boundaries

Date: 24/02/2025

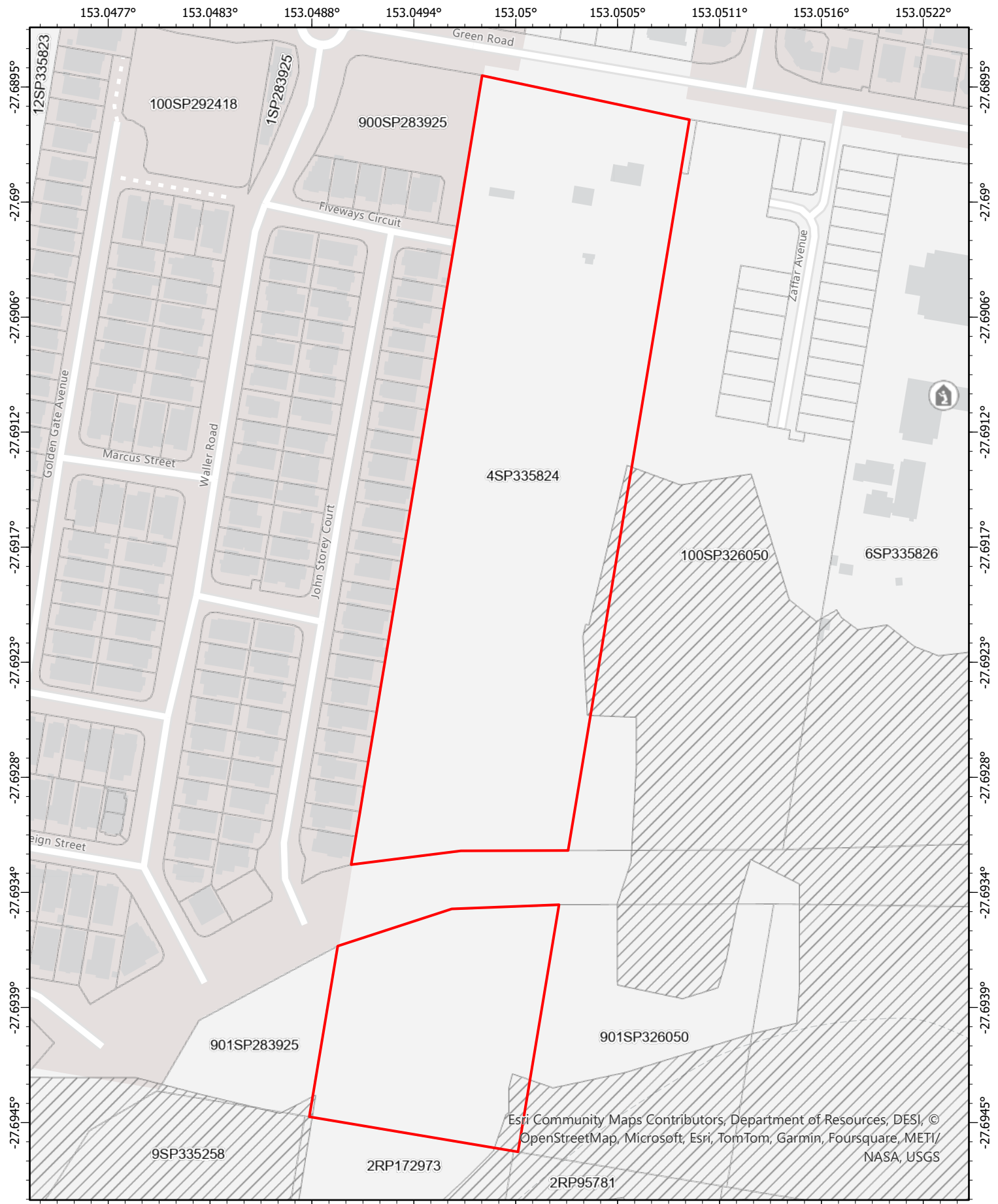


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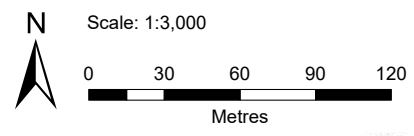
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Regulated vegetation management map (Category A and B extract)

 Category B on the regulated vegetation management map

Date: 24/02/2025



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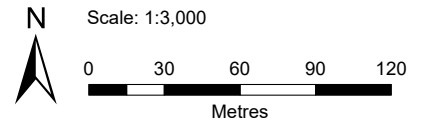


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Core koala habitat area

Date: 24/02/2025



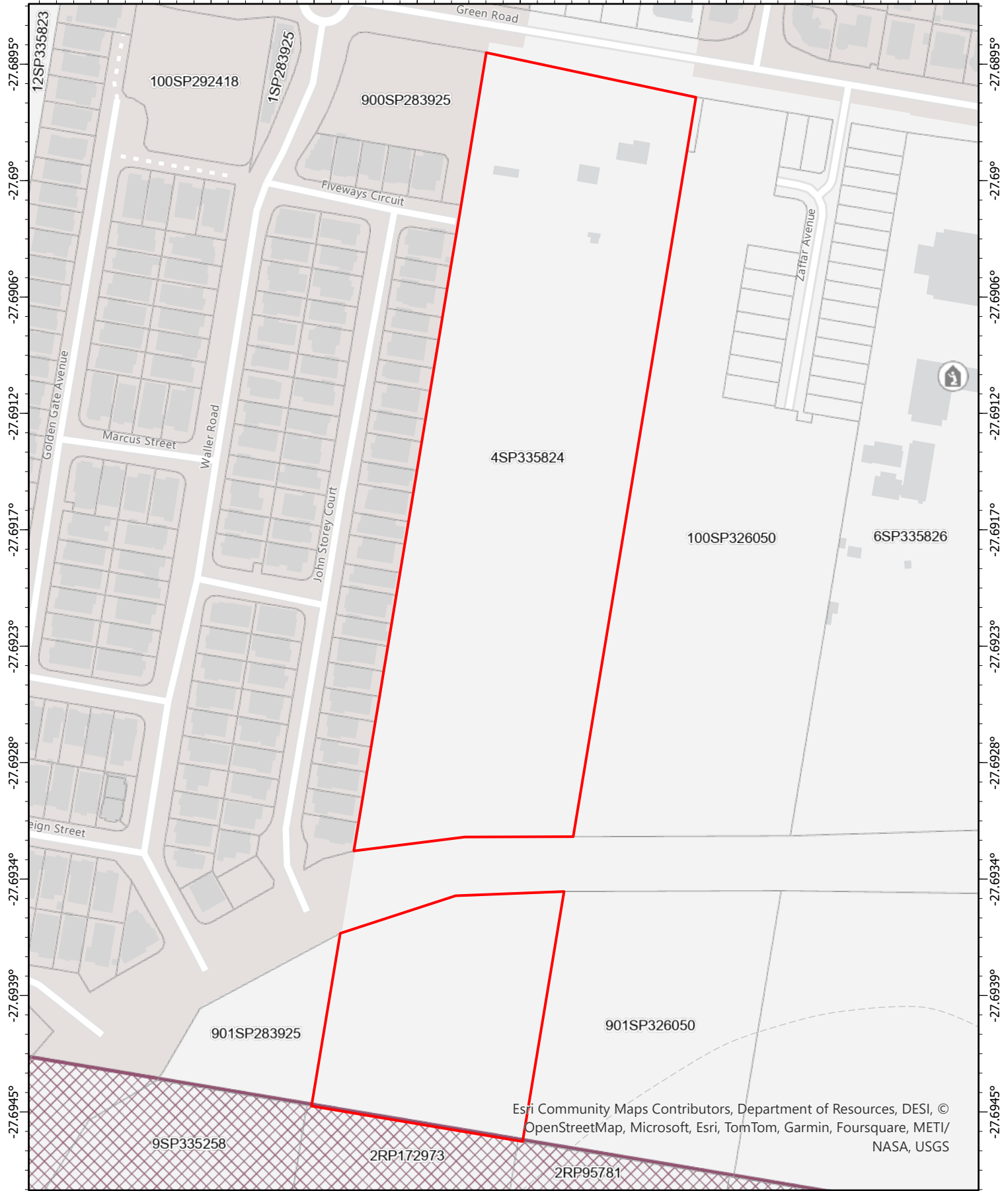
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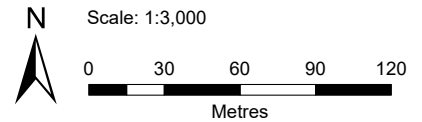


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 SEQ major enterprise and industrial area (MEIA)

Date: 24/02/2025



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# Appendix C: Flora Species Inventory



Recorded on Lot 4 on SP335824, centre coordinates of field surveyed area: -27.6917/153.0500, on 19/08/2024.

TABLE 7: NATIVE FLORA SPECIES RECORDED

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	VC1	VC2	VC3	VC4
<b>Trees and Shrubs</b>						
Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Pine	✓			
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak			✓	✓
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle		✓	✓	✓
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Black Wattle	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	Queensland Silver Wattle	✓			
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Black Wattle		✓	✓	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maiden's Wattle			✓	
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea myrtoides</i> (?)	Swamp Pea (?)			✓	
Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Dogwood			✓	
Moraceae	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping Fig	✓			
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth-barked Apple			✓	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	✓	✓	✓	✓
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Queensland Blue Gum			✓	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> cultivar	Summer Red	✓			
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Cadaghi	✓			
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Scribbly Gum		✓	✓	✓
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	✓		✓	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Northern Grey Ironbark	✓		✓	✓
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Wild May			✓	
Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box			✓	✓
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in-summer	✓			
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark			✓	✓
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly Paperbark	✓			
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	✓			
Picrodendraceae	<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	Quinine Bush	✓			✓
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak	✓			
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia</i> sp.	a geebung	✓			
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia		✓	✓	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash	✓		✓	✓
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo			✓	
Sapindaceae	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	Foambark				✓
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame Tree			✓	
<b>Vines and Epiphytes</b>						
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonia straminea</i>	Monkey Rope			✓	
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	Bush Devil's Twine				✓
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry			✓	
Polypodiaceae	<i>Platycterium superbum</i>	Staghorn				✓



Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	VC1	VC2	VC3	VC4
<b>Grasses, Groundcovers and Understorey</b>						
Araliaceae	<i>Trachymene incisa</i> subsp. <i>incisa</i>	Wild Parsnip			✓	
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow Buttons			✓	
Asteraceae	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	Vernonia			✓	
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	White Root			✓	
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Large-flowered Bluebell			✓	
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Rough Saw-sedge			✓	✓
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword Sedge			✓	
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken	✓	✓	✓	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia stricta</i>	Narrow-leaved Guinea Bush			✓	
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine			✓	
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>	Rusty Tick Trefoil			✓	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>	Star Goodenia			✓	
Haemodoraceae	<i>Haemodorum austroqueenslandicum</i>	Blood Root			✓	
Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia sericea</i>	Silky Purple Flag			✓	
Loganiaceae	<i>Mitrasacme paludosa</i>	Swamp Mitrewort			✓	
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat Rush			✓	
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra laxa</i>	Delicate Matrush				✓
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat Rush				✓
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Poranthera			✓	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida sp.</i>	a wiregrass			✓	
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed Wire Grass			✓	
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic			✓	✓
Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass			✓	
Poaceae	<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	Graceful Grass			✓	
Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Panic			✓	
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia hispida</i>	Hairy Stinkweed			✓	
Schizaeaceae	<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	Forked Comb Fern			✓	



TABLE 8: EXOTIC AND WEED SPECIES RECORDED

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	VC1	VC2	VC3	VC4
<b>Trees and Shrubs</b>						
Agavaceae	<i>Agave sp.</i>	Agave	✓			
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Broadleaved Pepper	✓			
Annonaceae	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Custard Apple			✓	
Areaceae	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	✓		✓	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus macowanii</i>	Pompom Asparagus	✓		✓	
Asparagaceae	<i>Furcraea foetida</i>	Mauritius Hemp		✓		
Asparagaceae	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i>	Happy Plant	✓			
Asparagaceae	<i>Dracaena sp.</i>	Happy Plant (variegated)	✓			
Bignoniaceae	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	✓			
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yellow Bells	✓		✓	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle	✓			
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia galpinii</i>	Red Bauhinia	✓			
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus sp. (?)</i>	a juniper (?)	✓			
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant		✓		
Fabaceae	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Poinciana	✓			
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Brazilian Cherry	✓		✓	
Ochnaceae	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Ochna			✓	
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Slash Pine	✓	✓		
Rosaceae	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat	✓			
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus sp.</i>	a citrus tree	✓			
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i>	Giant Devil's Fig		✓		
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco Tree	✓	✓		
Strelitziaceae	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Bird of Paradise	✓			
Verbenaceae	<i>Duranta erecta</i>	Duranta			✓	
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Vines and Epiphytes</b>						
Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	Dutchman's Pipe	✓			
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	Climbing Asparagus Fern			✓	
Asteraceae	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Singapore Daisy			✓	
Basellaceae	<i>Anerdera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine			✓	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pyrostegia venusta</i>	Orange Trumpet Vine	✓			
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Spanish Moss	✓			
Fabaceae	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Siratiro	✓			
Fabaceae	<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	Glycine	✓			
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corky Passion Vine			✓	✓
<b>Grasses, Groundcovers and Understorey</b>						
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera brasiliana</i>	Purple Joyweed	✓			
Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon Cotton Bush		✓		
Apocynaceae	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Yellow Allamanda	✓			
Araceae	<i>Philodendron spp.</i>	Philodendron (assorted)	✓			
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Blue Billygoat Weed	✓	✓	✓	



Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	VC1	VC2	VC3	VC4
Asteraceae	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> var. <i>javanica</i>	Emilia	✓			✓
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane	✓			
Asteraceae	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickhead	✓			
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochoeta</i> sp.	a cudweed	✓			
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed	✓	✓		
Cactaceae	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	Dragonfruit Cactus	✓			
Cannaceae	<i>Canna indica</i>	Canna Lily			✓	
Commelinaceae	<i>Callisia repens</i>	Creeping Inch Plant	✓			
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>lanceolata</i>	Lance-leaved Rattlepod		✓	✓	
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i>	Mother of Herbs	✓			
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne	✓			✓
Malvaceae	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Flannel Weed		✓	✓	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis</i> sp.	a wood sorrell	✓	✓		
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa decumbens</i>	Signal Grass		✓	✓	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis tenuifolia</i>	Elastic Grass	✓	✓		
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum mandiocanum</i>	Broad-leaved Paspalum			✓	
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>	Giant Rats Tail Grass		✓	✓	
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygala paniculata</i>	Polygala		✓		
Rubiaceae	<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	White Eye	✓	✓	✓	✓
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana			✓	



## Appendix D: Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis



## LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE

This appendix presents the predictive analysis on the likelihood that the threatened flora species (**TABLE 9**) and threatened fauna species (**TABLE 10**) listed in the search results of the EPBC Act's Protected Matters database and the NC Act's WildNet database for a 1km radius from the Site which may occur on the Site based on the species preferred habitat, fauna foraging requirements and the ecological assessment of the Site in being able to meet those preferences. For completeness, results from the NC Act's WildNet database and Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) database for a 5km radius have also been provided for these species.

