

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the PDA
DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL

Approval no: DEV2025/1681

Date: 15 December 2025



Fauna Management Plan

Precinct B, Olson Road, New Beith

Prepared for Frasers Property New Beith Pty Ltd.

18 August 2025

Job No. 10941

**Saunders
Havill**

PATHWAYS TO SUCCESS

Document Control

Document: Fauna Management Plan for Precinct B, Olson Road – New Beith, prepared by Saunders Havill Group for Frasers Property New Beith Pty Ltd, dated August 2025.

Document Issue

Issue	Date	Prepared By	Checked By
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Prepared by

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Acronyms

CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Qld)
DES	Department of Environment and Science (Qld) (former, now DETSI)
DETSI	Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (Qld)
EDQ	Economic Development Queensland (Qld)
EHP	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (Qld) (former, now DETSI)
EPBC	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)
EVNT	Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (as listed in the NCAR)
FTMP	Fauna Translocation Management Plan
NCA	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (Qld)
NCAR	Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 (Qld)
NESS	Natural Environment Overarching Site Strategy
PDA	Priority Development Area
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PTRP	Pre-clearing Trapping and Release Plan
SHG	Saunders Havill Group
WHIMP	Wildlife and Habitat Impact Mitigation Plan
WPMP	Wildlife Protection and Management Plan
WWBW	Waterway Barrier Works

Reference Documents

ADR	<i>Acceptable Development Requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works</i> , prepared by Queensland Government (dated 3 July 2017)
FSTISM	<i>Fauna Sensitive Transport Infrastructure Delivery manual</i> (dated June 2024)
The Code	<i>Code of Practice for Welfare of Wild Animals Affected by Land Clearing and Other Habitat Impacts and Wildlife Spotter/Catchers (Draft)</i> , prepared by Wildlife Warriors and Voiceless.
VMP	<i>Vegetation Management Plan (10941 Precinct B VMP C)</i> , prepared by SHG (dated August 2025).

1. Introduction

Saunders Havill Group (SHG) was engaged by Frasers Property New Beith Pty Ltd to prepare a Fauna Management Plan (FMP) for the proposed development of Precinct B within the Olson Road, New Beith project (hereafter referred to as the precinct'). The site is located within the Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area (PDA). This FMP has been prepared to manage impacts and protect native animals during clearing and construction. Precinct B is a residential precinct of approximately 23 ha located in the south-east of a larger development area named 'New Beith Round Mountain' (hereinafter referred to as the 'New Beith Site'). The New Beith Site is a proposed development that is located within the PDA.

Condition 25 of the PDA Development Approval dated 19th October 2012 (DEV2012/209) required a Natural Environment Overarching Site Strategy to be prepared for Flagstone City to provide for the strategic management of environmental features. The *Flagstone City Natural Environment Site Strategy*, version 1.3, prepared by SHG (dated August 2015), as amended in red by Economic Development Queensland (EDQ) (dated 22 December 2015) (NESS) was endorsed by EDQ on 22 December 2015 (DEV2012/402/10; DEV201012/209/6/4). The NESS dictates subsequent environmental plans and strategies to be prepared as part of operational works applications. The NESS requires an FMP to be prepared for each stage of development involving vegetation clearing.

This FMP has been prepared for clearing and earthworks associated with the proposed development of a Precinct B at Olson Road, New Beith Site. Refer to **Figure 1** for Site Context and **Figure 2** for Site Aerial.

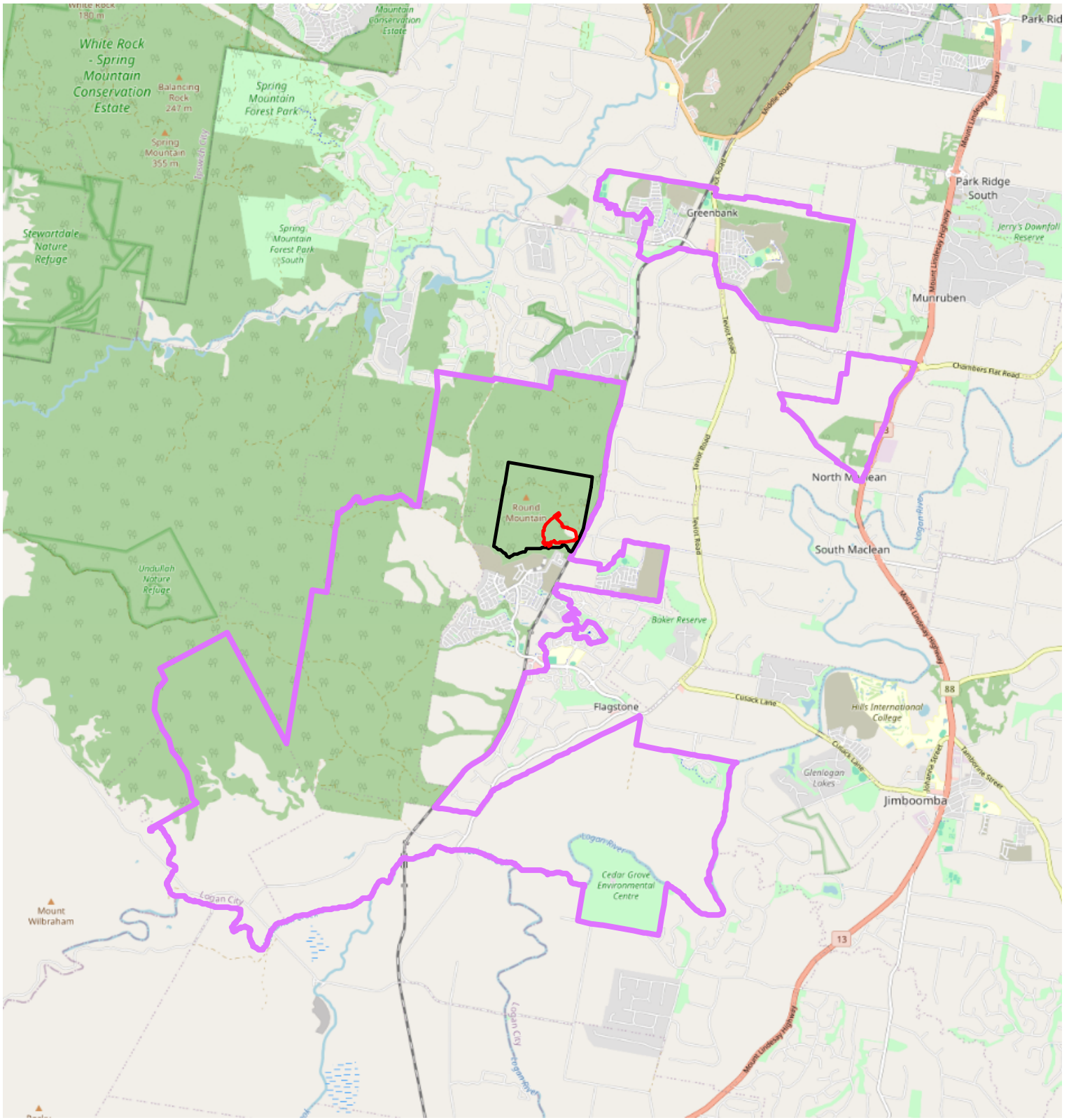
This FMP includes step by step procedures for the management of fauna prior to, during and post-vegetation clearing and construction activities to reduce potential impacts. Fauna management specifications and principles incorporated into this FMP apply generally to all native animals and focus on incorporating measures to minimise disturbance and avoid conflicts. Compliance with this FMP is compulsory and incorporates the use of expert consultants, including a registered and Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher. Section 2 outlines the methodology and content for this FMP. In accordance with the stretch target espoused within the NESS, this FMP adopts aspects of the *Code of Practice for Welfare of Wild Animals Affected by Land Clearing and Other Habitat Impacts and Wildlife Spotter/Catchers (Draft)* (the Code).

1.1. Property Summary

Key site details are provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Property Summary

Address	Precinct B, Olson Road, New Beith, QLD, 4124
RPD	Part of Lot 4 on SP332712
Local Government Area	Logan City Council
Administering Authority	Economic Development Queensland
Priority Development Area	Greater Flagstone PDA
Planning Scheme	Greater Flagstone Urban Development Area Development Scheme
Area Classification / Zone	Urban Living
Existing Land Use	Vacant



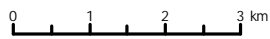
- LEGEND**
- Greater Flagstone Boundary
 - Site boundary
 - Precinct B boundary

Figure 1

Site Context

FILE REFERENCE
10941 E FMP Figure 1 P-B GF PDA Context C
DATE
7/08/2025

Round Mountain Project



COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
1:100,000



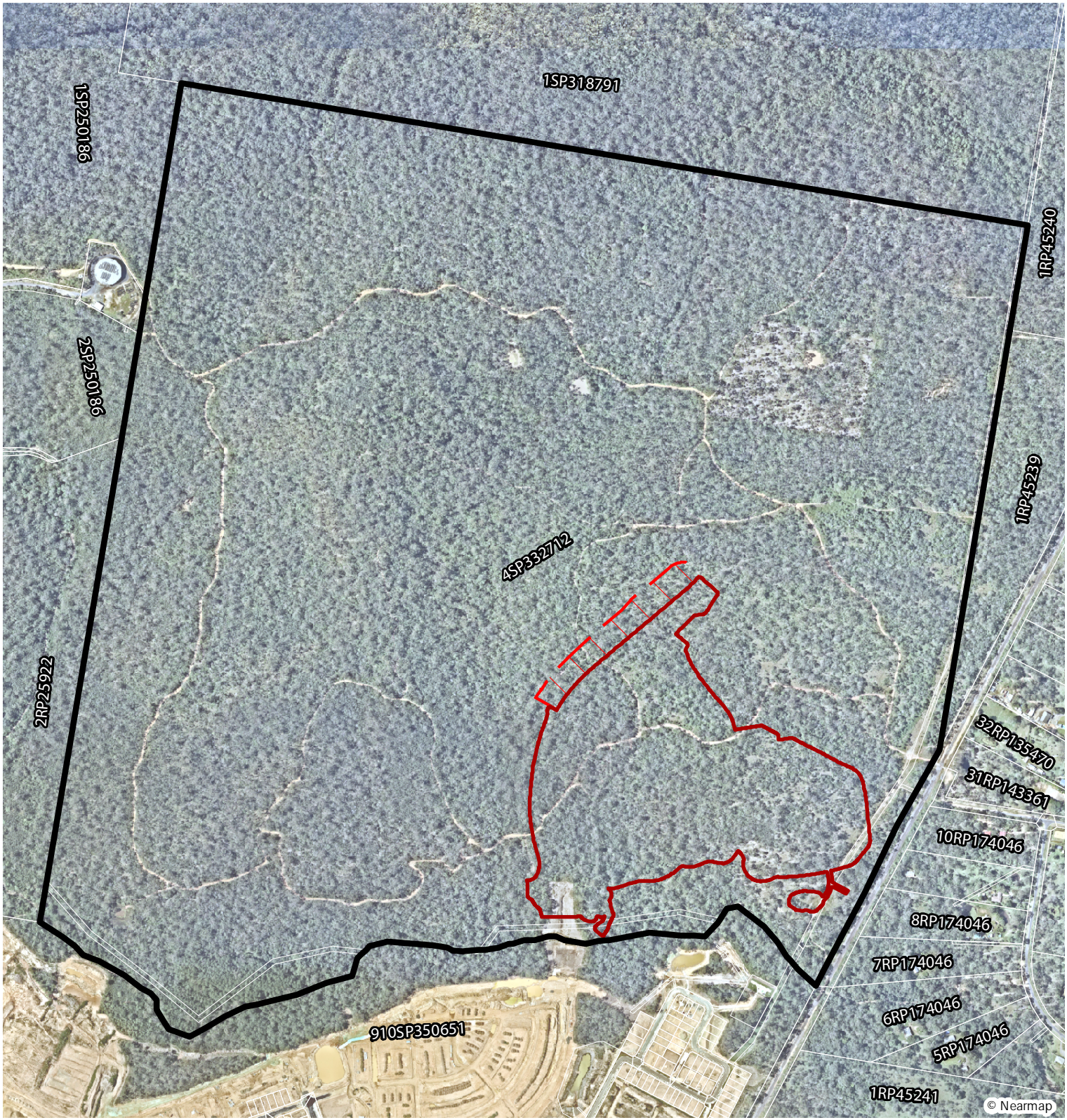
CLIENT

Frasers Property
New Beith Pty
Ltd

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LEGEND

- Old DCDB
- Site boundary
- Precinct B vegetation clearing area
- Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

Figure 2

Site Aerial

FILE REFERENCE
10941 E FMP Figure 2 P-B Site Aerial C
DATE
18/08/2025

Round Mountain Project

0 100 200 300 400 m

COORDINATE SYSTEM GDA 2020 MGA Z56 SCALE (A4) 1:10,000



CLIENT

Frasers Property
New Beith Pty
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2. Legislative Context

2.1. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation is the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The EPBC Act aims to protect and manage matters of environmental significance which include nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities, and heritage places.