TABLE 9: THREATENED AND SIGNIFICANT FLORA SPECIES IDENTIFIED BY DATA SEARCHES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Hairy-joint Grass	V	V	EPBC	Moisture and shade-loving grass found in or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps as well as woodland. In NSW and Qld, Hairy-joint Grass has also been recorded growing around freshwater springs on coastal foreshore dunes, in shaded small gullies, on creek banks and on sandy alluvium in creek beds in open forests.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	Bluegrass	V		EPBC	Associated with heavy basaltic black soils and red-brown loams with clay subsoil, <i>Dichanthium setosum</i> is often found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants and highly disturbed pasture. In Qld the species has been reported from the Leichhardt, Morton, North Kennedy and Port Curtis regions. This species occurs in the Mistake Range, in Main Range National Park and possibly on Glen Rock Regional Park, adjacent to the national park.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>	Bahrs Scrub Fontainea	V	V	EPBC	This species occurs in Araucarian microphyll vine forest with a mean annual rainfall of 1000mm on alluvial soil along creeks. Occurs south-west of Beenleigh near Brisbane, along the Koolkooroon Creek in the Boyne Valley and near Littlemore in Qld. The extent of occurrence of <i>Fontainea venosa</i> is unknown.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak	V	V	EPBC	This species grows in remnant rainforest, including complex mixed notophyll forest and prefers partially open areas such as rainforest edges. However, this habitat is not continuously fit for the species.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens were recorded on-site. No records in the WildNet database within a 1km radius and one (1) record within a 5km radius. Four (4) occurrences mapped in the ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut	V	V	EPBC	A rare species that generally occurs in subtropical rainforest and complex notophyll vineforest, at the margins of these forests and in mixed sclerophyll forest. It occurs in restricted habitat, growing on moderate to steep hillslopes on alluvial soils at well drained sites.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Notelaea x ipsviciensis</i>  Listed as  <i>Notelaea ipsviciensis</i>	Cooneana Olive	CE	CR	EPBC	The Cooneana Olive survives as an understorey plant in degraded, eucalypt dominated dry sclerophyll vegetation communities. Soils in the area are of low fertility, depauperate and sandstone-based. This species prefers open woodland communities with open canopies.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Planchonella eerwah</i>	Shiny-leaved Condo, Black Plum, Wild Apple	E	E	EPBC	Shiny-leaved Condo is restricted to three areas of south-east Qld: the Ipswich–Beaudesert area south-west of Brisbane; the Beenleigh–Ormeau–Pimpama area, south-east of Brisbane and the Nambour–Maleny district on the Sunshine Coast. Shiny-leaved Condo occurs on slopes 80–420m above sea level. Forests are often dominated by <i>Argyrodendron sp.</i> , Broad-leaved Whitewood ( <i>Atalaya multiflora</i> ), Giant Ironwood ( <i>Choricarpia subargentea</i> ), Brush Poison Tree ( <i>Excoecaria dallachyana</i> ) and Crows Ash ( <i>Flindersia australis</i> ). The Shiny-leaved Condo occurs in both the canopy and lower strata of these forests.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood	CE	CR	EPBC	Scrub Turpentine commonly occurs in all rainforest subforms except cool temperate rainforest. The species occupies a range of volcanically derived and sedimentary soils and is a common pioneer species in eucalypt forests. Populations and individuals of Scrub Turpentine are often found in wet sclerophyll associations in rainforest transition zones (including open forest of <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>E. bosistoana</i> in the Sydney region) and creekside riparian associations.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens were recorded on-site. No records in the WildNet database within a 5km radius. One (1) occurrence mapped in the ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	Native Guava	CE	CR	EPBC	Native Guava has been described as a pioneer species in disturbed environments. The habitat is likely to include the following vegetation types: Subtropical Rainforests, Warm Temperate Rainforests, Littoral Rainforest and Wet Sclerophyll Forests. The species may be found in the adjoining margins of sclerophyll vegetation associated with any of these rainforest formations.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens were recorded on-site. No records in the WildNet database within a 5km radius. One (1) occurrence mapped in the ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>	Quassia	V	V	EPBC	Commonly occurs in lowland rainforest often with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> or on rainforest margins, but it can also be found in other forest types, such as open forest and woodland. Quassia is commonly found in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses in locations up to 510m altitude.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	V	V	EPBC	Austral Toadflax is semi-parasitic on roots of a range of grass species, notably Kangaroo Grass ( <i>Themeda triandra</i> ). It occurs in shrubland, grassland and woodland, often on damp sites. Vegetation types include Kangaroo Grass grassland surrounded by Eucalyptus woodland and grassland dominated by Barbed-wire Grass ( <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> ).	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.

EPBC Act – Indicates the Commonwealth conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, where EX= Extinct, XW = Extinct in the wild, CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, CD = Conservation Dependent and M = Migratory.

NC Act – Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, where PE = Extinct in the Wild, CR = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, SL = Special Least Concern and LC = Least Concern or Not Protected ( ).

Likelihood of Occurrence: Unlikely = no suitable or preferred habitat present, Possible = suitable species habitat present AND there are records within 5km of the Site, Likely = suitable species habitat present AND there are records within 1km of the Site, Confirmed = species recorded during field survey.



TABLE 10: THREATENED AND SIGNIFICANT FAUNA SPECIES IDENTIFIED BY DATA SEARCHES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<b>AVIFAUNA</b>						
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	CE	CR	EPBC	Mostly inhabits inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range, in areas of low to moderate relief with moist, fertile soils. It is most commonly associated with box-ironbark eucalypt woodland and dry sclerophyll forest but also inhabits riparian vegetation such as sheoak ( <i>Casuarina spp.</i> ) where it feeds on needle-leaved mistletoe and sometimes breeds. It sometimes utilises lowland coastal forest, which may act as a refuge when its usual habitat is affected by drought. It also uses a range of other habitats including remnant patches in farmland and urban areas, roadside reserves and travelling stock routes. Found in dry eucalypt woodland and open forest, rural and urban areas with mature eucalypts. The Regent Honeyeater generally prefers wetter, more fertile sites that are reliable nectar producers (both in timing and quantity), such as creek flats, river valleys and lower slopes.	Unlikely. Limited resources are available for this species on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	E	E	EPBC	Preferred habitat is comprised of wetlands with tall dense vegetation, where it forages in still, shallow water up to 0.3m deep, often at the edges of pools or waterways, or from platforms or mats of vegetation over deep water. It favours permanent and seasonal freshwater habitats, particularly those dominated by sedges, rushes and reeds (e.g. <i>Phragmites</i> , <i>Cyperus</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> , <i>Juncus</i> , <i>Typha</i> , <i>Baumea</i> , <i>Bolboschoenus</i> ) or cutting grass ( <i>Gahnia</i> ) growing over a muddy or peaty substrate.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	V, M	V	EPBC	During the non-breeding season, approximately 91% of the East Asian-Australasian population occurs in Australia and New Zealand. Sharp-tailed Sandpipers occur within all states of Australia. They are found mostly in the south-east and are widespread in both inland and coastal locations. The species also occurs in both freshwater and saline habitats. In Qld, the species is widespread along the coast and is sparsely scattered inland, particularly in central and south-western regions. The species utilises fresh and hypersaline environments, feeding along the edge of water on mudflats, coastal and inland wetlands, and sewage ponds. After rainfall events, the species may also feed on areas of agricultural pasture.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CE, M	CR	EPBC	Mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand. They occur in both fresh and brackish waters. Occasionally they are recorded around floodwaters.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V	V	EPBC	This species is a subspecies of the Glossy Black-Cockatoo ( <i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</i> ); also listed as Vulnerable under the NC Act. The South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo has a widespread distribution, ranging from Gympie to the south-east Qld (SEQ) border, inland to Augathella and Tambo and prefers woodland areas dominated by she-oak <i>Allocasuarina</i> , or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum of <i>Allocasuarina</i> beneath <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> or <i>Angophora</i> species. Glossy Black-Cockatoos have also been observed in mixed <i>Allocasuarina</i> , <i>Casuarina</i> , cypress <i>Callitris</i> and brigalow <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland assemblages. This species has been known to utilise appropriate remnant woodlands and individual or small pockets of <i>Allocasuarina</i> and <i>Casuarina</i> feed trees in urban areas. Glossy Black-Cockatoos feed almost exclusively on the seeds of nine species of <i>Allocasuarina</i> and <i>Casuarina</i> species throughout their range.	Possible. The preferred food tree for this species is present on-Site. No specimens detected on-site. No records of this subspecies (or <i>C. lathamii</i> ) in the WildNet database within a 1km radius and one (1) record of this subspecies within a 5km radius. Five (5) occurrences of this subspecies (and nine (9) of <i>C. lathamii</i> ) mapped in the ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover	V, M	V	EPBC	The Greater Sand Plover breeds in the northern hemisphere and undertakes annual migrations to and from southern feeding grounds for the austral summer. The species distribution in Australia during the non-breeding season is widespread. In Qld they can be found in south-eastern parts of the Gulf of Carpentaria and are widespread from the Torres Strait along the eastern coast of Qld. The species is almost entirely coastal, inhabiting littoral and estuarine habitats. They mainly occur on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches, large intertidal mudflats, sandbanks, salt-marshes, estuaries, coral reefs, rocky islands rock platforms, tidal lagoons and dunes near the coast.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	V	V	EPBC	The Brown Treecreeper is endemic to eastern Australia and occurs in eucalypt forests and woodlands (including Box-Gum Woodland) of inland plains and slopes of the Great Dividing Range. It is less commonly found on coastal plains and ranges.	Unlikely. The Site is situated outside of this species' preferred geographic range. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's Fig-Parrot	CE	CR	EPBC	Coxen's Fig-Parrot occurs in rainforest habitats including subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral and developing littoral rainforest and vine forest. Within these rainforest habitats, this species is likely to favour alluvial areas that support figs and other trees with fleshy fruits, in particular, habitats that have a high diversity of fig species and that have a fruiting season that is staggered across moisture and altitudinal gradients.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	E	E	EPBC	The species inhabits coastal and sub-coastal tall open forests and woodlands, tropical savannas traversed by wooded or forested rivers and the edges of rainforests, usually on fertile soils. In partly cleared parts of eastern Qld it is associated with gorge and escarpment country. The Red Goshawk rarely breeds in areas with fragmented native vegetation. The stick nests are restricted to trees that are taller than 20m and within 1km of a watercourse or wetland. The species hunts within a home range of up to 200km <sup>2</sup> in open forests and gallery forests, taking mostly medium to large birds. In winter in eastern Australia, the species moves from nest sites in the mountain ranges to coastal plains, where it is associated with permanent wetlands and where it often feeds on waterbirds. Its distribution once extended to Sydney but it is now thought to be extinct south of the NSW border and perhaps also in south-east Qld.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	V	V	EPBC	The species frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses. The species has been observed hunting in treeless areas and frequents tussock grassland and open woodland, especially in winter. The species appears to be absent from areas east of the Great Dividing Range in Qld and NSW.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site and the Site is situated outside of this species' preferred geographic range. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	V, M	V	EPBC	Latham's Snipe is a non-breeding visitor to south-eastern Australia and is a passage migrant through northern Australia. The species has been recorded along the east coast of Australia from Cape York Peninsula through to south-eastern SA. The range extends inland over the eastern tablelands in south-eastern Qld and occasionally from Rockhampton in the north and west of the Great Dividing Range in NSW. Latham's Snipe feed in soft mudflats or shallow water typically at night, early morning or evening.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database within a 5km radius. One (1) occurrence mapped in the ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	V	V	EPBC	The species inhabits the grassy understorey of open eucalypt woodland and less often savannas. It is nearly always found near permanent water such as rivers, creeks and waterholes. Sandy areas dissected by gravel ridges, which have open and short grass cover allowing easier movement, are preferred. It is less commonly found on heavier soils with dense grass. It often occurs in burnt areas and is sometimes found on tracks and roadsides.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V	V	EPBC	The Painted Honeyeater lives in dry, open forests and woodlands (box, ironbark, yellow gum, melaleuca, casuarina, callitris, acacia). The species is sparsely distributed from south-eastern Australia to north-western Qld and eastern NT. The greatest concentrations and almost all records of breeding come from south of 26°S, on inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range between the Grampians, Victoria and Roma, Qld. The species exhibits seasonal north-south movements governed principally by the fruiting of mistletoe, with which its breeding season is closely matched.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	V, M	V	EPBC	The White-throated Needletail is recorded in all coastal regions of Qld and NSW, extending inland to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range and occasionally onto the adjacent inland plains. Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest and may also fly below the canopy between trees or in clearings. When flying above farmland, they are more often recorded above partly cleared pasture, plantations or remnant vegetation at the edge of paddocks. In coastal areas, they have been observed flying over sandy beaches or mudflats and often around coastal cliffs and other areas with prominent updraughts, such as ridges and sand-dunes. The species roosts in trees amongst dense foliage in the canopy or in hollows.	Possible and probably fly over. The property may form part of this species large home range but does not support critical habitat.  No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database within a 1km radius and five (5) records within a 5km radius. 29 occurrences mapped in the ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	CE	E	EPBC	The Swift Parrot breeds in Tasmania during the summer and the entire population migrates north to mainland Australia for the winter. Whilst on the mainland the swift parrot disperses widely to forage on flowers and psyllid lerps in <i>Eucalyptus</i> species, with the majority being found in Victoria and NSW. Small numbers of Swift Parrots are observed in the ACT and in south-eastern Qld on a regular basis. Favoured feed trees include winter flowering species such as Swamp Mahogany ( <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> ), Spotted Gum ( <i>Corymbia maculata</i> ), Red Bloodwood ( <i>C. gummifera</i> ), Mugga Ironbark ( <i>E. sideroxylon</i> ) and White Box ( <i>E. albens</i> ). Commonly used lerp infested trees include Inland Grey Box ( <i>E. microcarpa</i> ), Grey Box ( <i>E. moluccana</i> ) and Blackbutt ( <i>E. pilularis</i> ).	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site.  No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew	CE, M	CR	EPBC	During the non-breeding season in Australia, the Eastern Curlew is most commonly associated with sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass ( <i>Zosteraceae</i> ). Occasionally, the species occurs on ocean beaches (often near estuaries) and coral reefs, rock platforms, or rocky islets. The birds are often recorded among saltmarsh and on mudflats fringed by mangroves and sometimes within the mangroves. The birds are also found in coastal saltworks and sewage farms.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E	E	EPBC	The Australian Painted Snipe occurs in shallow freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, both ephemeral and permanent, such as lakes, swamps, claypans, inundated or waterlogged grassland /saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains, generally with a good cover of grasses, rushes and reeds, low scrub, <i>Muehlenbeckia spp.</i> (lignum), open timber or samphire. It has been recorded at wetlands in all states and territories and is most common in eastern Australia.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database within a 5km radius. One (1) occurrence mapped in the ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V	V	EPBC	Diamond Firetails occur in eucalypt, acacia or casuarina woodlands, open forests and other lightly timbered habitats, including farmland and grassland with scattered trees. They prefer areas with relatively low tree density, few large logs and little litter cover but high grass cover. This species has a patchy distribution and generally occupies drier forests and grassy woodlands west of the Great Dividing Range from south-east Qld to the Eyre Peninsula in SA.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	E, M	E	EPBC	The Common Greenshank is widespread in coastal regions, occurs in all types of wetlands and has one of the widest distribution of any shorebird in Australia. In Qld, the species is widespread in the Gulf country and eastern Gulf of Carpentaria. Inland, there have been a few records south of a line from near Dalby to Mt Guide and sparsely scattered records elsewhere. The Common Greenshank forages at the edge of wetlands, in soft mud on mudflats, in channels, or within shallows around the edge of waterbodies. These locations are often situated near or among mangroves or other sparse, emergent or fringing vegetation such as sedges or saltmarsh. The bird occasionally feeds amongst seagrass beds.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted Button-quail	V	V	EPBC	Black-breasted Button-quail are most frequently reported in vine thicket rainforests that have a largely closed canopy and deep litter layer in areas that receive 800–1200mm annual average rainfall. They also occur in softwood scrubs in the Brigalow belt; vine scrub regrowth; mature hoop pine ( <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> ) plantations, especially where there is lantana ( <i>Lantana camara</i> ); dry sclerophyll forest adjacent to rainforest and <i>Acacia</i> and <i>Austromyrtus</i> scrubs on sandy coastal soils. In south-eastern Qld, they are recorded on rare occasions in open eucalypt forest.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<b>MAMMALS</b>						
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat	E	E	EPBC	The current distribution of this species is poorly known. Records exist from Shoalwater Bay, north of Rockhampton, Qld through to the vicinity of Ulladulla, NSW in the south. In Qld, further records are known from sandstone escarpments in the Carnarvon, Expedition Ranges and Blackdown Tablelands. Additional records exist in the Scenic Rim near the NSW/Qld border. Populations occur where suitable roosts are present. This species requires a combination of sandstone cliff/escarpment to provide roosting habitat that is adjacent to higher fertility sites particularly box gum woodlands or river/rainforest corridors which are used for foraging. It has also been found in disused fairy martin ( <i>Hirundo ariel</i> ) nests.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population)	E	E	EPBC	The Spotted-tailed Quoll generally occurs in densely vegetated areas ranging from rainforest and vine-forest through to dry and wet eucalypt forest, woodland and coastal heathland. Transient males are sometimes seen in more open areas, including land cleared for pasture. Spotted-tailed Quolls use gullies, drainage lines, escarpments and ridges for foraging and movement within their various habitat types. Rocky outcrops can be important as they contain caves and crevices that are used as den sites. A study of Spotted-tailed Quoll populations in southern Qld and far northern NSW between 2002 and 2006 found two substantial quoll populations in Qld: at Girraween National Park and Cullendore. The Spotted-tailed Quoll is rare in south-eastern Qld and mainly restricted to national parks.	Possible. There is suitable habitat on-site. No specimens were recorded on-site. No records in the WildNet database within a 1km radius and nine (9) records within a 5km radius. Three (3) occurrences mapped in the ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	V	E	EPBC	Ghost Bats occupy habitats ranging from the arid Pilbara to tropical savanna woodlands and rainforests. During the daytime they roost in caves, rock crevices and old mines. Roost sites used permanently are generally deep natural caves or disused mines with a relatively stable temperature of 23°–28°C and a moderate to high relative humidity of 50–100%. The species' current range is discontinuous, with geographically disjunct colonies occurring in the Pilbara, Kimberley, northern NT (including Groote Eylandt), the Gulf of Carpentaria, coastal and near coastal eastern Qld from Cape York to near Rockhampton, and western Qld (including Riversleigh and Camooweal districts).	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site and the Site is situated outside of this species' preferred geographic range.  No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider (southern and central)	E	E	EPBC	The Greater Glider is an arboreal nocturnal marsupial, largely restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands. It is primarily folivorous, with a diet mostly comprising eucalypt leaves and occasionally flowers. It is typically found in highest abundance in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests with relatively old trees and abundant hollows. The distribution may be patchy even in suitable habitat. The Greater Glider favours forests with a diversity of eucalypt species, due to seasonal variation in its preferred tree species.	Possible. The Site contains some feed trees, but lacks denning opportunities.  No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database within a 1km radius and 11 records within a 5km radius. 45 occurrences mapped in the ALA database within a 5km radius (the closest record approx. 1.7km to the west of the Site on Green Road in 2023).