A Protected Matters Search for the allotment was undertaken through the EPBC Act's online Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST). The search provides a list of wetlands of international significance, threatened ecological communities and threatened species which have the potential to be temporarily or permanently located within a 5 kilometre (km) radius of the development site. Table 2 lists a summary of these results relevant to site fauna. The complete results of this search are included in **Appendix A**.

Table 2: EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool Results (Fauna)

Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)		
Moreton Bay – 20 – 30 km upstream from RAMSAR site		
Threatened Ecological Communities		
Coastal Swamp Oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland – Endangered (community may occur within area)		
Coastal Swamp Oak Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community – Endangered (community likely occur within area)		
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia – Endangered (community likely to occur within area)		
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia – Critically Endangered (community may occur within area)		
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains – Endangered (community may occur within area)		
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions – Endangered (community likely occur within area)		
Swamp Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>) Forest of South East Queensland – Critically Endangered (community likely to occur within area)		
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland – Critically Endangered (community likely to occur within area)		
Threatened Species		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Birds		
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	Endangered
<i>Callidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Vulnerable
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Vulnerable
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	Vulnerable

<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	Vulnerable
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's Fig-Parrot	Critically Endangered
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	Endangered
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	Vulnerable
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	Vulnerable
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	Critically Endangered
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Vulnerable
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	Endangered
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted Button-quail	Endangered
Fish		
<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i>	Mary River Cod	Endangered
Insects		
<i>Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</i>	Australian Fritillary	Critically Endangered
Mammals		
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	Vulnerable
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Endangered
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	Vulnerable
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider	Vulnerable
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	Vulnerable
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Vulnerable
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Vulnerable
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo	Vulnerable
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	Vulnerable
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable
Reptiles		
<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	Vulnerable
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Adorned Delma	Vulnerable
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	Grey Snake	Endangered

2.2. Nature Conservation Act 1992

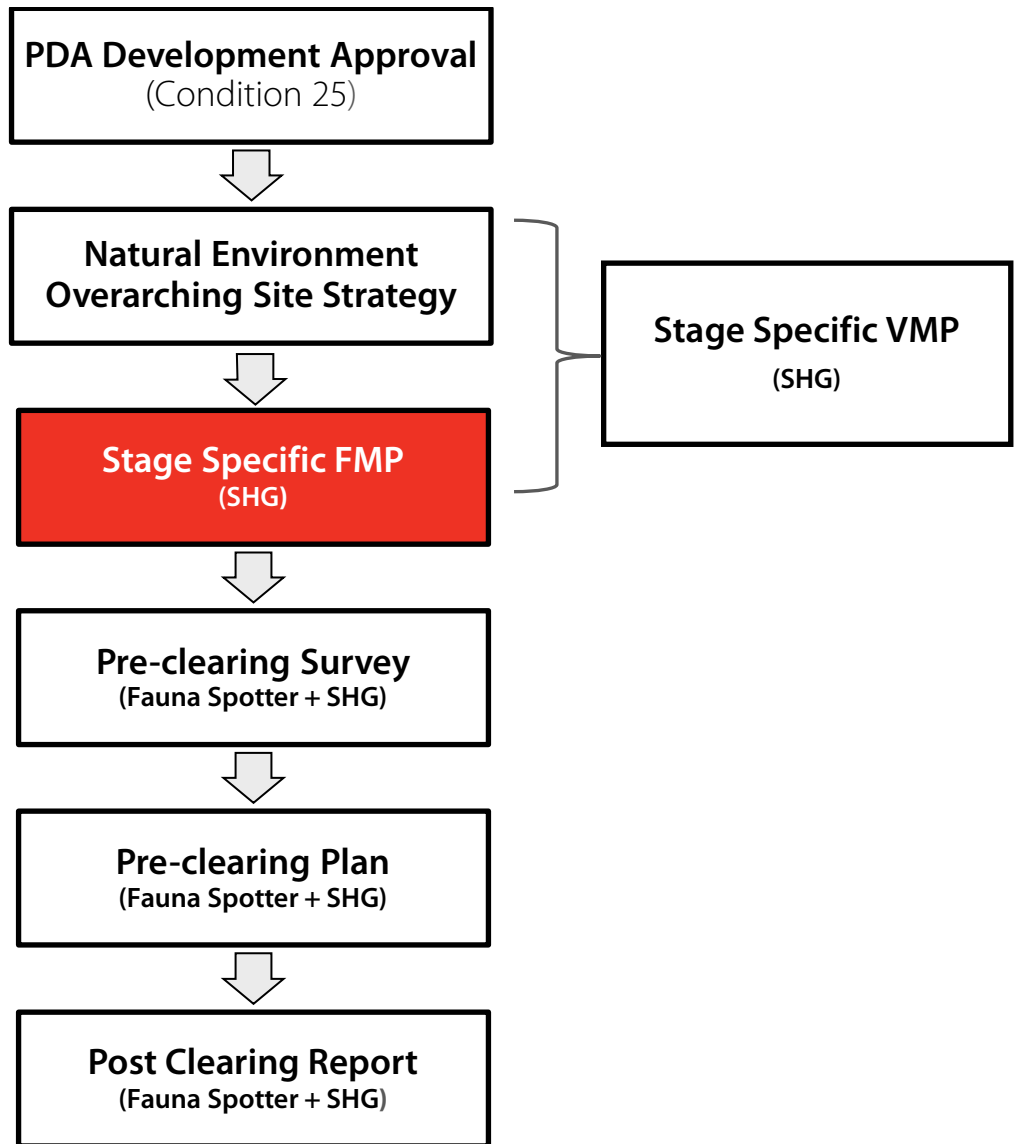
The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) classifies and protects significant areas (protected areas) and protects threatened plant and animal species. The *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* (NCAR) and the *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020* (NCPR) list plant and animal species presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, least concern, international or prohibited. The schedules of the NCAR were considered in this FMP using DETSI's Wildlife Online database search for a 5 km radius of the site. Fauna species listed under the NCAR with the potential to occur around the subject site are shown in Table 3. The complete results of this search are included in **Appendix B**.

Table 3: NCA Wildlife Online Search Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Birds		
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Glossy Black-cockatoo	Vulnerable
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	Vulnerable
Mammals		
<i>Petauroides volans volans</i>	Southern Greater Glider	Endangered
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider (Southern subspecies)	Vulnerable
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (Southeast Queensland bioregion)	Koala (Southeast Queensland bioregion)	Endangered
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable
Plants		
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	-	Endangered

3. Methodology

This FMP forms the stage specific strategy for fauna management inclusive of the Precinct B at Olson Road, New Beith Site. It has been developed in response to the PDA Development Scheme and specifications within the NESS. Separate FMPs will be prepared for each stage of the development.



3.1. FMP Framework

This FMP provides a framework for fauna management within the precinct. This FMP should form part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for this stage of works. To assist in achieving a leading practice model for fauna management prior to, during and post the completion of the construction works for the precinct, all land clearing will be managed generally in accordance with aspects of the *Code of Practice for Welfare of Animals affected by Land Clearing and Other Habitat Impacts and Wildlife Spotter/Catchers (Draft)*, as prepared by the Wildlife Warriors and Voiceless. Under the Code, the procedural guide detailed in Sections 3.1.1 – 3.1.3 will be used to inform the framework for clearing works. Consideration should be given to the survey for and management of permit requirements for tampering with animal breeding places under the Nature Conservation Act.

This FMP should be read in conjunction with approved Precinct B environmental management plans (to be lodged separately), including the Precinct B specific Vegetation Management Plan (VMP).

Fauna management and mitigation strategies are discussed in further detail in Section 4 – Fauna Management Plan Specifications.

3.1.1 Pre-Clearing Survey

Action 1 – Developer to Engage a Fauna Spotter Catcher

Action 1 requires that the developer engage a Fauna Spotter Catcher with full registrations and licences issued by the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and innovation (DETSI).

Action 2 – Developer to Undertake Pre-Clearing Survey

A pre-clearing survey will be undertaken by a DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher within two (2) weeks prior to the commencement of clearing activities at each stage. This survey must include a fauna assessment of the precinct, particularly for Koalas and other native fauna using hollows. This survey will inform the Pre-Clearing Trapping and Release Plan (PTRP) containing elements from the Code, as detailed in Section 3.1.2. Results from the pre-clearance surveys will be made available to DETSI and will form part of the Post-clearing report.

3.1.2 Pre-clearing Trapping and Release Plan

Action 3 – Fauna Spotter to Prepare a Pre-Clearing Trapping and Release Plan

Informed by the pre-clearing surveys, a PTRP containing a Wildlife Protection Management Plan (WPMP) and Wildlife and Habitat Impact Mitigation Plan (WHIMP) Code elements will be developed by a DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher a maximum of two (2) weeks prior to the commencement of any clearing activities. This report will provide extensive detail of the fauna likely to be impacted by the clearing works.

The PTRP will outline the methodology for the identification, trapping and relocation of native fauna. The PTRP should include the following information:

- a description of the project with reference to impacts on wildlife and/or wildlife habitat;
- a pre-development plan of the precinct showing habitat areas including nests and hollows, features, corridors, riparian habitats and adjacent areas;
- results of any fauna surveys including pre-clearance surveys;
- contact details of the nearest veterinarian and agencies to be notified of injured wildlife;
- a wildlife and habitat impact assessment based on the proposed development works; and
- confirmation of the release area.

Action 4 – Fauna Spotter Role at Pre-Start Meeting

Prior to the commencement of any construction works, a pre-start meeting is to be held between the Proponent, Site Supervisor, Environmental Coordinator, Fauna Spotter Catcher and other key project personnel. At the pre-start meeting, the Fauna Spotter Catcher is to outline the clearing process and the requirements of the PTRP.