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	V	V	EPBC	This species occurs in tall mature eucalypt forest generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south. The Yellow-bellied Glider feeds primarily on plant and insect exudates, including nectar, sap, honeydew and manna with pollen and insects providing protein. It extracts sap by incising (or biting into) the trunks and branches of favoured food trees, often leaving a distinctive 'V'-shaped scar. They have a clear preference for forests with a high proportion of winter-flowering and smooth-barked eucalypts. Yellow-bellied Gliders den in hollows of large trees (often in family groups). They are very mobile and occupy large home ranges between 20 to 85ha to encompass dispersed and seasonally variable food resources.	Unlikely. The Site supports sub-optimal habitat for this species. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database within a 5km radius. Three (3) occurrences mapped in the ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)	E	E	EPBC, NC Act	Koalas inhabit a range of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical forest, woodland and semi-arid communities dominated by species from the genus <i>Eucalyptus</i> . The distribution of koalas is also affected by altitude (limited to <800m ASL), temperature and at the western and northern ends of the range, leaf moisture. Ultimately their habitat is defined by the presence of a select group of food trees. Koalas are found in higher densities where food trees are growing on more fertile soils and along watercourses. They do, however, remain in areas where their habitat has been partially cleared and in urban areas.	Likely. The property may form part of the koala's home range and supports the species' preferred food trees.  No specimens or evidence of koala usage (scats or scratches) detected on-site. Two (2) records in the WildNet database within a 1km radius and 211 records within a 5km radius. 146 occurrences mapped in the ALA database within a 5km radius (the closest record approx. 800m north-east of the Site in 1997).
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo (northern)	V	V	EPBC	The Long-nosed Potoroo is found in coastal heaths and wet and dry sclerophyll forests. The Long-nosed Potoroo's habitat preference includes a dense canopy and shrub cover with a ground layer possessing low floristic diversity. Flora within the habitat may include grass-trees, sedges, ferns or heath and low shrubs such as tea trees or melaleucas. The ground vegetation is typically dense, commonly growing on a sandy loam soil type.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site.  No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse, Pookila	V	V	EPBC	<p>The New Holland Mouse has been found from coastal areas and up to 100km inland on sandstone country. The species has been recorded from sea level up to around 900m above sea level.</p> <p>Across the species' range, the New Holland Mouse is known to inhabit the following types of habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open heathland;</li> <li>• Open woodland with a heathland understorey; and</li> <li>• Vegetated sand dunes.</li> </ul>	<p>Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site.</p> <p>No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.</p>
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V		EPBC	<p>The Grey-headed Flying Fox looks for food in most habitats that contain flowering and fruiting trees including closed forest, open forest, woodlands, and urban parks and gardens. Although they can feed in orchards, this seems to occur when natural foods are scarce and the species has a preference for the nectar and pollen from eucalypts, melaleucas and banksias. Roosting camps are generally located within 20km of a regular food source and are commonly found in gullies, close to water, in vegetation with a dense canopy.</p>	<p>Possible and probable fly over. The Site may form part of this species large home-range, however no camps were observed on-site.</p> <p>According to the National Flying-fox Monitoring Viewer the closest active flying fox roost is located at Emerald Drive, Regents Park approx. 1.7kms north-west of the Site (last surveyed in 2021) (DCCEEW, no date).</p> <p>No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database within a 1km radius and 28 records within a 5km radius. 33 occurrences mapped in the ALA database within a 5km radius.</p>



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<b>REPTILES</b>						
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Adorned Delma, Collared Delma	V	V	EPBC	The Collared Delma normally inhabits eucalypt dominated woodland and open forest where it is associated with suitable micro-habitats (exposed rocky outcrops). The groundcover is predominantly native grasses, such as Kangaroo Grass ( <i>Themeda triandra</i> ), Barbed-wire Grass ( <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> ), Wiregrass ( <i>Aristida sp.</i> ) and Lomandra ( <i>Lomandra sp.</i> ). Within Brisbane, populations have been recorded from two soil-type habitats: stony lithosols with exposed quartzite rock ridges (e.g. Mt Crosby, Moggill State Forest) and basalt derived podzolic soils with exposed rocks (e.g. Anstead, Pinjarra Hills). No specimens have been found on weathered sandstone soils.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's Snake	V	V	EPBC	Preferred habitat is Brigalow. Records indicate the species prefers habitats between 200 to 500m above sea level.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	Grey Snake	E	E	EPBC	In Qld, the Grey Snake occurs in Brigalow <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and Belah <i>Casuarina cristata</i> woodlands on heavy, cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies, areas with small gullies and ditches and floodplain environments where it shelters beneath logs, rocks and soil cracks.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Reported in	Typical Habitat	Likely Occurrence
		EPBC Act	NC Act			
<b>INSECTS</b>						
<i>Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</i> (NC Act: <i>Argyreus hyperbius inconstans</i> )	Australian Fritillary	CE	E	EPBC	The Australian Fritillary usually occurs around river estuaries or open, swampy coastal regions. It is restricted to areas where its larval food plant, <i>Viola betonicifolia</i> (the Arrowhead Violet), occurs. The Arrowhead Violet is widespread throughout Qld and NSW, at both high and low altitudes. However, the Australian Fritillary appears to only occupy lower altitude sites (<600m). It is also sometimes found in disturbed areas (e.g. the drainage ditches of sugarcane farms) or in association with water course plant communities when its food plant <i>Viola betonicifolia</i> is present.	Unlikely. There is no suitable habitat on-site. No specimens detected on-site. No records in the WildNet database or ALA database within a 5km radius.

EPBC Act – Indicates the Commonwealth conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, where EX= Extinct, XW = Extinct in the wild, CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, CD = Conservation Dependent and M = Migratory.

NC Act – Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, where PE = Extinct in the Wild, CR = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, SL = Special Least Concern and LC = Least Concern or Not Protected ( ).

Likelihood of Occurrence: Unlikely = no suitable or preferred habitat present, Possible = suitable species habitat present AND there are records within 5km of the Site, Likely = suitable species habitat present AND there are records within 1km of the Site, Confirmed = species recorded during field survey.



# Appendix E: Assessment Criteria Responses

LCC Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code

LCC Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Overlay Code



# BIODIVERSITY AREAS OVERLAY CODE

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Compliance
<b>For accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessable development</b>		
<b>Biodiversity corridors</b>		
<p><b>PO1</b> Development in a Biodiversity corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 is designed and located to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. provide for habitat links;</li> <li>b. facilitate safe wildlife movement;</li> <li>c. facilitate wildlife refuge;</li> <li>d. enhance habitat values;</li> <li>e. rehabilitate degraded areas with native vegetation.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>AO1</b> Development is located outside a Biodiversity corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02.</p>	<p><b>Complies with AO1.</b> The proposed development will be wholly located outside the mapped Biodiversity corridor.</p>
<b>Primary vegetation management area</b>		
<p><b>PO2</b> Development in the Primary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.01 is designed and located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. protect the current extent of native vegetation; or</li> <li>ii. achieve a net gain of native vegetation;</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. to rehabilitate degraded areas with native</li> </ul>	<p><b>AO2.1</b> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. if identified as a Matter of local environmental significance and not Both matters of local and state environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map</li> </ul>	<p><b>Complies with PO2.</b> The proposed development will necessitate the removal of approx. 1,061m<sup>2</sup> of mapped Primary vegetation management area (refer to <b>FIGURE 16</b>). 609m<sup>2</sup> satisfies the exemption to clear a 5m wide (for lots greater than 5,000m<sup>2</sup>) fire management line along the property boundary. A net gain of native trees will be achieved via the provision of offsets for the balance areas. An</p>



Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Compliance
<p>vegetation.</p> <p>Note - The Primary vegetation management area includes the locally significant vegetation identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>OM-02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with section 3.1 - Environmental offset standards in Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management; or</p> <p>b. if identified as Both matters of local and state environmental significance or Matter of state environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with the Queensland Environmental Offset Policy and the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i>.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>AO2.2</b> Development rehabilitates degraded areas in accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.</p>	<p>Environmental Offset Estimate Report was obtained from Council and the total financial settlement is estimated at \$6,818.37 (refer <b>APPENDIX G</b>).</p>



Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Compliance
<b>Secondary vegetation management area</b>		
<p><b>PO3</b> Development in the Secondary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.01 is designed and located to either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. protect the current extent of native trees and native habitat trees; or</li> <li>b. achieve a net gain of native trees and native habitat trees.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>A03</b> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. if clearing less than 10 native trees, compensatory planting is provided of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. two trees of the same species for every native tree cleared in a secondary vegetation management area;</li> <li>ii. four trees of the same species for every native habitat tree cleared in a secondary vegetation management area;</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. if identified as a Matter of local environmental significance and not Both matters of local and state environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with section 3.1 - Environmental offset standards in Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management; or</li> <li>c. if identified as Both Matters of local and state environmental significance or Matters of State environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with the Queensland Environmental Offset Policy and</li> </ul>	<p><b>Complies with PO3.</b> The proposed development will be wholly located outside the mapped Secondary vegetation management area.</p>



Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Compliance
	<p>the <i>Environmental Offsets Act</i>.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<b>Koala corridor</b>		
<p><b>PO4</b> Development in a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 is designed and located to protect and enhance koala habitat.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>AO4</b> Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. is located to avoid the need to clear any native vegetation in a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02;</li> <li>b. in a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 rehabilitates degraded koala habitat values within the Koala corridor, in accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Not applicable.</b> The Site is not mapped within a Koala corridor.</p>



Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Compliance
<b>Locally significant vegetation area</b>		
<p><b>PO5</b> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. encroachment;</li> <li>b. edge effects.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>A05</b> Development is located outside of a Locally significant vegetation area as identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03.</p>	<p><b>Not applicable.</b> The Site is not mapped within a Locally significant vegetation area.</p>
<b>For assessable development</b>		
<b>Wildlife movement</b>		
<p><b>PO6</b> Development in a Biodiversity corridor or koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 provides for the safe movement of native fauna by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. generating minimal additional night time traffic;</li> <li>b. minimising the risk of injury or death to wildlife by vehicular traffic;</li> <li>c. incorporating practices or measures to minimise disruption, injury or death during</li> </ul>	<p><b>A06</b> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the Queensland Government Fauna Sensitive Road Design Manual Volume 2: Preferred Practices;</li> <li>b. the Queensland Government Koala-sensitive Design Guideline.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Complies with PO6.</b> The proposed development will be wholly located outside the mapped Biodiversity corridor. Further the Site is not mapped within a Koala corridor.</p>



Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Compliance
<p>construction;</p> <p>d. providing that a road or accessway has a low design speed;</p> <p>e. providing fauna-friendly fencing.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<b>Locally significant <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> buffer area</b>		
<p><b>PO7</b></p> <p>Development within the Locally significant <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> buffer area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03 protects the Locally significant <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03 from:</p> <p>a. edge effects;</p> <p>b. adverse changes to the local hydrology.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>AO7</b></p> <p>Development within the Locally significant <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> buffer area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03 provides for a vegetated buffer within 50 metres of the Locally significant <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03.</p>	<p><b>Not applicable.</b></p> <p>The Site is not mapped within a Locally significant <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> buffer area.</p>
<b>Landscape values</b>		
<p><b>PO8</b></p> <p>Development is designed and located to protect and enhance the landscape values of:</p> <p>a. a ridgeline;</p> <p>b. native vegetation.</p>	<p><b>AO8</b></p> <p>No acceptable outcome provided.</p>	<p><b>Complies with PO8.</b></p> <p>The proposed development will not be located on a ridgeline.</p> <p>All on-Site vegetation south of the Bayliss Road easement will be retained and is to be dedicated</p>



Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Compliance
		to Council as a conservation reserve. This area forms part of Council's broader biodiversity network.
<b>Lighting</b>		
<p><b>PO9</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>AO9</b> Lighting associated with development in a Biodiversity corridor or Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. complies with the dark surrounds lighting levels in AS4282-1997 - Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting;</li> <li>b. is directed away from areas identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.00.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Complies with PO9</b> The proposed development will be wholly located outside the mapped Biodiversity corridor. Further the Site is not mapped within a Koala corridor.</p>



# WATERWAY CORRIDORS AND WETLANDS OVERLAY CODE

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Compliance
<b>For accepted development (subject to requirements) and assessable development</b>		
<b>Design and location</b>		
<p><b>PO1</b> Development is designed and located to protect the ecosystem processes, water quality, function, scenic amenity and landscape values of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.00.</p>	<p><b>AO1</b> Development is located outside the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. waterway areas identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.01;</li> <li>b. wetlands and wetland buffers identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.02.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Complies with PO1</b> The north-west corner mapped as Waterway corridors and wetlands has been heavily modified following subdivisions to the north of Green Road and west of the Site.  Specific to the property, this area supports a constructed dam which is not representative of a natural in-stream and riparian habitat. This feature is disconnected from any earlier waterway corridor that may have existed.  The southern waterway corridor mapping encroaches on the Site by approximately 3m<sup>2</sup> and will not be impacted.</p>
<b>For assessable development only</b>		
<b>Location and ecosystem processes</b>		
<p><b>PO2</b> Development is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. designed and located such that a waterway area or wetlands and wetland buffer is protected;</li> </ul>	<p><b>AO2</b> Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. demonstrates that locating outside the waterway area of wetland and wetland buffer is not reasonably possible;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Complies with PO2</b> Refer to PO1 response.</p>



<p>b. designed, constructed and managed to protect and enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. in-stream and riparian habitat values of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.00;</li> <li>ii. safe wildlife movement and fish passage.</li> </ul> <p>Note - Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management provides guidance on how to achieve this outcome. Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by an ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. prepares an ecological assessment report in accordance with part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management that demonstrates how the development protects and enhances in-stream and riparian habitat values and results in no loss of connectivity which supports wildlife movement;</li> <li>c. protects and enhances the ecological function of a Waterway corridor and wetlands area in accordance with section 3.3.1 - Riparian corridor revegetation and weed control and section 3.3.2 - Waterway terrestrial and aquatic fauna movement of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.</li> </ul>	
<b>Natural hydrological and geomorphological processes</b>		
<p><b>PO3</b> Development is designed, constructed and managed to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the natural hydrological and geomorphological processes of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.00 are maintained;</li> <li>b. where the natural hydrological and geomorphological processes are modified, the near natural hydrology is re-instated.</li> </ul>	<p><b>A03</b> Development is designed, constructed and managed to protect the natural hydrological and geomorphological processes of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. stabilising banks using native vegetation in accordance with section 3.3.1 - Riparian corridor revegetation and weed control and section 3.3.3 - Near-natural hydrology reinstatement works of Planning Scheme Policy 3 - Environmental Management;</li> <li>b. reinstating the near-natural hydrology in accordance with section 3.3.3 - Near-natural hydrology reinstatement works of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental</li> </ul>	<p><b>Complies with PO3</b> Refer to PO1 response.</p>



	management.	
<b>Erosion prone areas</b>		
<p><b>PO4</b> Development in an erosion prone area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.03 is for coastal dependent development, or temporary, readily relocatable or able-to-be-abandoned development.</p>	<p><b>AO4</b> Development is not located in an erosion prone area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.03 unless the development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. cannot be feasibly located elsewhere;</li> <li>b. is coastal dependent development, or temporary, readily relocatable or able-to-be-abandoned development.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Not applicable.</b> The Site is not mapped as an erosion prone area.</p>
<b>Water quality</b>		
<p><b>PO5</b> Development is designed, constructed and managed to protect water quality of a Waterway corridors and wetlands area identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.00 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. providing vegetated buffers;</li> <li>b. incorporating water sensitive urban design principles having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. protecting water quality of surface and ground waters;</li> <li>ii. minimising sewage discharges to the natural environment;</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. limiting discharge of sediments and pollutants into a Waterway corridors and wetlands area.</li> </ul>	<p><b>AO5</b> Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. provides a vegetated riparian buffer in accordance with section 3.3.1 - Riparian corridor revegetation and weed control of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management;</li> <li>b. provides effective erosion and sediment control in accordance with section 3.3 - Filling and excavation standards of Planning scheme policy 5 - Infrastructure;</li> <li>c. implements water sensitive urban design principles in accordance with section 3.6 - Stormwater infrastructure standards and section 3.7 - Landscaping standards of Planning scheme policy 5 - Infrastructure;</li> <li>d. excludes stock from a Waterway corridors</li> </ul>	<p><b>Complies with PO5</b> Refer to PO1 response.</p>



	and wetlands area by providing a permanent fence and gate and utilises off-stream stock watering points.	
<b>Access</b>		
<p><b>PO6</b> Development provides for an integrated and publicly accessible network of waterways and wetlands to facilitate activation and maintenance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. a River waterway identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.01, being the Albert River or Logan River where located within the urban footprint;</li> <li>b. a Major wetland identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.02.</li> </ul>	<p><b>AO6</b> Development provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. road access in the form of an access road or collector road to a River waterway, identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.01, being the Albert River or Logan River, where the premise adjoins the River waterway and is located within the urban footprint;</li> <li>b. a pedestrian and cycle network along a Major wetland identified on Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay map OM-14.02 where the premises adjoins the Major wetland.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Not applicable.</b> The Site is not mapped as a River waterway or a Major wetland.</p>
<b>Tenure</b>		
<p><b>PO7</b> Development provides for tenure or management arrangements that facilitate the protection and enhancement of a Waterway corridors and wetlands.</p>	<p><b>AO7</b> No acceptable outcome provided.</p>	<p><b>Complies with PO7</b> As outlined in the response for PO1, the mapped waterway in the north-west corner is heavily modified and does not function as a natural waterway. A proposed drainage reserve will replace the existing constructed dam. The mapped waterway in the south-east corner will not be impacted and future management will be transferred to Council under the proposed land dedication for the conservation reserve.</p>



# Appendix F: Management Plans

Tree Retention Plan

Fauna Management Plan













DISCLAIMER

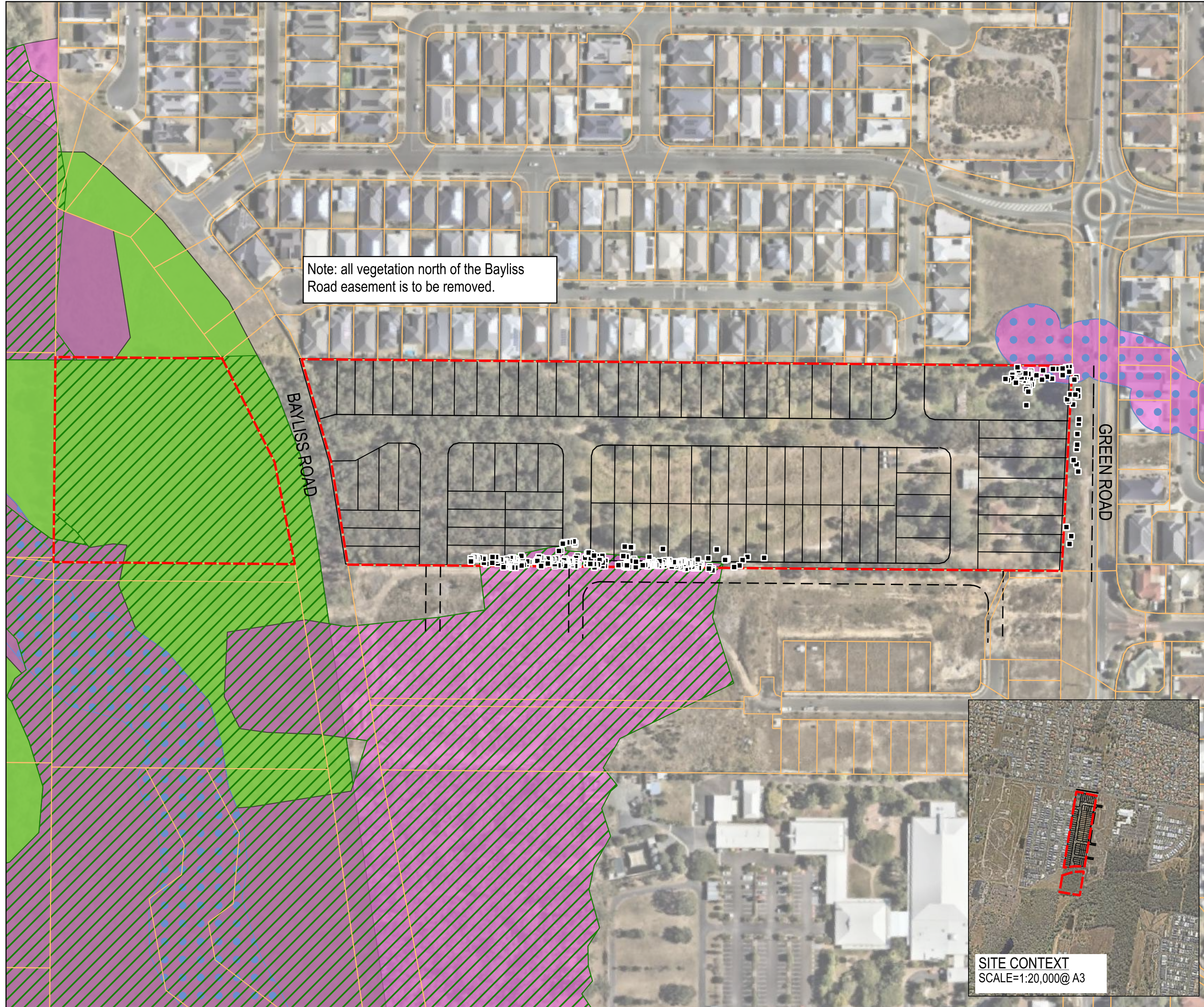
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Annotated dimensions take precedence over any measures of scale. Verify all dimensions on site prior to construction. This drawing may display with permission a combination of specialist and other consultant(s) input and linework.

LEGEND

-  Property boundary
-  Cadastre
- State mapping
  -  Koala Habitat Areas - core
- Logan City Council overlays
  -  Waterway corridors and wetlands
- Biodiversity areas
  -  Primary Vegetation Management Area
  -  Secondary Vegetation Management Area
  -  Biodiversity corridor
- Proposed subdivision
  -  Lots
  -  Roads
  -  Surveyed trees

Note: all vegetation north of the Bayliss Road easement is to be removed.