Action 6 – During Construction

The Fauna Spotter Catcher is to be on-site during all phases of construction that involve potential impacts on wildlife or habitat. This will enable the Fauna Spotter Catcher to make any necessary adjustments to the approved VMP and the WPMP to cater for any specific issues encountered during the clearing works. Should an animal be encountered during vegetation clearing, clearing will cease immediately until the animal preferably moves away of its own accord.

3.1.3 Post-clearing Wildlife Management Report

Action 7 – Post Works Reporting

During the course of all site works, including the pre-clearance surveys, the Fauna Spotter Catcher is to keep an accurate record of all animals encountered and/or captured, and all incidents and disposals for each stage of the project. The records should form part of the Post-Clearing Wildlife Management Report to be issued under licence requirements to DETSI. The Post-Clearing Wildlife Management Report should consist of the following three sections:

1. PTRP – Aspects of the planning, design, construction, and ongoing operation of the project in which risks to wildlife have been identified. This plan should also include recommendations and outline the type, frequency, and timeframes for monitoring, as well as updates to describe measures taken to address an incident.
2. Wildlife Capture and Disposal Plan – Should contain details of any animal/s that were caught and/or sighted and released, and the placement of any release/s as well as details of any animals that were destroyed due to injury, given to wildlife rescue groups etc. The following details for each captured animal should be included in the Wildlife Capture and Disposal Plan:
 - a. Species.
 - b. Identification name or number.
 - c. Sex (M, F or unknown).
 - d. Approximate Age or Age Class (neonate, juvenile, sub-adult, adult).
 - e. Time and date of capture.
 - f. Method of capture.
 - g. Exact point of capture (GPS coordinates).
 - h. State of health.
 - i. Incidents associated with capture likely to affect health.
 - j. Veterinary intervention or treatments.
 - k. Time held in captivity.
 - l. Disposal method (euthanasia, translocation, re-release).
 - m. Date and time of disposal.
 - n. Details of disposal (GPS points of release).
 - o. For released animals, location relative to point of capture.
3. Animal Injury and Euthanasia Report – similar details for the Wildlife Capture and Disposal Plan should be included in this report.

The Post-Clearing Wildlife Management Report will be provided to the Proponent, Environmental Coordinator and EDQ no more than two (2) weeks after clearing activities have ceased.

3.2. Roles and Responsibilities

This section details the key roles and responsibilities for the works.

3.2.1 Proponent

Frasers Property New Beith Pty Ltd is the Proponent for the works.

3.2.2 Environmental Coordinator

Saunders Havill Group (SHG) is the Environmental Coordinator for the project and is responsible for the development of this overarching FMP and documentation for overarching environmental management. SHG will be responsible for managing non-compliance by appointed contractors and sub-contractors, including establishing additional management procedures and determining if EDQ notification should be made.

3.2.3 Administering Authority

Economic Development Queensland (EDQ) is the government approval authority for this project.

3.2.4 Site Coordinator

The Site Coordinator is a representative of the project team (typically the project engineer) and is responsible for coordinating the project consultants and construction contractor.

3.2.5 Site Supervisor

The Site Supervisor is a representative of the Construction Contractor (to be appointed) and responsible for overseeing all pre-clearing, clearing and construction activities, which are to be undertaken in accordance with the approved FMP, PTRP and subsequent environmental management documentation. The Site Contractor will be responsible for engaging and the commissioning of the DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher.

3.2.6 Fauna Spotter Catcher

A DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher is a person who holds a rehabilitation permit with an extended authority issued by the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation specifying the holder may take, keep, or use an animal whose habitat is about to be destroyed by a human activity. A DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher will be engaged by the proponent for pre-construction and construction stages of the project. It is noted that the Fauna Spotter Catcher must hold a Rehabilitation Permit and a copy of this permit along with their contact details will be passed on to EDQ and the Environmental Coordinator. The engaged Fauna Spotter Catcher will be responsible for undertaking pre-clearing surveys of the precinct and developing the PTRP. The Fauna Spotter Catcher must be present on site during all clearing activities and is responsible for the relocation of native fauna. A list of key contacts for the project is contained in Section 8.

4. Fauna Summary

4.1. Fauna Habitat Areas and Opportunities

The purpose of this FMP is to control the impacts of clearing activities on-site and to the surrounding area's fauna communities. The 'Flagstone City ULDA Context Plan 1 – Natural Environment Assessment Report, ULDA Submission Issue D, prepared by SHG, dated 23 Oct 2012', identified the presence of suitable habitat observed along waterways to be retained by the development as endorsed in the NESS (Refer to Plan 1 – NESS Habitat Values). This FMP will outline the process for tree removal and the strategy for installation of nest boxes to replace removed hollows.

This FMP should be read in conjunction with the following documents, to be lodged separately:

- Approved Vegetation Management Plan

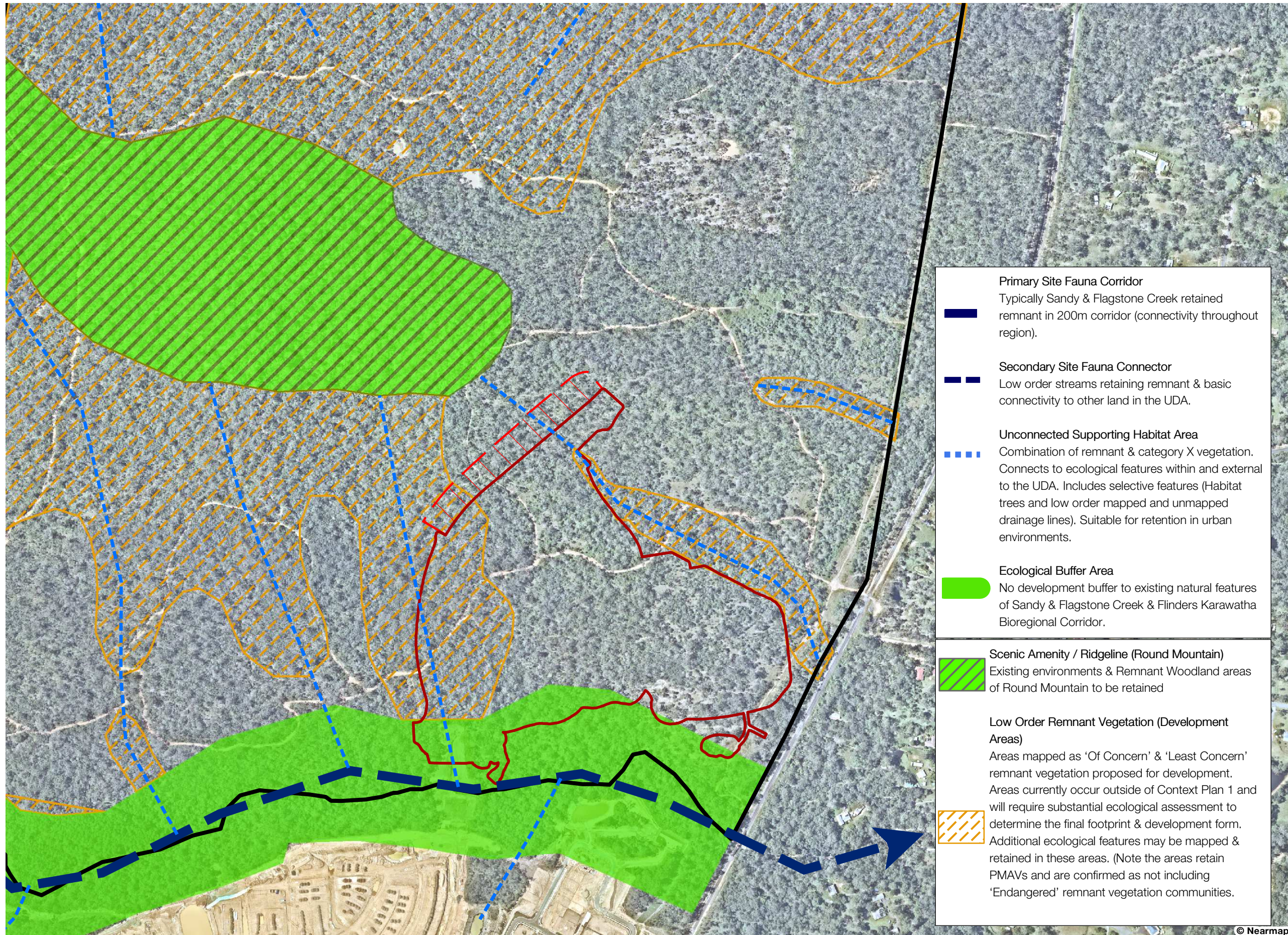
Ecological features identified for protection within the PDA include biodiversity corridors along Flagstone Creek and biodiversity values associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor. A single Swamp Tea-tree (*Melaleuca irbyana*) specimen listed as Endangered under the NCA was recorded inside of the Precinct B boundary and has now been removed.











The precinct is bordered by vacant bushland to the north and west, Flagstone Creek to the south and the Brisbane Sydney Rail Line to the east, with rural residential properties further to the east. The precinct contains Eucalypt woodland with species including *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Corymbia intermedia*, *Eucalyptus crebra* and *Angophora leiocarpa*. The understorey contains *Acacia sp.* and *Lophostemon sp.* along with dense patches of *Lantana camara* in some areas.

The precinct is mapped as Category B (remnant) with patches of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation (refer to Plan 2 – Summary of Vegetation Clearing) and has been subject to selective clearing and varying levels of modification, with scattered remaining mature *Eucalypt sp.* in the cleared areas. The remaining bushland contains weed incursions of *Lantana camara*, reflective of historical disturbance. The majority of the area mapped as Category X non-remnant is dominated by *Acacia* species, including *Acacia disparrima* (Hickory Wattle) and *Acacia leiocalyx* (Early Flowering Black Wattle). Other species recorded are identified as *Alphitonia excelsa* (Soap Tree), *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She-oak), *Petalostigma pubescens* (Quinine Bush), *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) and *Lophostemon suaveolens* (Swamp Box).

Habitat for fauna that utilise tree hollows and consolidated leaf litter is limited in the non-remnant areas. The majority of trees present are relatively young and are lacking notable habitat features. In addition, the site contains limited habitat value, such as substantial rocky outcrops, denning habitat and large hollows to provide potential habitat values for threatened fauna.




01. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT SITE STRATEGY HABITATS



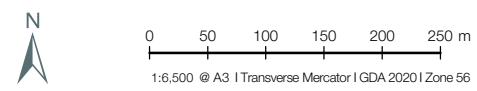
-  Site boundary
-  Precinct B vegetation clearing area
-  Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
-  Primary Site Fauna Corridor
Typically Sandy & Flagstone Creek retained remnant in 200m corridor (connectivity throughout region).
-  Secondary Site Fauna Connector
Low order streams retaining remnant & basic connectivity to other land in the UDA.
-  Unconnected Supporting Habitat Area
Combination of remnant & category X vegetation. Connects to ecological features within and external to the UDA. Includes selective features (Habitat trees and low order mapped and unmapped drainage lines). Suitable for retention in urban environments.
-  Ecological Buffer Area
No development buffer to existing natural features of Sandy & Flagstone Creek & Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor.
-  Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline (Round Mountain)
Existing environments & Remnant Woodland areas of Round Mountain to be retained
-  Low Order Remnant Vegetation (Development Areas)
Areas mapped as 'Of Concern' & 'Least Concern' remnant vegetation proposed for development. Areas currently occur outside of Context Plan 1 and will require substantial ecological assessment to determine the final footprint & development form. Additional ecological features may be mapped & retained in these areas. (Note the areas retain PMAVs and are confirmed as not including 'Endangered' remnant vegetation communities.
-  Areas mapped as 'Of Concern' & 'Least Concern' remnant vegetation proposed for development.

Notes:
This plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field survey. These may need verification if the development application is approved and development proceeds, and may change when a full survey is undertaken or in order to comply with development approval conditions. No reliance should be placed on the information on this plan for detailed design or for any financial dealings involving the land. Saunders Havill therefore disclaims any liability for any loss or damage whatsoever or howsoever incurred, arising from any party using or relying upon this plan for any purpose other than as a document prepared for the sole purpose of accompanying a development application and which may be subject to alteration beyond the control of Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.

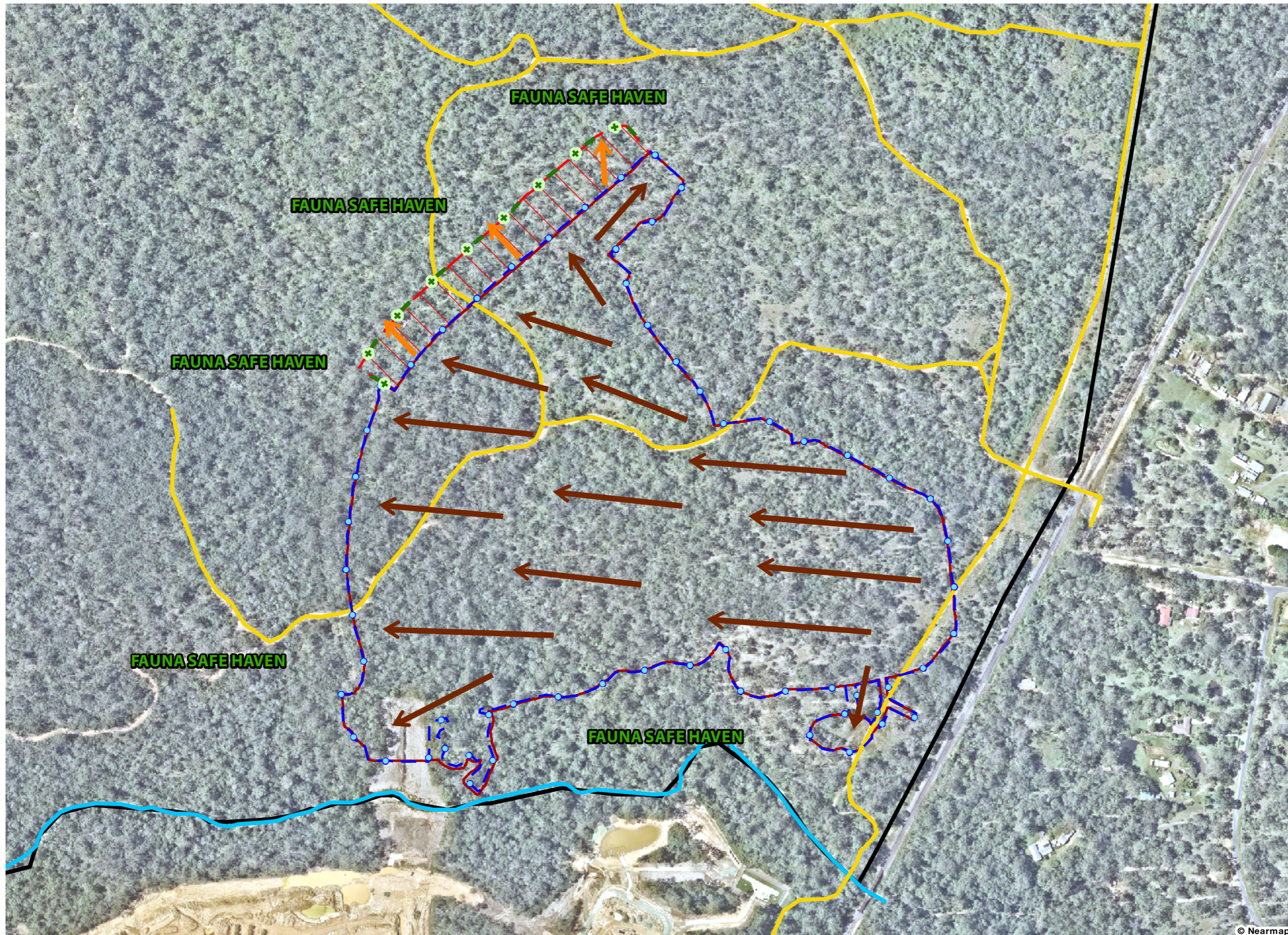
Layer Sources
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Updated data available at <http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/>
* This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

- LEGEND**
-  Site boundary
 -  Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 -  Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	7/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



02. SUMMARY OF CLEARING

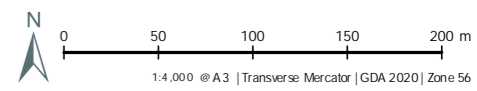


Notes:
 This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field survey. These may need verification if the development application is approved and development proceeds, and may change when a full survey is undertaken or in order to comply with development approval conditions. No reliance should be placed on the information on this plan for detailed design or for any financial dealings involving the land. Saunders Havill therefore disclaims any liability for any loss or damage whatsoever or howsoever incurred, arising from any party using or relying upon this plan for any purpose other than as a document prepared for the sole purpose of accompanying a development application and which may be subject to alteration beyond the control of Saunders Havill. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.
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- LEGEND**
- Site Boundary
 - Flagstone Creek
 - Precinct B vegetation clearing area
 - Precinct B Temporary Asset Protection Zone - all vegetation to remove
 - Existing tracks (access to site)
 - Clearing direction
 - Tree protection fencing
 - Tree protection fencing (BMP)

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
C	7/08/2025	BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT	TC	AD



The following strategies have been developed as part of this FMP to mitigate the adverse impacts of development on native fauna and provide habitat enhancement and inform the VMP (to be lodged under a separate cover):

1. **Direction of Clearing Plan** – to direct clearing activities from open areas to less open areas allowing fauna to naturally seek shelter in the adjacent habitat;
2. **Fencing Management Strategy** – for the provision of permanent and temporary fencing around roads and construction areas, and
3. **Nest Box/Hollow Strategy** – for the installation of nest boxes in mature native trees in retained environmental corridors and the provision of hollow logs and branches to temporarily house translocated animals and provide permanent nesting sites. Habitat features are to be determined by the Environmental Coordinator as part of the VMP and Rehabilitation Plans prepared for the environmental corridor.

The below images reflect management strategies that may be adopted in this FMP.



FAUNA SPOTTERS RETRIEVING FAUNA



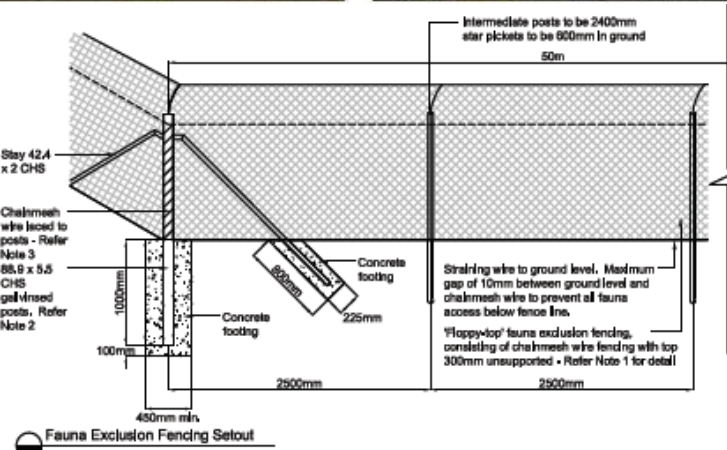
FAUNA SIGNAGE



FAUNA SPOTTER DURING TREE CLEARING



KOALA SIGNAGE



Fauna Exclusion Fencing Setup

CONSTRUCTION FENCING DETAIL



TREE PROTECTION & EROSION FENCE



SIGNIFICANT TREE PROTECTION FENCING

4.2. Observed Fauna

A detailed fauna survey of the New Beith Site was undertaken by SHG in 2018 and 2021 to identify significant biodiversity values and inform the FMP.

The results of the survey identified sixteen (16) species of mammal, sixty-four (64) species of bird, three (3) species of amphibian and nine (9) species of reptile (refer to Table 4 – Observed Species). Notably, one significant fauna species was recorded in vegetation within the New Beith Site, the Grey-headed Flying Fox, listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NCA. The species was observed foraging during spotlight surveys approximately 230 m to the west of the Precinct B boundary.

Suitable Koala habitat and food trees were observed throughout the assessment area. Field surveys identified indirect evidence of Koala activity in vegetated areas in and adjacent to the precinct.

Table 4: Observed Fauna Species on the New Beith Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native/Introduced
Birds		
<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian Brush-turkey	Native
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King Parrot	Native
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	Native
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Native
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulfur-crested Cockatoo	Native
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed cuckoo	Native
<i>Calyptrorhynchus banksii</i>	Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	Native
<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal	Native
<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsefield's Bronze Cuckoo	Native
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck	Native
<i>Climacteris picummus</i>	Brown Treecreeper	Native
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	Native
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow	Native
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown quail	Native
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	Native
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	Native
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	Native
<i>Dendrocygna eytonii</i>	Plumed Whistling Duck	Native
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	Native
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	Native
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	Native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native/Introduced
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater	Native
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin	Native
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond Dove	Native
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shoulder Dove	Native
<i>Geopelia placida</i>	Peaceful Dove	Native
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone	Native
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	Native
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	Native
<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced honeyeater	Native
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Brown Cuckoo-Dove	Native
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb fairy-wren	Native
<i>Malurus lathami</i>	Variiegated Fairy-wren	Native
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy-wren	Native
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	Native
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater	Native
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater	Native
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	Native
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter	Native
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Native
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater	Native
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finches	Native
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	Native
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	Native
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	Native
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated pardalote	Native
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin	Native
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird	Native
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	Native
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella	Native
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	Native
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird	Native
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	Native
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	Native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native/Introduced
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo	Native
<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Fig bird	Native
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong	Native
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	Native
<i>Threskiornis Molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis	Native
<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	Forest Kingfisher	Native
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	Native
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	Native
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	Native
<i>Zosterpos lateralis</i>	Silvereye	Native
Amphibians		
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern Sedgefrog	Native
<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	Broad-palmed rocket frog	Native
<i>Rhinella marinus</i>	Cane Toad	Introduced
Mammals		
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	White-striped Free-tailed Bat	Native
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Domestic Dog	Introduced (Category 3, 4 & 6)
<i>Isodon macrourus</i>	Northern Brown Bandicoot	Native
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Hare	Introduced
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Grey Kangaroo	Native
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby	Native
<i>Macropus parryi</i>	Whiptail Wallaby	Native
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale	Native
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum	Native
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying Fox	Native – Vulnerable (EPBC)
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat	Introduced
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna	Native
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum	Native
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	Introduced (Category 3, 4, 5 & 6)
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby	Native
<i>Wallabia sp.</i>	Wallaby sp.	Native
Reptiles		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native/Introduced
<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Wall Skink	Native
<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	Yellow-face Whip Snake	Native
<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	Tommy Round Head	Native
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Grass Skink	Native
<i>Physignathus lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon	Native
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Common Bearded Dragon	Native
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake	Native
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake	Native
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor	Native

4.3. Potential Fauna Species (Threatened)

Table 2 and Table 3 (refer to Appendices A & B for full search results) list endangered, vulnerable and near threatened (EVNT) species that may occur within the general proximity (5 km) of the precinct. These species have been identified through the EPBC Act's online PMST and the NCA Wildlife Online database search (discussed in Section 2). During field surveys within the New Beith Site, two (2) conservation significant species were detected. These included *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala), that was identified by indirect evidence, and *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox) that was recorded while foraging approximately 230 m west of the Precinct B boundary. No other fauna species listed under the EPBC Act or NCA were detected on-site, nor are they considered likely to occur on-site due to the high disturbance levels and general lack of suitable habitat values.