DRAWING NAME:

**TREE RETENTION PLAN**

CLIENT:

ACGN PTY LTD ATF ACGN FAMILY TRUST

SITE:

179-191 GREEN ROAD, PARK RIDGE  
 LOT 4 SP335824

DRAWING NUMBER:  
 HUN01\_TRP\_001

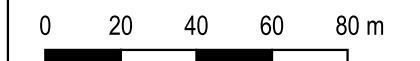
ISSUE:  
 2.0

DRAWN:  
 VB

REVIEWED:  
 RP

DATE:  
 20 FEB 2025

SCALE/ORIENTATION:  
 1:2,000 @ A3











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LEGEND

-  Property boundary
-  Cadastre
- Council overlays
-  Waterway corridors and wetlands
- Biodiversity areas
-  Primary Vegetation Management Area
- Proposed subdivision
- Lots
- Trees (handheld GPS) [blue labels]
-  To be removed
- Trees (survey-accurate) [black labels]
-  To be removed
-  To be retained
-  Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

DRAWING NAME:

**TREE RETENTION PLAN -  
 LAYOUT 1 OF 3**

CLIENT:

ACGN PTY LTD ATF ACGN FAMILY TRUST

SITE:

179-191 GREEN ROAD, PARK RIDGE  
 LOT 4 SP335824

DRAWING NUMBER:

HUN01\_TRP\_002

ISSUE:

2.0

DRAWN:

VB

REVIEWED:

RP

DATE:

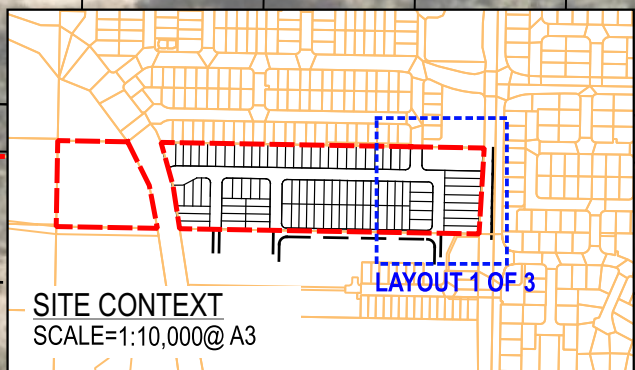
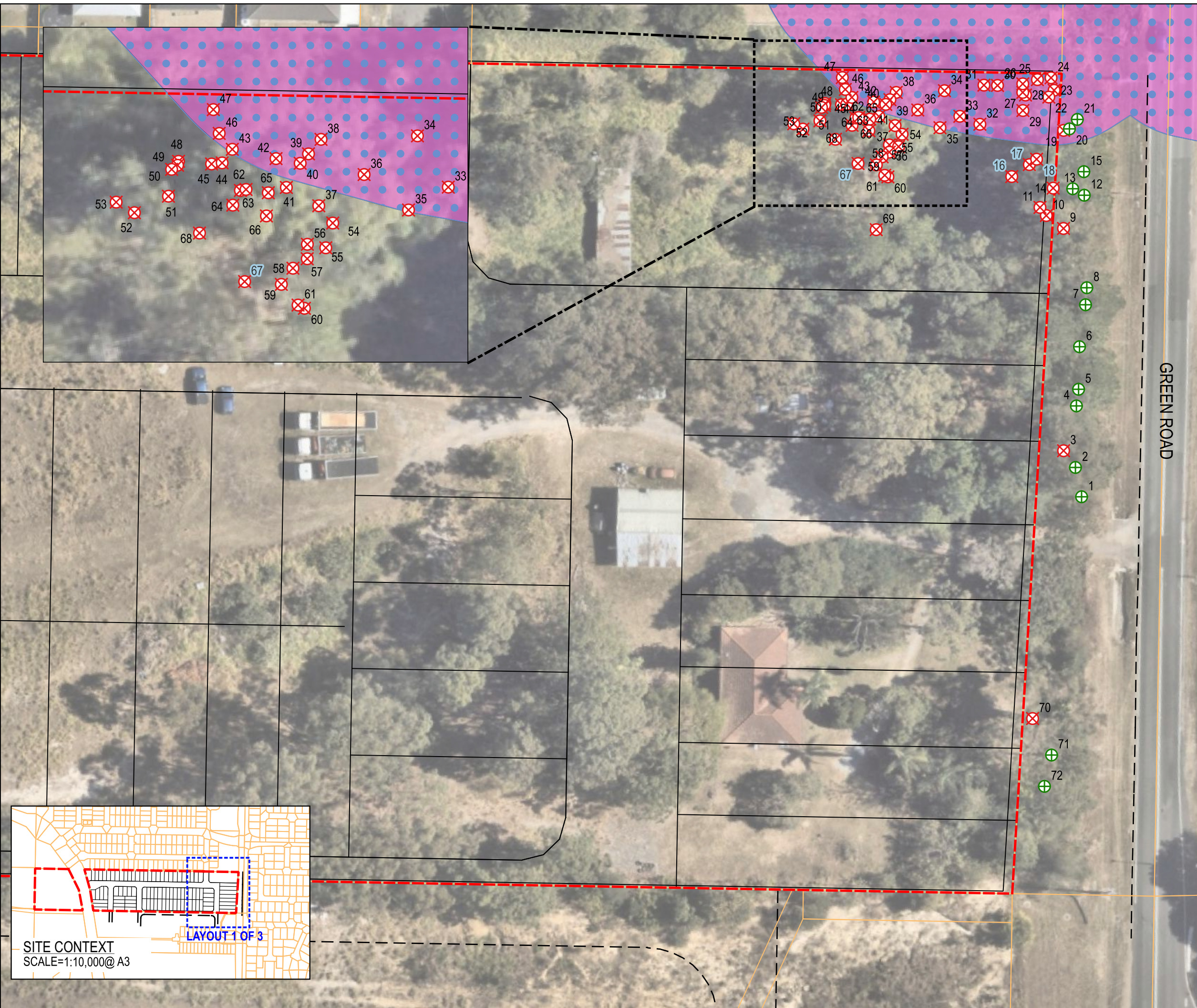
20 FEB 2025

SCALE/ORIENTATION:

1:500 @ A3



0 5 10 15 20 m



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**LEGEND**

- Property boundary
- Cadastre
- Council overlays
- Biodiversity areas
  - Primary Vegetation Management Area
- Proposed subdivision
  - Lots
- Trees (handheld GPS) [blue labels]
  - To be removed
- Trees (survey-accurate) [black labels]
  - To be removed

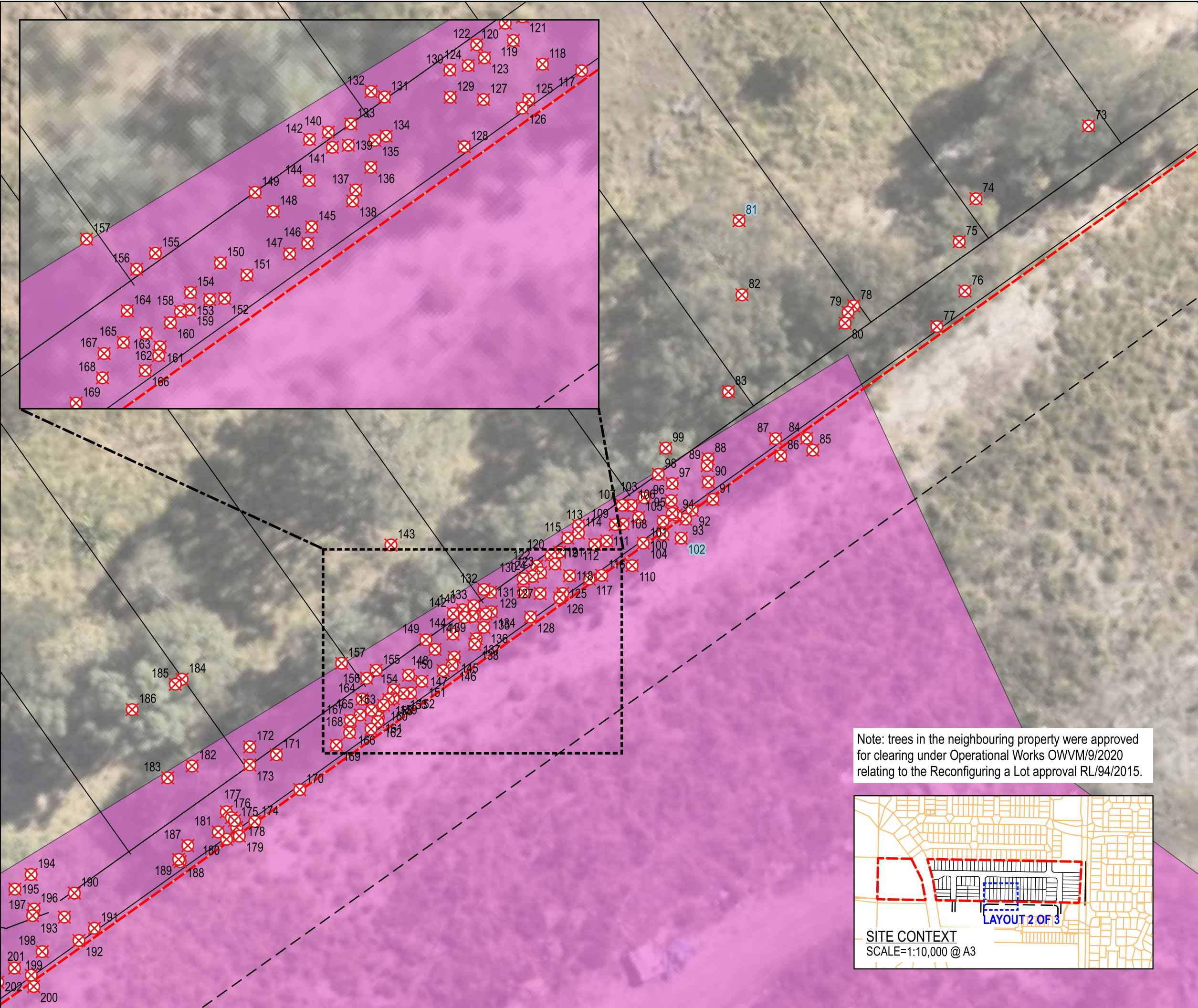
DRAWING NAME:  
**TREE RETENTION PLAN - LAYOUT 2 OF 3**

CLIENT:  
 ACGN PTY LTD ATF ACGN FAMILY TRUST

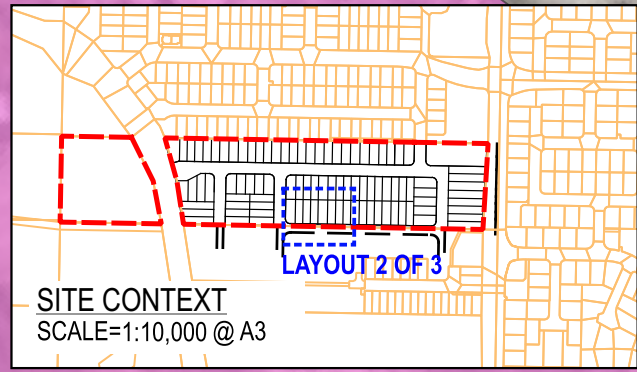
SITE:  
 179-191 GREEN ROAD, PARK RIDGE  
 LOT 4 SP335824

DRAWING NUMBER: <b>HUN01_TRP_003</b>	ISSUE: <b>2.0</b>
DRAWN: VB	REVIEWED: RP
DATE: <b>20 FEB 2025</b>	

SCALE/ORIENTATION:  
 1:250 @ A3



Note: trees in the neighbouring property were approved for clearing under Operational Works OWVM/9/2020 relating to the Reconfiguring a Lot approval RL/94/2015.



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**LEGEND**

- Property boundary
- Cadastre
- Council overlays
- Biodiversity areas
  - Primary Vegetation Management Area
- Proposed subdivision
  - Lots
- Trees (handheld GPS) [blue labels]
  - To be removed
- Trees (survey-accurate) [black labels]
  - To be removed

DRAWING NAME:

**TREE RETENTION PLAN - LAYOUT 3 OF 3**

CLIENT:

ACGN PTY LTD ATF ACGN FAMILY TRUST

SITE:

179-191 GREEN ROAD, PARK RIDGE  
 LOT 4 SP335824

DRAWING NUMBER:

HUN01\_TRP\_004

ISSUE:

2.0

DRAWN:

VB

REVIEWED:

RP

DATE:

20 FEB 2025

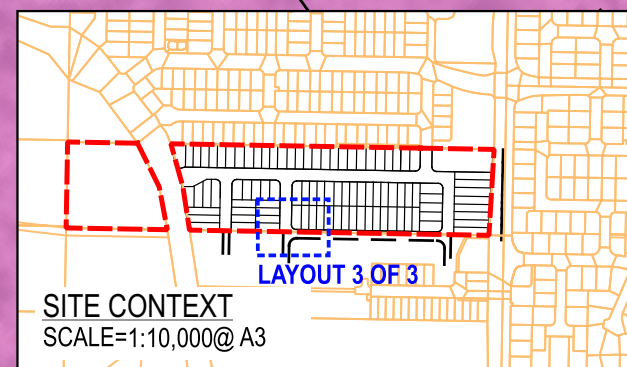
SCALE/ORIENTATION:

1:250 @ A3

0 2 4 6 8 m



Note: trees in the neighbouring property were approved for clearing under Operational Works OWVM/9/2020 relating to the Reconfiguring a Lot approval RL/94/2015.



ID	STATUS	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH 1	DBH 2	DBH 3	DBH 4	TPZ RADIUS	HEIGHT	SPREAD	HEALTH	HABITAT	FORM/NOTES
1	Retain	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Queensland Blue Gum	395				4.74	20	8	Good	scratches	managed for powerline, unbalanced crown
2	Retain	Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	630				7.56	18	8	Good	termitarium at ~4m	managed for powerline
3	Remove	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Queensland Blue Gum	635				7.62	24	14	Good	scratches, Monkey Rope (Parsonsia straminea)	managed for powerline
4	Retain	Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	485				5.82	18	10	Good	Monkey Rope	managed for powerline
5	Retain	Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	450				5.4	18	6	Good	macropod scats, spiderwebs	managed for powerline, unbalanced crown
6	Retain	Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	250				3	18	5	Good		managed for powerline, unbalanced crown
7	Retain	Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	400				4.8	18	8	Good	Monkey Rope	managed for powerline
8	Retain	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad-leaved Paperbark	410				4.92	14	6	Good	macropod scats, Monkey Rope	managed for powerline, unbalanced crown
9	Remove	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Queensland Blue Gum	450				5.4	19	11	Good	scratches, Monkey Rope	managed for powerline
10	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	200				2.4	12	3	Good	Monkey Rope, spiderwebs	dl but fused at BH, at edge of dam
11	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	60				2	6	2	Good		at edge of dam
12	Retain	Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	480				5.76	18	5	Good	Monkey Rope, spiders just hatched	managed for powerline, unbalanced crown
13	Retain	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Queensland Blue Gum	190				2.28	14	4	Good	scratches, Monkey Rope	managed for powerline, unbalanced crown
14	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	75				2	5	3	Good	Monkey Rope	
15	Retain	Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	440				5.28	20	14	Good	Monkey Rope	managed for powerline, unbalanced crown
16	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	80				2	5	2	Good	Monkey Rope	at edge of dam
17	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	280				3.36	19	7	Good	Monkey Rope infestation	at edge of dam, unbalanced crown, lean to South
18	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	280				3.36	17	6	Good	Monkey Rope infestation	at edge of dam, unbalanced crown
19	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	120	50			2	7	3	Good	Monkey Rope infestation	dl @ base
20	Retain	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	135				2	10	4	Good	Monkey Rope, drey	unbalanced crown
21	Retain	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	100				2	7	3	Good		lean to road
22	Remove	Acacia maidenii	Maiden's Wattle	300				3.6	8	9	Fair	macropod scats	dl @ BH, dieback of lower branches
23	Remove	Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	470				5.64	20	10	Good	termitarium at ~9m, Monkey Rope	unbalanced crown
24	Remove	Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	295				3.54	20	4	Good		unbalanced crown
25	Remove	Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	345	125			4.4	19	6	Good		dl @ base, unbalanced crown
26	Remove	Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	260				3.12	19	6	Good		
27	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	65				2	5	2	Poor	defoliated by insects	
28	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	380	180	80		5.14	21	12	Good		ml 3 @ 0.6m
29	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	115				2	6	9	Fair		at edge of dam, dieback of lower branches
30	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	325				3.9	16	6	Good		at edge of dam
31	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	90				2	9	2	Poor	defoliated by insects	
32	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	185				2.22	13	5	Good		at edge of dam
33	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	210				2.52	18	7	Good	Monkey Rope	at edge of dam
34	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	135				2	7	5	Fair	flowered	dieback of lower branches, unbalanced crown
35	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	140				2	10	5	Fair	Monkey Rope infestation	at edge of dam
36	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	200				2.4	20	6	Good	Monkey Rope	crooked stem
37	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	90	60			2	5	3	Fair	Monkey Rope infestation	dl @ base, suppressed
38	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	50				2	5	1	Poor	defoliated by insects	
39	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	350				4.2	16	12	Good	spiderwebs	unbalanced crown
40	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	70				2	6	1	Poor	Monkey Rope infestation	
41	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	515				6.18	25	12	Good	macropod scats, spiderwebs	
42	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	355				4.26	18	12	Good		
43	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	135				2	8	5	Good		unbalanced crown
44	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	50				2	6	2	Good		kinked stem
45	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	240				2.88	17	8	Good		
46	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	140				2	11	5	Good		
47	Remove	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Queensland Blue Gum	480				5.76	24	14	Good	stick nest?, macropod scats	
48	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	110				2	12	3	Good		conjoined with tree #49
49	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	110				2	9	4	Good		conjoined with tree #48
50	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	95				2	9	4	Good		crooked stem
51	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	110				2	9	4	Good		evidence of resting place for macropods
52	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	290				3.48	22	10	Good		