A habitat suitability and risk assessment for significant fauna was undertaken by SHG in conjunction with the ecological surveys. The assessment focused on identifying habitat features typically associated with threatened species and native fauna groups. Eleven (11) significant fauna species were considered as possible occurrences on the site (refer to Table 5). The full assessment is contained in **Appendix C – Likelihood Assessment**.

Table 5: Field rectified likelihood of occurrence for threatened fauna species

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
Birds				
<i>Anthochaera Phrygia</i> (Regent Honeyeater)	CE / E	This species was not identified during field surveys. Two (2) records of this species from Atlas of Living Australia occurs within 5 km and another three (3) within 20 km of the New Beith Site. The subject area is comprised of remnant and non-remnant vegetation dominated	Potential	Low

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
		<p>by eucalypt and <i>Corymbia</i> species, particularly <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Spotted Gum). All riparian areas are highly disturbed from cattle grazing, tree removal and weed invasion. This species relies on vegetation with diversity of species and abundance of mistletoe for food resources throughout the year. Field surveys identified two (2) preferred foraging species <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Spotted Gum) and <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Forest Red Gum) within the New Beith Site, however no mistletoe was recorded.</p> <p>Regent Honeyeaters experience competition from aggressive species such as Noisy Miner (<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>) and Noisy Friarbird (<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>). Both of which were observed to be utilising the vegetation within the New Beith Site, which may reduce potential for Regent Honeyeaters to opportunistically forage within the New Beith Site. Overall, there is potential that the Regent Honeyeater would utilise the vegetation within the New Beith Site as a result of historical disturbances, weed invasion and competition from other more aggressive species.</p>		
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i> (Glossy Black-cockatoo)	- / V	<p><i>Allocasuarina</i> species were observed in areas of the New Beith Site. However, the species was not observed across the New Beith Site nor evidence of the species utilising the <i>Allocasuarina</i> species. WildNet identified one (1) proximal record, while ALA had also identified one (1) proximal record.</p>	Moderate	Low
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> (Red Goshawk)	V /	<p>This species was not identified during field surveys despite diurnal searches, targeted surveys and opportunistic observations. This species appears within the Protected</p>	Potential	Low

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
		<p>Matters Search Tool but not within the Wildlife Online search or Atlas of Living Australia search using a 5 km radius of the site. A search of the Wildlife Online data shows the closest known record of this species is located approximately 22.1 km north of the New Beith Site.</p> <p>The subject area is dominated by remnant and non-remnant eucalypt woodland. However, this species prefers a mosaic of vegetation types, large prey populations and permanent water. Potential foraging habitat was identified within the remnant vegetation within and adjacent the New Beith Site.</p> <p>Although potential foraging habitat is available within the New Beith Site, the lack of records within the local area, no evidence of permanent residence on site and very few areas containing permanent water, indicate that this species is unlikely to occur.</p>		
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	V/SL	<p>The species prefers permanent and ephemeral wetlands with dense but heterogeneous vegetative cover, as well as saline or brackish water and modified or artificial habitats including farm land. Although 10 ALA records of the species have been identified approximately 5-7 km from the precinct boundary, minimal potential foraging habitat is available within the New Beith Site.</p>	Moderate	Low
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> (White-throated Needletail)	V / V	<p>The species is considered almost exclusively aerial and is known to occur over most habitat types. Targeted bird surveys were completed across the New Beith Site and the species was not observed.</p>	Moderate	Low

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Lathamus discolor</i> (Swift Parrot)	CE / E	<p>This species was not identified within the New Beith Site. Additionally, a review of Queensland Government WildNet and Atlas of Living Australia records for the species identified the closest record is 8.83 km north-east, identified at Chambers Flat.</p> <p>Field surveys identified two (2) preferred foraging species <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Spotted Gum) and <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Forest Red Gum) within the New Beith Site. A greater number of mature species were found within the Category B (remnant) vegetation which dominates the north-east portion of the site. As such there is potential that the Swift Parrot would utilise the vegetation within the New Beith Site, however the New Beith Site is not considered to contribute to important habitat for the species. Additionally, the significant foraging vegetation is provided within the surrounding landscape and in particular the Flinders Karawatha Corridor.</p> <p>Although two (2) preferred foraging species were identified within the New Beith Site, there is a low potential that the Swift Parrot would utilise onsite vegetation, given the lack of nearby records and lack of onsite floristic diversity.</p> <p>Targeted bird surveys conducted in 2021 did not detect the species, therefore, the Swift Parrots are unlikely to rely on the New Beith Site.</p>	Potential	Low
<i>Ninox strenua</i> (Powerful Owl)	- / V	<p>Their preferred habitat of wet forests with dense understoreys along watercourses was not observed on-site.</p>	Potential	Low

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence	
Mammals					
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> (Spotted-tailed Quoll)	E / V	<p>No evidence of this species was found throughout the assessment period, including with the camera traps. A rocky outcrop was observed close to the south-eastern boundary of the New Beith Site, however, extensive surveys and camera footage in this location did not pick up the presence of this species. This species appears within the PMST but not within the Wildlife Online search or Atlas of Living Australia search using a 5 km radius of the New Beith Site.</p> <p>This species requires hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves. Historical logging practises have deteriorated large portions of the site, and likely to have resulted in reduced prey abundance, greater Fox incursion, and changed fire regimes.</p> <p>It is possible that the species could use the New Beith Site for movement and foraging purposes, particularly the more intact and dense riparian corridors. However, given the historical disturbances and lack of documented sightings it is considered an unlikely occurrence.</p>	Potential	Low	
<i>Petauroides</i> (Greater Glider)	<i>volans</i>	V / V	<p>No evidence of this species was found throughout the field assessment, including the motion sensor camera. This species is on the PMST search, ALA search and Wildlife Online search (1 record) for a radius of 5 km from the New Beith Site.</p> <p>Potential habitat is therefore concentrated within the southern portion of Precinct B in Category B (remnant) vegetation.</p>	Potential	Low

Species	EPBC Act / NC Act Status*	Analysis	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence	Field Likelihood of Occurrence
		<p>Category X (non-remnant) vegetation provides limited habitat for this species as a result of historical disturbances resulting in a relative lack of suitable old growth trees throughout the site.</p> <p>Pests including Red Foxes, Dingos and Domestic Dogs, are current threats to this species and two of these species were recorded within the New Beith Site. Combined with the low amount of records within proximity to the New Beith Site, onsite vegetation is not considered to provide preferred habitat for this species.</p>		
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (Koala)	V / V	<p>The New Beith Site is highly disturbed through past vegetation clearing and grazing purposes and severe infestations of <i>Lantana camara</i> have also reduced the quality of habitat for this species. Indirect evidence of the species was recorded at some locations across the New Beith Site by the total of 31 SAT surveys and the species has been recorded in the broader area.</p>	High	Known
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> (Grey-headed Flying Fox)	V / V	<p>Suitable foraging habitat is mapped on-site in the form of remnant eucalypt woodland. A Grey-headed Flying Fox roost is located on Cedar Grove, approximately 7.9 km south-east of the site. Grey-headed Flying Foxes were observed on-site during spotlighting surveys.</p>	Moderate	Known
Plants				
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	- / E	<p>A <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> specimen was recorded within the New Beith Site towards the eastern boundary along the access track.</p>	High	Known

*Status abbreviations are as follows: CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, C = Least Concern, SL = Special Least Concern, - = Not Listed.

4.4. Potential Impacts

Impacts of the proposed development can generally be summarised as the following:

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS	OPERATIONAL IMPACTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct removal of site vegetation - Loss of habitat - Loss of food sources - Excavation / compaction/ changes in existing ground levels - Altering of hydrological flows - Noise, vibration and dust - Fragmentation of habitat - Erosion and sedimentation - Threats associated with open cuts etc. and fauna entrapment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weed introduction (garden escapees) - Increased hydrology with increased hardstand - Altering of run-off chemical and nutrient components (quality) - Barriers to fauna movement - Vehicle and pedestrian movement and trespass - Introduction of domestic and predatory species

Generally, most impacts for developments are associated directly with vegetation clearing. The VMP will provide provisions for wildlife management to mitigate potential impacts during vegetation clearing and comply with legislative requirements and approval conditions. These will include:

- The Fauna Spotter Catcher (DETSI endorsed) must remain on site during all clearing works to undertake pre-clearing inspection, direct clearing activities and relocate fauna.
- Immediately prior to the commencement of clearing of native vegetation, a daily visual inspection of the area must be carried out by a qualified Fauna Spotter Catcher.
- In the event of an animal being located an area of 5 m radius should be established around the tree excluding machinery from the area until the animal has relocated (usually overnight) or, if an animal requires relocating this must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and permitted fauna expert recognised by DETSI.
- Any native fauna orphaned or injured by the development process must be reported to DETSI.
- The site supervisor is responsible for the safe management of site fauna and implementation of these specific fauna requirements.
- Dogs will be restricted on-site during construction activities to encourage fauna movement outside construction hours. Dogs brought onto the premises for security must be controlled and contained.

5. Fauna Management Plan Specifications

5.1. Pre-Construction

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
<p>4.1.1 Temporary Fencing</p> <p>Prior to the commencement of clearing activities, the applicant must fence the limits of vegetation clearing and install tree protection / fauna fencing. This fencing shall be inspected by the Environmental Coordinator. Fencing shall be in accordance with the specifications shown in the approved VMP and if modified by the WPMP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing shall be fauna friendly and erected to direct fauna towards vegetation associated with Flagstone Creek to the south and vegetation to the west. • Fencing shall be erected prior to the commencement of clearing activities and shall be removed in accordance with the WPMP to enable animals to safely move to refuge areas. • Within the tree protection zone, the following activities are not permitted: storage and mixing of materials, vehicle parking, liquid disposal, machinery repairs and/or refuelling, construction of site office or shed, combustion of any material, stockpiling of soil, rubble or debris, any filling or excavation including trenching, topsoil skimming and/or surface excavation, unless otherwise approved. • Only approved weed management, landscape and revegetation works are to occur beyond the temporary protection fencing. • Fencing shall be reinstated immediately if damaged or knocked down. • Fencing shall remain until the completion of all bulk earthworks and removed just prior to practical completion. 	<p>Site Supervisor</p>	<p>No more than two weeks prior to clearing works commencing on-site.</p>	<p>Inspected by Proponent, the Environmental Coordinator, or Site Supervisor.</p>

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
4.1.2 Contractor Education and Awareness			
<p>All site contractors and sub-contractors will be made aware of their responsibilities to protect native fauna. The Construction Contractor will be responsible for the commissioning of the PTRP. This FMP is provided as a working document to assist on-site management and protection of native animals. This FMP will generally form part of education and training in a broader Construction Environmental Management Plan but as a minimum will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of this FMP kept on site (Site Office). • General education and awareness notification of contractors and sub-contractors involved in activities potentially impacting native animals as part of site induction – contractors must know the location of the FMP, key phone numbers including the nominated Fauna Spotter Catcher and DETSI, and who to report to if potential breaches of the FMP occur. • A list of relevant contact numbers as listed in Section 8 kept in a visible and accessible location in the site office. 	<p>Site Supervisor / Proponent.</p>	<p>Prior to the commencement of construction and as part of the site induction for new staff and sub-contractors.</p>	<p>Site Supervisor</p>
4.1.3 Fauna Spotter and Catcher			
<p>A DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher shall inspect the site no more than two (2) weeks prior to clearing works commencing on-site and prepare a PTRP. The report must include a full list of fauna species encountered during the site survey, as well as the marking and identification of significant habitat trees. The report shall be sent to the Environmental Coordinator and Proponent prior to the pre-start meeting, for approval and inspection by the Environmental Coordinator.</p> <p>In addition, the DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher must assess the site for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of native fauna and/or supporting habitat on-site. • Available habitat suitable for likely fauna species. • The presence of any fauna that is 'protected wildlife' as defined under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (protected wildlife). 	<p>Site Supervisor / Proponent.</p>	<p>No more than two weeks prior to clearing works commencing on site.</p>	<p>Site Supervisor / Environmental Coordinator</p>

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of any species that is a 'listed threatened species' under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) (listed threatened species). 			

Section 6 details the documentation and actions to be taken if the assessment finds suitable habitat present adjacent to the site or protected/listed species present and/or if the relocation of fauna is required.

The DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher must be present during the pre-start meeting to identify all fauna habitat trees prior to the commencement of works to ensure wildlife is unharmed at the time of tree clearing operations

Note. The DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher is a person who holds a rehabilitation permit with an extended authority issued by the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation specifying the holder may take, keep or use an animal whose habitat is about to be destroyed by a human activity.'

5.2. Vegetation Clearing

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
4.2.1 Fauna Spotter Catcher			
<p>For all vegetation clearing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately prior to the commencement of clearing of native vegetation a daily visual inspection of the area must be carried out. • In the event of a Koala being located, an area of 5 m radius should be established excluding machinery from the area until the animal has relocated (usually overnight). • If any used hollows or nests are identified from inspection by the Fauna Spotter Catcher, the hollows and nest must be removed by an experienced machinery operator and carefully lowered for inspection and fauna removal by the Fauna Spotter. • The relocating of fauna is only permitted where necessary as per the Rehabilitation Permit held by the Fauna Spotter. There is no approval to relocate fauna as part of operational works onsite, refer to Section 6 of this document for further details. • Any native fauna orphaned or injured by the development process must be immediately reported to the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (1300 130 372), DETSI, RSPCA and the Environmental Coordinator and Proponent. • The Site Supervisor is responsible for the safe management of site fauna and implementation of these specific requirements. • All personnel on-site must undertake all works in accordance with all direction/s given by the DETSI endorsed fauna spotter catcher. 	<p>DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher.</p>	<p>Must be present for pre-start meeting, during clearing, construction and continue during the site clearing operations.</p>	<p>Proponent / Site Supervisor / Environmental Coordinator</p>

SPECIFIC KOALA MANAGEMENT NOTES

A DETSI endorsed Koala Spotter is a person who holds a tertiary qualification in Biology or Zoology, or who is demonstrably experienced in the identification and location of Koalas in their natural habitat and has an authorisation from DETSI to conduct such activities. For example, demonstrably

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
<p>experienced may include a Koala keeper employed by a licenced Wildlife exhibitor (i.e. a zoo) may be capable of demonstrating competence in location of Koalas.</p>			
<p>Clearing to be undertaken in accordance with the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017. If the proposed clearing is located within Koala district A or B and will result in the clearing of Koala habitat trees, the following sequential clearing conditions must be complied with:</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of Koala habitat trees is carried out in a way that ensures Koalas occupying the area that is being cleared have enough time to move out the area being cleared without human intervention; and • If the area being cleared is more than 3 hectares: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The clearing must be carried out in stages; and ○ If the area being cleared is less than 6 hectares, no more than 50% of the area being cleared can be cleared in any one stage; and ○ If the area being cleared is more than 6 hectares, no more than 3 hectares or 3% of the area being cleared (whichever is the greater) can be cleared in any one stage; and ○ Between each stage and the next there is at least one period of 12 hours (starting at 6 pm on a day and ending at 6 am on the following day) during which no trees are cleared on the site; and • While the clearing is being undertaken, the clearing of Koala habitat trees must be carried out in a way that ensures appropriate habitat links are maintained within the area being cleared and the adjacent area to ensure any Koalas occupying the site can safely move off of the site; and • If a koala is in a tree, that tree is not to be cleared; and • If the crown of a tree overlaps with a tree that a Koala is in, that tree is not to be cleared. 			
<p>Prior to the commencement and during felling operations, it is the responsibility of the DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter to:</p>			

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be present at the site of felling operations; 2. Identify any tree at the site which a Koala is present, as well as any tree that has a crown which is intermeshed or overlapping with such tree; and 3. Advise the person who is authorised to conduct the felling operation, or that person’s representative, of the precise location of each such tree. 			
4.2.2 Direction of Clearing			
<p>Vegetation clearing activities must be in accordance with the Direction of Clearing Plan (as also shown in the approved VMP or corrected by the WPMP) which directs clearing towards vegetation to be retained.</p>	<p>Site Supervisor / Earthworks Contractor / Sub Contractor.</p>	<p>As part of clearing earthworks operations.</p>	<p>Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator</p>
4.2.3 Monitoring of Clearing/Earthworks			
<p>Works are to be monitored to ensure on-site success of Direction of Clearing Plan (as also shown in the approved VMP or corrected by the WPMP) and for immediate reporting of orphaned, injured, distressed, or killed native animals to DETSI, RSPCA, Environmental Coordinator and Proponent.</p>	<p>DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher as employed by the Construction Contractor.</p>	<p>As part of clearing/ earthworks operations.</p>	<p>Site Supervisor / Proponent/ Environmental Coordinator</p>
4.2.4 Timing of Clearing			
<p>No machinery use for vegetation clearing or damage of any kind shall occur on-site between 6 pm and 6 am.</p>	<p>Site Supervisor / Earthworks Contractor / Sub Contractor.</p>	<p>As part of clearing earthworks operations.</p>	<p>Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator</p>
4.2.4 Relocation / Translocation			

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
Where works will result in unacceptable risks to health and safety of fauna, a range of measures may be used by the endorsed Fauna Spotted Catcher to minimise risks, including the temporary removal of animals from the site with the aim of returning animals back to habitat on site at the completion of risk associated works or to suitable habitat adjacent to the site. Appropriate measures are to be determined by the approved Fauna Spotter Catcher.	DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher as employed by the Construction Contractor.	As part of clearing/ earthworks operations.	Site Supervisor / Proponent/ Environmental Coordinator / EDQ

Note: Appropriate wildlife-proof barriers must be used between adjacent habitat and risk associated structures (i.e. roads) where translocation occurs.

5.3. Excavation, Earthworks and Access

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
4.3.1 Minimise Entrapment			
Trenches, manholes, excavation for footings, etc. pose threats to native animal entrapment when left open and should be backfilled as soon as possible. In some locations barriers may be required overnight to eliminate the accidental capture of animals moving through the site.	Site Supervisor / Earthworks Contractor / Sub Contractor.	As part of site earthworks.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator
When trenches are not backfilled, they are to be inspected at the commencement of each day for trapped or injured wildlife.	Site Supervisor	On-going	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator
Note: If during the inspection injured wildlife or entrapped native fauna is observed the Site Supervisor is to contact the Fauna Spotter Catcher immediately.			
4.3.2 Regular and Defined Access			
To minimise impacts and conflicts between native animals, vehicular movement and access during construction and site access should be controlled via minimal entry and exit points.	Site Supervisor	On-going	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator / EDQ.
4.3.3 Stockpile and Rubbish Locations			
Stockpiled vegetation, topsoil and other materials can quickly become temporary habitat for animals displaced during the actual clearing and earthworks. Rubbish, waste and litter provides opportunistic food source for native and exotic animals alike and often encourages predatory and feral species.	Site Supervisor	On-going	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator
Locations for stockpiles, designated rubbish points etc. should occur in cleared sections of the site, away from retained areas, limiting interaction between these areas and core retention areas.			

5.4. Nest Box / Hollow Maintenance and Monitoring

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
4.4.1 Installation			
As part of the VMP and pre-clearance reporting, the Environmental Coordinator will determine the number of lost habitat values (hollows) that will require replacement. A schedule of hollows recorded from felled trees focusing on those that are over 400 mm DBH will be compiled by the appointed Fauna Spotter during clearing. The specific location of nest boxes to be installed in retained vegetation bordering along the waterways and will be directed in the Rehabilitation Management Plan. The Nest Box Management Plan will require that all nest box locations are to be GPS recorded and coordinates provided to the Environmental Coordinator, Proponent and EDQ.	Environmental Coordinator / Site Supervisor	As per the approval conditions and Nest Box Offset Strategy	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator / EDQ
4.4.2 Maintenance and Monitoring			
Nest boxes are to be monitored and maintained for 12 months. Maintenance activities include, but are not limited to, the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The replacement of failed or damaged nest boxes • The removal of invasive species • The removal of invasive species will be determined by the engaged DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher or suitably qualified person. 	Nest Box Contractor	12 months	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator / EDQ
4.4.3 Reporting Schedule and Pro forma			
A reporting schedule and pro forma must be completed to report all nest box maintenance and monitoring activities throughout the construction period of the development. A copy of the reporting schedule and pro forma must be provided to the Environmental Coordinator and Proponent.	Nest Box Contractor	Throughout the construction period of the development.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator / EDQ

5.5. Non-compliance, Monitoring and Reporting

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
4.5.1 Non-Compliance			
<p>Despite the provisions in this FMP, in the unlikely event of a non-compliance or breach, where a contractor or sub-contractor witnesses or is involved in activities that do not comply with this FMP the following procedure shall be followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All breaches of the FMP must immediately be reported to the Proponent. • If possible, prior approval / or communication on the breach should be discussed with the Environmental Coordinator. The Environmental Coordinator is responsible for establishing additional management procedures or determining if EDQ notification should be made. • Non-compliance activities should be halted immediately, and impacts rectified (fencing reinstalled, stock piling relocated, etc.). • Site staff should notify the site supervisor who is responsible for either rectifying actions or contacting the Environmental Coordinator. • All major breaches which fundamentally do not achieve the overall outcomes of the FMP and result in lost habitat or distress to native animals must be reported to the Environmental Coordinator, Proponent and applicable regulatory authorities. 	Site Supervisor	On-going	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator / EDQ
4.5.2 Monitoring and Reporting			
<p>The site shall be monitored at all times. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily inspections by the Site Supervisor. • Weekly/fortnightly inspections by the Environmental Coordinator. • Random and periodical inspections by the Proponent. <p>The Fauna Spotter Catcher employed during pre-construction and on-site works shall provide a Post-clearing Report, to be given to the Environmental Coordinator, Proponent and Environmental Coordinator no more than two (2) weeks after clearing has finished, specifying the following:</p>	All Site Staff	On-going	EDQ / Environmental Coordinator / Proponent

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length and time of clearing; • Details of any fauna that were caught and/or released and the placement of any release/s; • Inventory of species encountered during tree removal; • Brief summary of any fauna handling, mortalities or other relevant fauna related incidents that may have occurring during tree removal; and 			

The Fauna Spotter Catcher Post-clearing Report is to be submitted to the Environmental Coordinator, Proponent and EDQ following the completion of tree clearing activities and prior to commencement of the use of the premises.