ESC Consulting Pty Ltd  
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www.escconsulting.com.au

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NOTES:

Dimensions for numeric fields:

DBH in millimetres [mm]  
TPZ RADIUS in metres [m]  
HEIGHT in metres [m]  
SPREAD in metres [m]

Abbreviations used in FORM column:

dl - double-leader  
ml - multi-leader

DRAWING NAME:

**TREE SCHEDULE**

CLIENT:

ACGN PTY LTD ATF ACGN FAMILY TRUST

SITE:

179-191 GREEN ROAD, PARK RIDGE  
4 SP335824

DRAWING NUMBER:

HUN01\_TSP\_001

ISSUE:

2.0

DRAWN:

VB

REVIEWED:

RP

DATE:

20 FEB 2025

SCALE/ORIENTATION:

NOT APPLICABLE

ID	STATUS	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH 1	DBH 2	DBH 3	DBH 4	TPZ RADIUS	HEIGHT	SPREAD	HEALTH	HABITAT	FORM/NOTES
53	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	365				4.38	19	10	Good		dl above BH
54	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	225				2.7	15	6	Good	Monkey Rope	
55	Remove	Acacia maidenii	Maiden's Wattle	180				2.16	11	4	Poor	Monkey Rope	at edge of dam
56	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	110				2	11	1	Fair	Monkey Rope	at edge of dam
57	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	130				2	10	4	Good	Monkey Rope	at edge of dam
58	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	90				2	9	1	Fair		at edge of dam
59	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	210				2.52	15	5	Good		at edge of dam
60	Remove	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad-leaved Paperbark	145				2	9	2	Good		at edge of dam
61	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	65				2	5	1	Good		at edge of dam
62	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	100				2	8	3	Good		
63	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	50				2	4	2	Good		
64	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	85				2	5	2	Good		
65	Remove	Acacia maidenii	Maiden's Wattle	215				2.58	7	5	Poor/senescing	Monkey Rope	wire around trunk, DBH measured below BH
66	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	40				2	9	1	Fair	defoliated by insects	
67	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	55				2	9	1	Fair	defoliated by insects	
68	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	95				2	8	4	Fair	bracket fungus, spiderwebs	
69	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	180				2.16	14	4	Good	Monkey Rope, large drey/nest, Brazilian Nightshade (Solanum seaforthianum)	
70	Remove	Eucalyptus seeana	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	800				9.6	16.4	17	Good	Dragonfruit (Selenicereus sp.) infestation, macropod scats, possible branch hollows	
71	Retain	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	360				4.32	19.2	11	Good		
72	Retain	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	350				4.2	17.5	8	Good	termitarium at ~10m	
73	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	350	285			5.42	13.4	9	Good	trunk hollow, macropod scats	dl @ 0.7m
74	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	140				2	8	5	Poor/senescing		dead leader, dieback throughout crown
75	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	255				3.06	15	5	Good		
76	Remove	Eucalyptus racemosa	Scribbly Gum	210	140	135		3.43	18	7	Good		ml 3 @ 0.9m, conjoined with tree #77
77	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	90				2	5	4	Good		conjoined with tree #76
78	Remove	Angophora leiocarpa	Smooth-barked Apple	280				3.36	18.5	5	Good		
79	Remove	Eucalyptus racemosa	Scribbly Gum	290	285	265	90	5.92	19	13	Good	ants, skink, scratches	ml 3 @ base + dl @ 0.5m, conjoined with tree #81
80	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	170				2.04	8	7	Good		
81	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	190				2.28	15	5	Good		conjoined with tree #79, unbalanced crown
82	Remove	Eucalyptus racemosa	Scribbly Gum	430	200			5.69	18.2	14	Good	cicada husk	dl @ 0.2m, unbalanced crown
83	Remove	Eucalyptus racemosa	Scribbly Gum	355	335	230		6.47	18	10	Good		ml 3 @ 0.8m, unbalanced crown
84	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	95	90	80	55	2	9	6	Good		ml 4 @ base, unbalanced crown
85	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	75				2	10	2	Good		
86	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	460				5.52	17.6	13	Good	fire-scorch marks	
87	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	75				2	5	4	Good		
88	Remove	Eucalyptus racemosa	Scribbly Gum	145				2	9	4	Good		lean to west
89	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	155				2	14	3	Good		
90	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	135				2	12	3	Good		
91	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	115				2	7	4	Good		
92	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	45	35			2	5	2	Good		dl @ base
93	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	80				2	12	4	Good		
94	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	120				2	14	4	Good		unbalanced crown
95	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	90				2	10	1	Good		
96	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	285				3.42	19	6	Good	kino exudate, spiderwebs	
97	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	85				2	9	2	Good		
98	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	110				2	10	4	Good		
99	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	160				2	13	4	Good		
100	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	105				2	12	2	Good		
101	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	205				2.46	15	8	Good	termitarium at ~6m with hollow and arrows embedded	
102	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	140				2	15	5	Good		



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DRAWING NAME:

## TREE SCHEDULE

CLIENT:

ACGN PTY LTD ATF ACGN FAMILY TRUST

SITE:

179-191 GREEN ROAD, PARK RIDGE  
4 SP335824

DRAWING NUMBER:

HUN01\_TSP\_002

ISSUE:

2.0

DRAWN:

VB

REVIEWED:

RP

DATE:

20 FEB 2025

SCALE/ORIENTATION:

NOT APPLICABLE

ID	STATUS	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH 1	DBH 2	DBH 3	DBH 4	TPZ RADIUS	HEIGHT	SPREAD	HEALTH	HABITAT	FORM/NOTES
103	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	110	85	65		2	8	4	Good		ml 3 @ base
104	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	75	40	30		2	10	3	Good		ml 3 @ base
105	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	105				2	11	2	Good		
106	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	110	80	50	45	2	10	4	Good		ml 5 @ base, unbalanced crown
107	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	60	55	35	35	2	8	3	Good		ml 5 @ base, unbalanced crown
108	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	75	35	20		2	11	3	Good		ml 3 @ base, unbalanced crown
109	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	80	35			2	11	3	Good		dl @ base
110	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	35	35			2	4	1	Fair		dl @ base, dieback at top of crown
111	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	150				2	13	2	Good		suppressed
112	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	50				2	5	1	Good		
113	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	250				3	14	5	Good		
114	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	120				2	13	2	Good		suppressed
115	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	200	50	35	25	2.53	9	5	Good	Weeping Fig (Ficus benjamina) in trunk groove	ml 4 @ base, unbalanced crown
116	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	55	35			2	6	2	Good		dl @ base, unbalanced crown
117	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	70	50	40		2	8	4	Good		ml 3 @ base
118	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	80				2	9	1	Good		
119	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	100				2	11	1	Good		suppressed
120	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	90				2	9	2	Good		suppressed
121	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	200				2.4	17	6	Good	spiderwebs	
122	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	220				2.64	17	6	Good	spiderwebs, flowering	
123	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	155				2	15	5	Good		
124	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	60				2	6	1	Poor		dieback
125	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	95				2	11	2	Good		crown and twig dieback
126	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	60				2	8	1	Good		crown dieback
127	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	115				2	11	4	Good		
128	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	60				2	7	2	Good		
129	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	260				3.12	18	7	Good	spiders, termite tracks, flowering	trunk cracks @ ~5m
130	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	135				2	13	6	Good	lichen	bent stem, unbalanced crown
131	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	125				2	14	2	Good		
132	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	100				2	12	4	Good		dead lower branch
133	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	55				2	6	1	Fair		crown dieback
134	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	120				2	12	2	Good		
135	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	60				2	7	1	Good		crown dieback
136	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	105				2	6	1	Fair		
137	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	65				2	4	1	Good		
138	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	90				2	11	2	Good	flowering	dieback of lower branches
139	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	140				2	13	3	Good		
140	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	65	50			2	7	4	Poor		dl @ base, crown dieback
141	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	60				2	9	1	Fair		dead crown
142	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	65				2	5	3	Good		crown dieback, lean
143	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	285				3.42	18	8	Good	flowering	
144	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	85				2	11	2	Good	grasshopper, spider	
145	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	90	30			2	10	3	Good		dl @ base
146	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	40	40			2	4	1	Good		dl @ base, twig dieback
147	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	100				2	8	4	Good	flowering	
148	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	190				2.28	14	6	Good	termite tracks	one leader dead
149	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	65				2	4	1	Fair		crown dieback
150	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	140	50			2	14	6	Good		dl @ base
151	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	45				2	5	1	Poor		crown dieback
152	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	35				2	5	1	Poor		crown dieback
153	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	35	30			2	5	3	Good		dl @ base, 2nd leader leaning, crown dead
154	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	45				2	5	3	Good	flowering	



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- ml - multi-leader

DRAWING NAME:

## TREE SCHEDULE

CLIENT:

ACGN PTY LTD ATF ACGN FAMILY TRUST

SITE:

179-191 GREEN ROAD, PARK RIDGE  
4 SP335824

DRAWING NUMBER:

HUN01\_TSP\_003

ISSUE:

2.0

DRAWN:

VB

REVIEWED:

RP

DATE:

20 FEB 2025

SCALE/ORIENTATION:

NOT APPLICABLE

ID	STATUS	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH 1	DBH 2	DBH 3	DBH 4	TPZ RADIUS	HEIGHT	SPREAD	HEALTH	HABITAT	FORM/NOTES
155	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	255				3.06	19	7	Good	spiderwebs	
156	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	300				3.6	18	11	Good	arboreal termitarium @ 3m, termite tracks	
157	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	50				2	7	3	Good		
158	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	55				2	7	1	Fair		
159	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	80				2	10	2	Good		crown dieback
160	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	40				2	6	1	Good		
161	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	40				2	6	1	Fair		crown dieback
162	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	80				2	7	4	Good	flowering	
163	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	70				2	7	3	Good	flowering	lean
164	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	195				2.34	17	6	Good		
165	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	90				2	12	1	Good		
166	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	140				2	14	5	Good		
167	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	120				2	11	3	Good		
168	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	50				2	7	1	Poor		crown dead
169	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	190				2.28	15	7	Good		
170	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	200				2.4	13	7	Good		
171	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	95				2	9	5	Good		
172	Remove	stag	stag	275				3.3	8	4	Dead	trunk fissures	
173	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	85				2	10	4	Good	flowered	
174	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	65				2	6	1	Good		
175	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	110				2	12	2	Good		conjoined with tree #176
176	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	150				2	12	4	Good		conjoined with tree #175
177	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	105				2	6	5	Good		
178	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	100				2	13	2	Good		
179	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	80				2	11	2	Good		
180	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	160				2	13	4	Good		
181	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	90				2	10	2	Good		
182	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	55				2	7	3	Good		
183	Remove	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	100				2	10	5	Good		
184	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	235	235			3.99	18	6	Good		dl @ 0.7m
185	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	190				2.28	10	8	Good		
186	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	265	260			4.45	18	10	Good		dl @ 0.4m
187	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	65				2	6	1	Good		
188	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	100				2	12	2	Good		
189	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	100				2	12	3	Fair		
190	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	245				2.94	12	9	Good		
191	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	15				2	14	5	Good	spiderwebs	
192	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	80				2	6	4	Good		
193	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	135				2	12	2	Good		
194	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	50				2	8	3	Fair		
195	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	210				2.52	14	8	Good		
196	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	120				2	10	3	Good		kinked stem
197	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	200				2.4	16	5	Good		
198	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	245				2.94	16	6	Good	kino exudate	
199	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	105				2	14	5	Poor		
200	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	45				2	6	1	Poor	defoliated by insects	
201	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	125	80			2	14	7	Good		dl @ base, regrowth @ base
202	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	60	50			2	7	4	Good		dl @ base
203	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	80				2	10	3	Good		unbalanced crown
204	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	50				2	5	6	Poor		low crown density
205	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	90	60	40	40	2	10	8	Fair		ml 5 @ base + dl @ 0.3m
206	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	60				2	4	2	Good		



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## TREE SCHEDULE

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SITE:

179-191 GREEN ROAD, PARK RIDGE  
4 SP335824

DRAWING NUMBER:

HUN01\_TSP\_004

ISSUE:

2.0

DRAWN:

VB

REVIEWED:

RP

DATE:

20 FEB 2025

SCALE/ORIENTATION:

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ID	STATUS	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH 1	DBH 2	DBH 3	DBH 4	TPZ RADIUS	HEIGHT	SPREAD	HEALTH	HABITAT	FORM/NOTES
207	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	120				2	8	3	Good		
208	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	120				2	11	3	Good		
209	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	130	50			2	11	4	Good		dl @ 0.2m
210	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	85				2	7	3	Good	Corky Passion Vine (Passiflora suberosa)	lean
211	Remove	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	190	155			2.94	8	7	Good	spider	dl @ 1.0m, twig dieback
212	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	240				2.88	16	7	Good	spiderwebs	
213	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	110				2	10	5	Good		lean, bulge
214	Remove	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	170				2.04	8	7	Fair	Madeira Vine (Anredera cordifolia) infestation on rubbish pile at base of tree	twig dieback
215	Remove	stag	stag	125	90			2	9	6	Dead		dl @ 0.9m
216	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	105				2	6	3	Good		
217	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	75				2	4	4	Good		
218	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	125				2	10	4	Good		
219	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	50	40	20		2	5	1	Good		ml 3 @ base
220	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	205				2.46	16	6	Good		
221	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	205				2.46	13	6	Good		
222	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	175				2.1	14	5	Good	Corky Passion Vine	
223	Remove	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	120	95			2	6	7	Good		dl @ 1.2m, stem lying down base to 1.2m
224	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	120				2	8	4	Good		
225	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	165				2	13	6	Good		lean
226	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	55				2	5	2	Good		
227	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	70				2	7	2	Good		
228	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	150				2	13	3	Good	Corky Passion Vine	new shoots at base
229	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	75				2	7	2	Good		
230	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	200				2.4	13	4	Good		
231	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	170				2.04	13	4	Good		
232	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	80				2	9	2	Fair	defoliated by insects	
233	Remove	Angophora leiocarpa	Smooth-barked Apple	245				2.94	14	6	Good	termite tracks, scratches	trunk fissures, stem bent, unbalanced crown
234	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	80				2	10	2	Fair	defoliated by insects	
235	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	75	60			2	7	3	Good		dl @ base
236	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	50				2	8	1	Good		
237	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	55				2	7	1	Good		
238	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	185				2.22	16	4	Good	firescorch marks	
239	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	345				4.14	18	9	Good		
240	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	50				2	7	1	Poor	defoliated by insects	
241	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	70				2	10	2	Poor	defoliated by insects	
242	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	65				2	9	1	Poor	defoliated by insects	
243	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	55				2	9	1	Fair	defoliated by insects	lean
244	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	60				2	7	1	Fair	defoliated by insects	pushed over by fallen tree
245	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	210				2.52	18	8	Good	arboreal termitarium @ ~12m, kino exudate	
246	Remove	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	190				2.28	10	6	Good		
247	Remove	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	175	125			2.58	12	7	Good		dl @ 0.6m
248	Remove	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	260				3.12	12	6	Good		lean
249	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	40	30			2	5	3	Good		dl @ base
250	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	65				2	5	2	Fair	defoliated by insects	
251	Remove	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	230	115	110	90	3.53	12	6	Good		dl @ 0.3m + ml 3 @ 0.4m, 2 leaders dead
252	Remove	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	240	90			3.08	12	5	Good		one leader snapped
253	Remove	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	160				2	11	6	Good		
254	Remove	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	140	95	50		2.12	11	6	Good		dl @ 0.2m + dl @ 0.7m
255	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	70				2	6	2	Good		
256	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	115				2	13	4	Good		



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- HEIGHT in metres [m]
- SPREAD in metres [m]

Abbreviations used in FORM column:

- dl - double-leader
- ml - multi-leader

DRAWING NAME:

## TREE SCHEDULE

CLIENT:

ACGN PTY LTD ATF ACGN FAMILY TRUST

SITE:

179-191 GREEN ROAD, PARK RIDGE  
4 SP335824

DRAWING NUMBER:

HUN01\_TSP\_005

ISSUE:

2.0

DRAWN:

VB

REVIEWED:

RP

DATE:

20 FEB 2025

SCALE/ORIENTATION:

NOT APPLICABLE

ID	STATUS	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH 1	DBH 2	DBH 3	DBH 4	TPZ RADIUS	HEIGHT	SPREAD	HEALTH	HABITAT	FORM/NOTES
257	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	50				2	5	2	Fair	defoliated by insects	
258	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	130				2	10	3	Good		
259	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	100				2	10	3	Fair	defoliated by insects	
260	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	205				2.46	15	5	Good	small arboreal termitarium @ ~10m	unbalanced crown
261	Remove	Eucalyptus racemosa	Scribbly Gum	190				2.28	17	7	Good		trunk fissures
262	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	45	30	30	15	2	6	3	Good		ml 4 @ base
263	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	130				2	11	3	Good	Common Gum Tree Shield Bug (Poecilometis sp.)	
264	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	45	25			2	7	3	Good		dl @ base
265	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	85				2	9	3	Poor	defoliated by insects	
266	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	275				3.3	18	8	Good	firescorch marks	
267	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	40	25			2	6	1	Good		dl @ base
268	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	175	165			2.89	13	6	Good	firescorch marks	dl @ 0.4m
269	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	45				2	6	2	Good		
270	Remove	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Black Wattle	50				2	7	2	Good		
271	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	85				2	7	3	Good		
272	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	155	95			2.18	13	6	Good	spider	dl @ base
273	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	180				2.16	19	6	Good		
274	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	55				2	9	2	Poor	defoliated by insects	
275	Remove	Angophora leiocarpa	Smooth-barked Apple	235				2.82	16	12	Good		
276	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	50				2	7	2	Poor	defoliated by insects	
277	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	80	60			2	9	3	Good		dl @ base
278	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	60				2	6	3	Poor	defoliated by insects	
279	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	100	85	55		2	10	4	Good		ml 3 @ base
280	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	260				3.12	16	8	Good	spiderwebs, kino exudate	
281	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	115				2	13	5	Good		
282	Remove	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	220	205			3.61	11	6	Good	spiderwebs	dl @ 0.8m
283	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	90	70			2	9	4	Good		dl @ base
284	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	40				2	7	1	Poor	defoliated by insects	
285	Remove	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	45				2	4	3	Good	fruiting	
286	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	270				3.24	14	6	Good	firescorch marks	
287	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	160				2	10	4	Good		
288	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	60				2	9	2	Poor	defoliated by insects	
289	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	130				2	13	4	Good		
290	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	70				2	8	2	Good		
291	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	130	50			2	13	3	Good	frass	dl @ base
292	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	80				2	8	4	Poor	defoliated by insects	trunk damage
293	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	40				2	6	1	Poor	defoliated by insects	
294	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	50				2	7	6	Good		
295	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	90				2	8	5	Poor	defoliated by insects	
296	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	100				2	9	5	Good		
297	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	110	55	45		2	12	8	Good		ml 3 @ base
298	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	60				2	8	1	Good		
299	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	50				2	7	1	Poor	defoliated by insects	
300	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	70				2	6	1	Good		
301	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	60				2	7	1	Good		
302	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	70				2	8	2	Good		
303	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	55				2	7	1	Poor	defoliated by insects	
304	Remove	stag	stag	435				5.22	16	14	Dead		
305	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	45				2	6	1	Poor	defoliated by insects	
306	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	60				2	10	2	Good		
307	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	85				2	11	2	Good		
308	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	105	50			2	10	4	Poor	defoliated by insects, spiderwebs	dl @ base



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- HEIGHT in metres [m]
- SPREAD in metres [m]

Abbreviations used in FORM column:

- dl - double-leader
- ml - multi-leader

DRAWING NAME:

**TREE SCHEDULE**

CLIENT:

**ACGN PTY LTD ATF ACGN FAMILY TRUST**

SITE:

**179-191 GREEN ROAD, PARK RIDGE  
4 SP335824**

DRAWING NUMBER:

**HUN01\_TSP\_006**

ISSUE:

**2.0**

DRAWN:

**VB**

REVIEWED:

**RP**

DATE:

**20 FEB 2025**

SCALE/ORIENTATION:

**NOT APPLICABLE**

ID	STATUS	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH 1	DBH 2	DBH 3	DBH 4	TPZ RADIUS	HEIGHT	SPREAD	HEALTH	HABITAT	FORM/NOTES
309	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	50				2	8	2	Poor	defoliated by insects	
310	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	190				2.28	13	4	Good	kino exudate	
311	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	70	65			2	9	4	Poor	defoliated by insects	dl @ 0.1m
312	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	65				2	7	2	Good		
313	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	70				2	8	5	Good		
314	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	80				2	6	2	Fair		crown dieback
315	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	170				2.04	11	6	Good		
316	Remove	Eucalyptus racemosa	Scribbly Gum	270				3.24	17	8	Good		
317	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	85				2	5	1	Poor	defoliated by insects	
318	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	60				2	7	1	Good		
319	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	210				2.52	16	7	Good	firescorch marks	
320	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	115				2	12	5	Good		
321	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	55				2	7	3	Good		
322	Remove	Angophora leiocarpa	Smooth-barked Apple	90				2	9	2	Good		
323	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	90	50			2	9	4	Good		dl @ base
324	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	65				2	8	3	Poor	defoliated by insects	
325	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	60				2	6	1	Good		
326	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	35				2	5	1	Good		
327	Remove	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark	115				2	9	3	Good		
328	Remove	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	60				2	5	1	Good		
329	Remove	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	70				2	9	3	Good		
330	Remove	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	75				2	4	2	Good		main stem snapped @ ~3m
331	Remove	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	370				4.44	20	14	Good		
332	Remove	Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	70				2	8	2	Poor	defoliated by insects	



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- ml - multi-leader

DRAWING NAME:

**TREE SCHEDULE**

CLIENT:

ACGN PTY LTD ATF ACGN FAMILY TRUST

SITE:

179-191 GREEN ROAD, PARK RIDGE  
4 SP335824

DRAWING NUMBER:  
HUN01\_TSP\_007

ISSUE:  
2.0

DRAWN:  
VB

REVIEWED:  
RP

DATE:  
20 FEB 2025





SCALE/ORIENTATION:  
NOT APPLICABLE

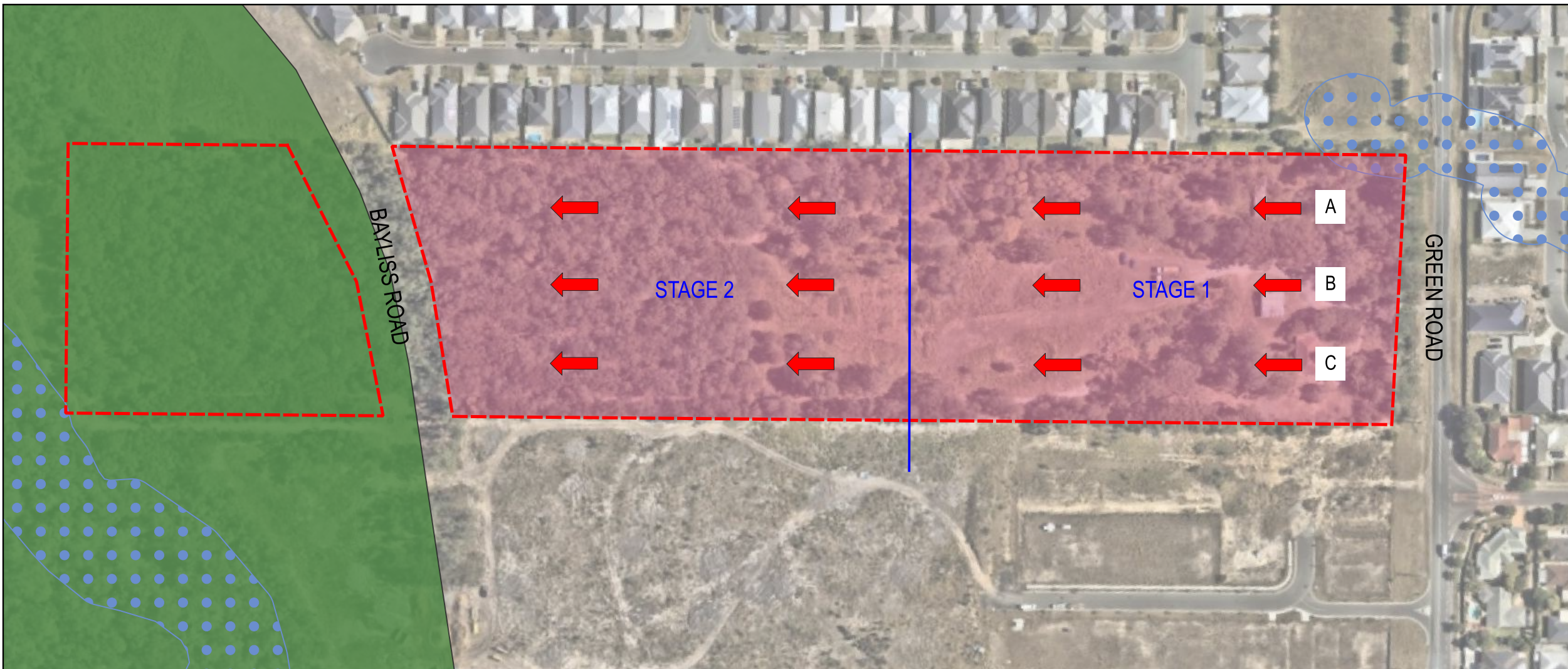
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LEGEND

-  Property boundary
-  Extent of clearing
- Logan City Council overlays
-  Waterway corridors and wetlands
-  Biodiversity corridor



FAUNA MANAGEMENT - CLEARING PROTOCOLS

This Fauna Management Plan (FMP) describes the fauna management protocols to be followed prior, during and post vegetation clearing and construction activities to reduce potential impacts.

**Project Fauna Spotter Catcher**

Prior to the commencement of works, a licensed Fauna Spotter Catcher will be appointed by the Principal or Principal's Representative. The Project Fauna Spotter Catcher will be responsible for conducting all pre-clear fauna surveys and will be present at all times during clearing works to manage the progress of works across the Site.

**Staging and timing of clearing works**

The property falls within Koala District A of the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* and sequential (staged) clearing will be required. As the extent of clearing measures less than six (6) hectares, clearing will be undertaken in two (2) stages. Commencing from the Green Road frontage, clearing will proceed in a southerly direction until the half-way mark (blue line) is reached. Clearing of Stage 1 is to be completed by 6pm on the first day of clearing. No trees are to be cleared on the Site until 6am the following day when clearing of Stage 2 can commence. If Stage 2 cannot be completely cleared before 6pm, clearing is to stop and pause for 12 hours, resuming at 6am on the following day.

Clearing direction should ideally move from Green Road to Bayliss Road easement to ensure fauna are flushed towards the safe haven of the adjacent riparian corridor (mapped Biodiversity Corridor).

Clearing pattern is as follows:

- A. Straight down the western boundary, THEN;
- B. Middle of the lot, THEN;
- C. Straight down the eastern boundary.

Note: the proposed staging and direction of clearing may alter if specified on-Site by the Project Fauna Spotter Catcher.

**Pre-clear fauna survey - preparatory**

The Project Fauna Spotter Catcher will undertake a pre-clearing survey at least two (2) weeks prior to the commencement of clearing activities. This survey will inform any changes to the direction and pattern of clearing proposed in this FMP and will form part of the post-clearing report.

The Project Fauna Spotter Catcher will identify habitat features within the proposed development's extent of works and assess the vegetation nominated for removal so that resident fauna may be appropriately managed. This process includes:

- 1. Inspecting all accessible fauna habitat features (hollow-bearing trees, nests, decorticated bark, arboreal termitaria, etc.) for the presence of fauna or evidence of potential fauna use (e.g. active nests, fresh scats, fauna scratches, etc.); and
- 2. Prominently marking (i.e. applying flagging tape) any vegetation identified as potentially harbouring fauna or fauna habitat features. This is to provide a visual guide for the Project Fauna Spotter Catcher and construction personnel during vegetation clearing.

**Pre-clear fauna survey - daily**

Prior to the commencement of any works on-Site including clearing, demolition, site preparation and construction, the following is to be undertaken by the Project Fauna Spotter Catcher:

- 1. A canopy survey to check for nesting birds and arboreal mammals.
- 2. Tree hollows are to be checked to ensure no fauna are nesting at the time of clearing. If a roosting animal is located, the Site Manager is to be notified and a 25m exclusion zone is to be established until the fauna moves of its own volition (usually occurs overnight). If fauna do not move on, it should be relocated by the Project Fauna Spotter Catcher in accordance with the fauna handling protocols on sheet **HUN01\_FMP\_002**.
- 3. Structures to be demolished should be thoroughly checked prior to demolition works.

DRAWING NAME:

**FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN**

CLIENT:

ACGN PTY LTD ATF ACGN FAMILY TRUST

SITE:

179-191 GREEN ROAD, PARK RIDGE  
LOT 4 SP335824

DRAWING NUMBER:  
HUN01\_FMP\_001

ISSUE:  
1.0

DRAWN:  
VB

REVIEWED:  
RP

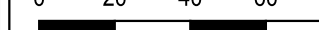
DATE:  
25 NOV 2024

SCALE/ORIENTATION:

1:2,000@ A3



0 20 40 60 80 m



**Clearing protocols**

1. The Project Fauna Spotter Catcher will move along with the machine at all times for sightings and/or to catch any reptiles or frogs. If there is more than one machine operating (clearing vegetation), more than one Fauna Spotter Catcher will need to be present.
2. All debris piles must be picked apart gently with an excavator to provide the best chance to flush and catch reptiles.
3. All hollow bearing trees must be nudged first with a machine to flush any wildlife persisting within the hollows. Where possible, hollow bearing trees and trees containing dreys are felled as close to sunset as practical to afford predominately nocturnal fauna a minimal period of daylight hours spent out of shelter.
4. If animals are observed in a tree to be removed during clearing operations, work shall cease immediately on that tree.
5. All flagged trees must be felled last in that specific area so that an animal cannot seek refuge in the next tree.
6. If a Koala is sighted on the property the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* will immediately take effect. Work will immediately move away from the position of the Koala until it has left the Site of its own volition. **NO INTERFERENCE WITH THE KOALA IS ALLOWED.**
7. Felled hollow bearing trees must be inspected for wildlife.
8. Trees should be allowed to lie overnight, where felled, to allow any undetected fauna time to vacate.
9. Any felled timber left more than 24 hours must be reinspected before moving or mulching.

**Fauna handling protocols**

1. The Project Fauna Spotter Catcher must supervise the relocation of any identified animal prior to clearing operations recommencing in accordance with the Queensland Government's Code of Practice – Care of Sick, Injured or Orphaned Protected Animals in Queensland (DES, 2020).
2. Any injured or orphaned wildlife must be taken to Park Ridge Animal Hospital, 3626 Mt Lindesay Highway (Service Road), Park Ridge, (07) 3800 1378. Care will be at the cost of the developer.
3. Any catch or release of fauna (Koala excepted) must take place within 100 metres of the Site outside of the roadways into the most suitable tree/habitat found (i.e. adjacent riparian corridor located to the south). All hollow dependent fauna must be relocated with species-specific denning boxes.



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DRAWING NAME:

**FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN**

CLIENT:

ACGN PTY LTD ATF ACGN FAMILY TRUST

179-191 GREEN ROAD, PARK RIDGE  
 LOT 4 SP335824

DRAWING NUMBER:  
 HUN01\_FMP\_002

ISSUE:  
 1.0

DRAWN:  
 VB

REVIEWED:  
 RP

DATE:  
 25 NOV 2024

SCALE/ORIENTATION:

NOT APPLICABLE

# Appendix G: Environmental Offset Estimate Report



# Your Environmental Offset Estimate Report

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

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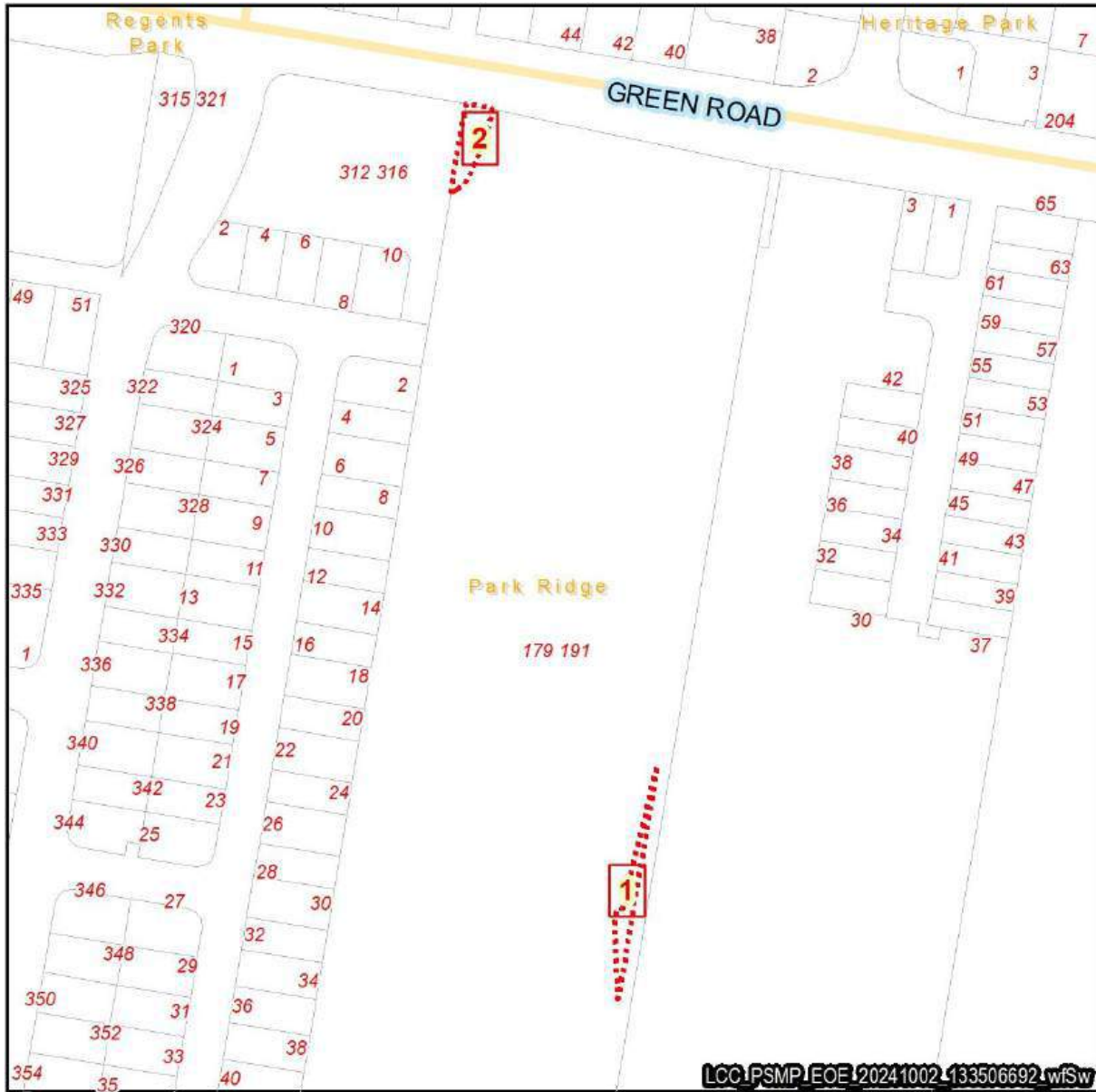
If you are proposing development that requires the clearing of vegetation, please contact Council to obtain further advice on (07) 3412 3412 or via email: [Council@logan.qld.gov.au](mailto:Council@logan.qld.gov.au). Do not rely solely on the offset estimation report below.

# City of Logan - Planning and Development

## Environmental Offset Estimate Report

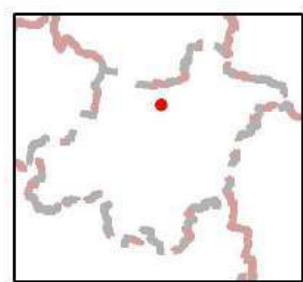
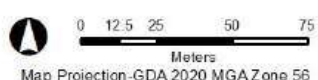
**Proposed Clearing Site:** The area(s) you submitted online using the [Logan PD Hub](#) is shown in the Proposed Clearing Site Map below.

**Request Received:** 02/10/2024 01:35 PM



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**Legend**  
[Red dashed box symbol] Proposed Clearing Site



### Environmental Offsets

---

Financial settlement offsets are calculated under the Logan Planning Scheme 2015 to offset the unavoidable clearing of protected native vegetation required as a result of development.

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

The Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (in [Planning Scheme Policy 3 - Environmental management](#)) identifies three types of environmental offsets:

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

This report only addresses the costs of a financial settlement offset. You may also like to consider a restoration offset or a proponent driven offset. To find out more please visit [logan.qld.gov.au/vegetationprotection](http://logan.qld.gov.au/vegetationprotection).

Financial settlement offsets paid to Council are used exclusively to purchase and rehabilitate degraded land in strategic locations to achieve benefits such as:

- ✓ replacing environmental values lost during development (e.g. protected vegetation and wildlife habitat areas);
- ✓ increasing and improving habitat;
- ✓ connecting isolated areas of vegetation within biodiversity corridors;
- ✓ supporting environmental initiatives to restore the health of our rivers and wetlands;
- ✓ increasing our City's greenspaces and eco-friendly recreation areas.

### Important Information about this Estimate Report

---

This report:

- is a tool to assist with your planning and development enquiries and does not form part of the Logan Planning Scheme 2015;
- provides an estimate only and does not represent a formal quotation or an invoice for payment;
- is current only at the date of generation, and is subject to change - a new estimate should be obtained prior to making decisions or lodging development applications;
- provides general information only, of which Council does not warrant the accuracy, completeness or currency. Council accepts no responsibility for, or in connection with, any loss or damage suffered as a result of any inaccuracies, errors or omissions, or your reliance on this information.

### Your Environmental Offset Map

The proposed clearing site submitted to Council is shown and numbered in red. The areas subject to environmental offsets are shown in orange and/or blue.



Further information about the areas identified as being subject to environmental offsets is enclosed in the [Proposed Clearing Site - Ecological Significance and Values Map](#), which

contains detailed maps from [Figure 3.1.10.1 - Ecological Significance of the Logan Planning Scheme 2015](#). This information is used to determine the ecological value of the areas that are a Matter of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) which are subject to an environmental offset (shown in blue on the map above).

### Financial Settlement Offset

The estimated financial settlement offset amount, shown in Table 1 below, is determined from the ecological values of the proposed clearing site, and is calculated according to section 3.1.9.3 of [Planning Scheme Policy 3 - Environmental management](#).

Please note that according to the [Biodiversity Areas Overlay Map OM - 02.04](#) your proposed Clearing Site includes a Matter of State Environmental Significance (MSES).

The Queensland Government has separate regulatory requirements for MSES. This is regulated by the State Development Assessment Provisions. The Queensland State Government is responsible for managing MSES and you will need to contact the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (13 74 68) regarding your proposed Clearing Site.

Where the native vegetation is identified as both as a MLES and as a MSES and no offset is required by the Queensland Government for the native vegetation identified as a MSES, development must:

- be located to avoid the need to clear the native vegetation; or
- achieve a net gain of native vegetation.

**Table 1:** Estimate of financial settlement offset amount. ( - Ref:LCC\_PSMP\_EOE\_20241002\_133506692\_wfSw)

<i>Proposed Clearing Site Part</i>	Area (square metres)	Ecological Index*	Estimated Offset Amount
1: MLES-3	237.52808424329604	26.000000	\$4,257.76
2: MLES-2	214.27358757961903	17.000000	\$2,560.61
<i>Total</i>	451.80167182291507	21.731618	\$6,818.37

\*The 'Ecological Index' is an average value representing the ecological significance of the area. The higher the ecological index, the higher the ecological significance of the area - therefore attracting a higher financial settlement offset amount. Council seeks to encourage development in areas with a lower ecological significance to minimise environmental impacts.

### Primary and Secondary Vegetation Management Areas

The Vegetation Management Area includes Primary and Secondary Vegetation Management Areas. If the area identified as being subject to an environment offset contains single or scattered trees in the Secondary Vegetation Management Area and the density of the trees is less than one tree per 10m<sup>2</sup>, Council may accept an offset based on a count of native trees and native habitat trees (see Table 2 below). This may be less expensive than the estimate of the financial settlement offset amount presented in this report.

Native trees or native habitat trees may also be present in the proposed clearing site that have not been identified as subject to an environmental offset. These trees will incur an additional offset cost (see Table 2 below).

**Table 2:** Estimated cost of individual trees as part of a financial settlement offset (where appropriate).

Tree	Cost per tree
Native Tree	\$141.52
Native Habitat Tree	\$283.04

For more information about these trees and applicable fees go to:

[www.logan.qld.gov.au/vegetationprotection](http://www.logan.qld.gov.au/vegetationprotection)

### More Information

You can learn more about environmental offsets using our [Vegetation Protection webpage](#), or by contacting Council on the details below.

Phone:	(07) 3412 3412
Email:	<a href="mailto:environment@logan.qld.gov.au">environment@logan.qld.gov.au</a>
Online:	<a href="http://www.logan.qld.gov.au/vegetationprotection">www.logan.qld.gov.au/vegetationprotection</a>
In person:	Logan City Council - City Administration Centre 150 Wembley Road Logan Central QLD 4114