4.5.3 Orphaned or Injured Fauna

All native animal fatalities must be reported immediately to the Environmental Coordinator, All Site Staff the Proponent and DETSI.

On-going

EDQ / DETSI /
Environmental
Coordinator /
Proponent

Where any site staff (contractors or sub-contractors) witnesses or locates distressed, injured or orphaned animals they should immediately contact the Environmental Coordinator, Proponent and DETSI. Works within the area of the animal must cease until further instruction is provided by one of the above authorities.

Refer to Section 8 for a list of key contacts.

Refer to Section 8 for the contact details of responsible entities. The Environmental Coordinator’s role has been to prepare this FMP and liaise with EDQ, Frasers Property New Beith Pty Ltd and the approved Fauna Spotter Catcher (to be appointed) and the Construction Contractor (to be appointed) to achieve the outcomes of this plan.

6. Fauna Spotter Catcher Assessment

The Fauna Spotter Catcher assessment as part of the pre-clearing surveys and PTRP may reveal suitable fauna habitat adjacent on land within the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for protected/listed species present on the site and/or the requirement for relocation of fauna. The following table details the actions to be taken in these events.

<p>Fauna Spotter Catcher required – suitable habitat present adjacent to the precinct</p>	<p>If the engaged Fauna Spotter Catcher’s assessment determines that no protected wildlife or listed species are present but such threatened fauna may be present within suitable habitat existing adjacent to the site, the following must be included in the PTRP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fauna Spotter Catcher credentials and for handling of anticipated protected species • A list of anticipated species; and • A Wildlife Protection Management Plan (WPMP) and Wildlife Habitat Impact Mitigation Plan (WHIMP) • A Species Management Program (if required) <p>NB: The broader project is currently under assessment under the EPBC Act. Despite no records for the species, at present the following species is considered by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water to potentially have breeding habitat present on site that may be impacted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Glider (<i>Petauroides volans</i>) <p>Although these species have not been recorded on site and are not under assessment Federally, there remains some risk that breeding habitat for these species may be present on site and may be impacted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powerful Owl (<i>Ninox strenua</i>) • Yellow-bellied Glider (<i>Petaurus australis</i>) <p>It is recommended that a High-risk Species Management Program for these species is obtained for the broader project site prior to clearing.</p>
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<p>Fauna Spotter Catcher required – protected / listed species present and/or relocation of fauna required</p>	<p>If the Fauna Spotter Catcher’s Assessment determines that any protected wildlife or listed species are present, and/or threatened fauna are to be systematically relocated, a Fauna Translocation Management Plan (FTMP) must be prepared in accordance with the PTRP. The FTMP must be submitted to DETSI for endorsement. The following must then be submitted to EDQ with a development application for operational works (vegetation clearing):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fauna Spotter Catcher credentials and for handling of anticipated protected species • A list of anticipated species; and • DETSI endorsement of the proposed FTMP; and • A copy of the DETSI endorsed FTMP.
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7. Koala Habitat

The site is identified as containing State mapped Koala Habitat Area – core and is adjacent to areas mapped as Koala Habitat Areas – core and mapped Koala habitat under State Planning Policy. The mapped KHA onsite will be retained within the watercourse ecological features. The following should be complied with as part of this FMP to ensure safe removal should any Koalas be encountered on site:

- During construction phases measures are taken in construction practices to not increase the risk of death or injuries to Koalas as specified within this FMP.
- Native vegetation clearing is undertaken as sequential clearing under the guidance of a Koala spotter where the native vegetation is a non-juvenile Koala habitat tree.
- Landscape activities provide food, shelter, and movement opportunities for Koala consistent with the site design.

8. Site Contacts

Role	Contact Details
Proponent	Belinda Ryan Fraser's Property New Beith Pty Ltd Ph. (07) 3249 7400
Site Supervisor	<i>To be appointed.</i>
Environmental Coordinator	Andrew Davies Saunders Havill Group Ph. (07) 3251 9444
Administering Authority	Brandon Bouda Economic Development Queensland Ph. (07) 3452 7422
Council	Adam Avalos Logan City Council Ph. (07) 3412 4874
Construction Contractor	<i>To be appointed.</i>
Fauna Spotter and Catcher	<i>To be appointed.</i>
Veterinarian (in closest proximity to application site)	Jimboomba Veterinary Surgery 10 Euphemia St, Jimboomba QLD 4280 Mon-Fri: 8:00am – 6:30pm, Sat: 8:00am – 5:00pm, Sun: 9:00am–4:00pm Ph. (07) 5546 9079 / 1800 217 794
Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection	For wildlife incidents and licensing and permits: Ph. 1300 130 372
RSPCA Queensland	For reporting injured, sick or orphaned wildlife: Ph. 1300 ANIMAL (1300 264 625)

9. Appendices

Appendix A

Protected Matters Search Tool

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Appendix B

Wildlife Online Search

Nature Conservation Act 1992

Appendix C

Likelihood Assessment

Appendix A

Protected Matters Search Tool

*Environment Protection and Biodiversity
Conservation Act 1999*



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: 20-May-2024

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

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

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	8
Listed Threatened Species:	54
Listed Migratory Species:	15

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	22
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	2
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	27
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)

[[Resource Information](#)]

Ramsar Site Name

[Moreton bay](#)

Proximity

20 - 30km upstream
from Ramsar site

Buffer Status

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

[Coastal Swamp Oak \(Casuarina glauca\) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community](#)

Threatened Category

Endangered

Presence Text

Community may occur
within area

Buffer Status

In feature area

[Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland](#)

Endangered

Community likely to
occur within area

In buffer area only

[Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia](#)

Endangered

Community likely to
occur within area

In feature area

[Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia](#)

Critically Endangered

Community may occur
within area

[Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains](#)

Endangered

Community may occur
within area

[Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions](#)

Endangered

Community likely to
occur within area

In feature area

[Swamp Tea-tree \(Melaleuca irbyana\) Forest of South-east Queensland](#)

Critically Endangered

Community likely to
occur within area

In buffer area only

[White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland](#)

Critically Endangered

Community likely to
occur within area

In feature area

Listed Threatened Species

[[Resource Information](#)]

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

Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name

Threatened Category

Presence Text

Buffer Status

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Maccullochella mariensis Mary River Cod [83806]	Endangered	Translocated population known to occur within area	In buffer area only
INSECT			
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pseudomys novaehollandiae New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Arthraxon hispidus Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coleus habrophyllus listed as Plectranthus habrophyllus [91378]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Cryptostylis hunteriana Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia integrifolia Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia tetraphylla Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut [6581]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea x ipsviciensis listed as Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [93460]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Picris evae Hawkweed [10839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Planchonella eerwah Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhaponticum australe Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [22647]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Coeranoscincus reticulatus Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink [59628]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

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

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]	
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status	
A and T Koala Billabong	Nature Refuge	QLD	In buffer area only	
Koolena	Nature Refuge	QLD	In buffer area only	

EPBC Act Referrals					[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status	
DT0018 Matt Court Wastewater Conveyance	2023/09529		Completed	In buffer area only	

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Industrial Development	2023/09607		Assessment	In buffer area only
Kagaru to Acacia Ridge and Bromelton Inland Rail Project	2021/8927		Completed	In feature area
New Beith Road Upgrade	2023/09505		Assessment	In buffer area only
Proposed Industrial Development at North Maclean	2022/09304		Approval	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
130 Tully Road New Beith Residential Development v2	2021/8904	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Bushman Drive Residential Development, Jimboomba, Qld	2018/8376	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Casino Ipswich Pipeline	2007/3877	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Cedar Grove Connector Pipeline	2011/6013	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Crowson Lane Road Upgrade	2021/9084	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Flagstone West Urban Development Project, QLD	2014/7206	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Greater Flagstone master planned residential development, Undullah, Qld	2015/7530	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Mirvac Greater Flagstone Project - Master Planned Development, Greenbank, Qld	2016/7817	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Residential Development, Lot 4 RP45728, New Beith, Qld	2019/8398	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In feature area
Residential development, Teviot Road, north Beaudesert, Qld	2016/7724	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Residential Development (Lot30, SP309195) Mountain Ridge Rd, South Maclean, Qld	2019/8408	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Southern Regional Water Pipeline	2006/2593	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Tarnbrae Greater Flagstone Residential Development, New Beith, QLD	2019/8412	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Teviot Downs Residential Estate, Greenbank	2011/6106	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Construction and upgrade of approximately 7km of external road corridor, Flagstone, Qld	2014/7319	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Flagstone Central to Cedar Grove WWTP Conveyance Pipeline	2018/8190	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Greenbank to Flagstone Central Conveyance Pipeline Project, Qld	2018/8344	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
South West Pipeline and Wyaralong Tanks Project, Qld	2018/8320	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Spring Mountain Park rural residential estate, stages 15-18, Greenbank/New Beith, Qld	2013/7030	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Construction & Operation 275/330kV Transmission Line	2006/2820	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Referral decision				
130 Tully Road, New Beith, Residential Development	2020/8848	Referral Decision	Referral Publication	In buffer area only
Bioregional Assessments			[Resource Information]	
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status	
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	BA website	In feature area	

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

Where data are 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

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

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

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
- 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

Wildlife Online Search

Nature Conservation Act 1992



Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: Native
Queensland status: Rare and threatened species
Records: Confirmed
Date: Since 1980
Latitude: -27.7865
Longitude: 152.9533
Distance: 5
Email: deborahcargill@saundershavill.com
Date submitted: Monday 20 May 2024 11:42:46
Date extracted: Monday 20 May 2024 11:50:06

The number of records retrieved = 7

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.

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

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

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Apodidae	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		V	V	1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)		V	V	1
animals	birds	Strigidae	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl		V		2
animals	mammals	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies)		V	V	2
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala		E	E	139
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Petauroides volans volans</i>	southern greater glider		E	E	1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>			E		1/1

CODES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C

Likelihood Assessment

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FOR LISTED EPBC SPECIES

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Birds

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	EPBC Code	Description of Community / Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered	82338	Regent Honeyeaters mostly occur in dry Box-Ironbark Eucalypt woodland and dry sclerophyll forest associations in areas of low to moderate relief, wherein they prefer moister, more fertile sites. These areas are generally associated with creek flats and river valleys and foothills. These woodlands have significantly large numbers of mature trees, high canopy cover and abundance of mistletoes. They are a generalist forager, which mainly feed on nectar from a wide range of eucalypts and mistletoes.	While the New Beith Site did feature woodlands associated with creek flats, the site is not dominated by box and ironbark eucalypts. Additionally, no proximal ALA or WildNet records were identified.	Low Risk
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Glossy Black-cockatoo	Vulnerable	67036	This species prefers woodland areas dominated by she-oak Allocasuarina, or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum of Allocasuarina beneath Eucalyptus, Corymbia or Angophora. Glossy black-cockatoos have also been observed in mixed Allocasuarina, Casuarina, cypress Callitris and brigalow <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland assemblages. In SEQ west of the Great Dividing Range, they have been observed feeding in remnant belah Casuarina cristata and bullock <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> forests. This species is also known to utilise appropriate remnant woodlands, and individual or small pockets of Allocasuarina and Casuarina feed trees in urban areas.	<i>Allocasuarina</i> species were observed in areas of the New Beith Site. However, the species was not observed across the New Beith Site nor evidence of the species utilising the <i>Allocasuarina</i> species.	Low Risk
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's Fig-Parrot	Endangered	59714	The Coxen's Fig Parrot occurs in rainforest habitats including lowland subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral and developing littoral rainforest, and vine forest. They may also occur in habitats including sub-littoral mixed scrub, riparian corridors in woodland, open woodland and across cleared land, and urbanised and agricultural areas with fig trees (<i>Ficus</i> spp.). Food is mainly taken from figs, however other species fruit have been recorded in their diet including <i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> , <i>Syzygium corynanthum</i> , <i>Litsea reticulata</i> and <i>Grevillea robusta</i> .	Field surveys found potential foraging habitat to be absent. A lack of suitable food sources in the form of <i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> , <i>Syzygium corynanthum</i> , <i>Litsea reticulata</i> and <i>Grevillea robusta</i> are not present on-site. The site also lacks specific feeding trees, <i>Ficus</i> spp. Much of the habitat onsite is <i>Eucalypt</i> woodland with cleared areas, not corresponding with subtropical or dry rainforests preferred by this species.	No Risk

Fauna Management Plan

<i>Erythrorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	Vulnerable	942	<p>A wide ranging and highly mobile species generally observed over eucalypt habitats. This species prefers forest and woodland with a mosaic of vegetation types, large prey populations (birds) and permanent water. The vegetation types include eucalypt woodland, open forest, tall open forest, gallery rainforest, swamp sclerophyll forest and rainforest margins. Habitat has to be open enough for fast attack and manoeuvring in flight, but provide cover for ambushing of prey.</p>	<p>This species was not identified during field surveys despite diurnal searches, targeted surveys and opportunistic observations. This species appears within the Protected Matters Search Tool but not within the Wildlife Online search or Atlas of Living Australia search using a 5 km radius of the site. A search of the Wildlife Online data shows the closest known record of this species is located approximately 22.1 km north of the site.</p> <p>The site is dominated by non-remnant eucalypt woodland. However, this species prefers a mosaic of vegetation types, large prey populations and permanent water. Potential foraging habitat was identified within the remnant vegetation adjacent to the site.</p> <p>Although potential foraging habitat is available within the site, the lack of records within the local area, no evidence of permanent residence on site and very few areas containing permanent water, indicate that this species is unlikely to occur.</p>	Low Risk
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable	64440	<p>The Grey Falcon is a medium-sized, compact, pale falcon with a heavy, thick-set, deep-chested appearance. Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. Also occurs near wetlands where surface water attracts prey. Preys primarily on birds, especially parrots and pigeons, using high-speed chases and stoops; reptiles and mammals are also taken. It utilises old nests of other birds of prey and ravens, usually living in a eucalypt near water or a watercourse. This 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</p>	<p>The vegetation on-site contains eucalypt woodland with some riverine vegetation communities. However, limited large trees were located across the subject site, especially <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> and <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i>.</p> <p>This species was not identified within the site. Additionally, a review of Queensland Government WildNet and Atlas of Living Australia records for the species identified the closest</p>	No Risk

Fauna Management Plan

				frequents tussock grassland and open woodland, especially in winter.	record is approximately 25 km north-east, identified at Beenleigh. Due to lack of local records and suitable habitat onsite species is considered unlikely to occur onsite.	
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	Vulnerable	863	Latham's Snipe occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands. They usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation.	No suitable habitat was observed within the assessment area.	No Risk
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	Vulnerable	64440	This species inhabits open grasslands and woodlands typically with a native understorey although may occur in artificial pasture.	Suitable habitat in the form of open grasslands and woodlands is not present on-site. In addition, the species is very rarely observed in southern Queensland, and thus this species is not expected to occur on-site.	No Risk
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable	470	This species inhabits mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum, box-iron-bark-yellow gum woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, callitris, and trees on farmland or gardens. The species prefers woodlands which contain a higher number of mature trees, as these host more mistletoes. It is more common in wider blocks of remnant woodland than in narrower strips.	Due to the lack of mistletoe observed on site, and lack of records within the local area and south east Queensland, it is highly unlikely that this species will occur. However, vegetation communities typical of this species preferred habitat is observed throughout the investigation area.	No Risk
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable	682	The White-throated needle tail is almost exclusively aerial. This species has been recorded roosting in trees in forests and woodlands, both among dense foliage in the canopy or in hollows. The species breeds in wooded lowlands and sparsely vegetated hills, as well as mountains covered with coniferous forests. They are recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland.	The species is considered almost exclusively aerial and is known to occur over most habitat types. Targeted bird surveys were completed across the subject site and the species was not observed.	Low Risk

<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	Critically Endangered	744	Swift Parrots breed in Tasmania during spring to early summer. During autumn and winter the species migrates to the mainland where it follows a nomadic existence linked to the availability and timing of flowering of trees in various locations. While the species is very uncommon in south-east Queensland, its occurrence cannot be completely discounted.	This species was not identified within the site. Additionally, a review of Queensland Government WildNet and Atlas of Living Australia records for the species identified the closest record is 15.3 km north-east, identified at Chambers Flat.	Low Risk
					Field surveys identified two (2) preferred foraging species <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Spotted Gum) and <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Forest Red Gum) within the site. A greater number of mature species were found within the Category B (remnant) vegetation mapped to the west of the site. There is potential that the Swift Parrot would utilise the vegetation within the site, however the site is not considered to contribute to important habitat for the species. Additionally, the significant foraging vegetation is provided within the surrounding landscape and in particular the Flinders Karawatha Corridor.	
					Although two (2) preferred foraging species were identified within the site, there is a low potential that the Swift Parrot would utilise onsite vegetation, given the lack of nearby records and lack of onsite floristic diversity.	
					Targeted bird surveys conducted in 2021 did not detect the species, therefore, the Swift Parrots are unlikely to rely on the subject site.	

Fauna Management Plan

<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered	77037	The Australian Painted Snipe is usually found in shallow inland wetlands, either freshwater or brackish, that are either permanently or temporarily filled. The species has a scattered distribution throughout many parts of Australia, with a single record from Tasmania.	A waterbody is located within the subject site, however the species has not been recorded within 5 km of the subject site. The species is not considered to utilise the subject site.	No Risk
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Vulnerable	59398	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. They feed predominantly at ground level, on ripe and partly-ripe grass and herb seeds and green leaves, and on insects.	No sightings of the species have been recorded in site locality and field surveys confirmed that suitable foraging habitat was absent from the site.	No Risk
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	Endangered	832	The Common Greenshank is found in a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity. The species is known to forage at the edges of wetlands in soft mud or mudflats.	No suitable habitat was observed throughout the assessment area.	No Risk
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted Button-quail	Vulnerable	923	Typical habitat occurs in dry rainforest and vegetation immediately adjacent to rainforest. However the species has also been recorded in a variety of low coastal heathlands around Frazer Island and nearby mainland. Deep leaf litter in which the species can forage appears to be particularly favoured.	The site does not contain dry rainforest or vegetation immediately adjacent to rainforest, and no heathlands are present. Deep leaf litter is also absent over the majority of the site. It is unlikely that this species will occur.	No Risk

Fish

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	EPBC Code	Description of Community / Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk
<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i>	Mary River Cod	Endangered	83806	The Mary River Cod occurs mainly in pools within relatively undisturbed tributaries. Found in southeast Queensland in the Mary River system, their ideal habitat is described as	No river system is present within the assessment area, therefore it is unlikely this species would occur on-site.	No Risk

deep shaded, slow flowing pools with plenty of snags and log-piles.

Insects						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	EPBC Code	Description of Community / Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk
<i>Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</i>	Australian Fritillary	Critically Endangered	88056	Most specimens have been collected from river estuaries or swampy coastal areas at or near sea level. The Australian fritillary butterfly is restricted to open, swampy, coastal areas where the larval food plant, <i>Viola betonicifolia</i> (the arrowhead violet), grows as a small, insignificant ground herb in association with <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (Long-Leaved Matrush) and grasses, especially the grass <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Bladey Grass). This habitat is called <i>Melaleuca</i> wetlands, although the larval food plant does not occur in all sub-types of this plant community. The arrowhead violet is widespread throughout Queensland and NSW, at both high and low altitudes. However, the Australian fritillary appears to only occupy lower altitude sites (<600m), and in these lower altitude regions there has been significant clearing for urban expansion.	Coastal riverine habitat is not mapped on-site. <i>Viola betonicifolia</i> (Arrowhead Violet) was not identified throughout the investigation area and therefore it is unlikely that this species would occur.	No Risk
Mammals						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	EPBC Code	Description of Community / Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	Vulnerable	183	The Large-eared Pied Bat roosts on sandstone cliffs and fertile woodland valley habitat within close proximity of each other. However in South-east Queensland habitat includes rainforest and moist eucalypt forest habitats at high elevations.	No typical roost habitat was identified in the assessment area, with no records of caves, mines, rock overhangs or crevices. There are no confirmed local records of this uncommon species, with the closest sighting over 40 km to the south in Lamington National Park. Although the site contains riparian corridors, these are not high elevation, moist forest habitats.	No Risk

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<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Endangered	75184	<p>The Spot-tailed Quoll has a preference for mature wet forest habitat. Unlogged forest or forest that has been less disturbed by timber harvesting is also preferable. This predominantly nocturnal species rests during the day in dens. Habitat requirements include suitable den sites such as hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves. Individuals require an abundance of food such as birds and small mammals, and large areas of relatively intact vegetation through which to forage.</p>	<p>No evidence of this species was found throughout the assessment period, including with the camera traps. A rocky outcrop was observed to the west of the site, however, extensive surveys and camera footage in this location did not pick up the presence of this species. This species appears within the PMST but not within the Wildlife Online search or Atlas of Living Australia search using a 5 km radius of the site.</p> <p>This species requires hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves. Historical logging practises have deteriorated large portions of the site, and likely to have resulted in reduced prey abundance, greater Fox incursion, and changed fire regimes.</p> <p>It is possible that the species could use the site for movement and foraging purposes, particularly the more intact and dense riparian corridors. However, given the historical disturbances and lack of documented sightings it is considered an unlikely occurrence.</p>	Low Risk
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	Vulnerable	174	<p>Ghost Bats have been recorded in both arid regions (Pilbara region) and rainforest areas (north Queensland). <i>Macroderma gigas</i> roost in caves, old mine tunnels and in deep cracks in rocks. This species is distributed widely however patchily across the northern half of Australia, being found in a variety of tropical habitats.</p>	<p>No confirmed local records of this uncommon species. The subject site lacks suitable roosting sites of caves, rock crevices and old mines.</p>	No Risk

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<p><i>Petauroides volans</i> Greater Glider <i>(Petauroides armillatus)</i></p>	<p>Greater Glider</p>	<p>Vulnerable</p>	<p>254</p>	<p>The greater glider is an arboreal nocturnal marsupial, largely restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands, although it occurs in highest abundance in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests with abundant (large) hollow-bearing trees for shelter and a variety of eucalypt species for feeding. It is primarily folivorous, with a diet mostly comprising eucalypt leaves, and occasionally flowers. Small home ranges and low dispersibility make this species sensitive to clearing and fragmentation, with low persistence in small forest fragments.</p>	<p>No evidence of this species was found throughout the field assessment, including the motion sensor camera and spotlighting. This species is on the PMST search and Wildlife Online search (1 record) for a radius of 5 km from the site. No records were returned on the Atlas of Living Australia search and no known populations occur within proximity to the referral area.</p>	<p>Low Risk</p>
<p>Potential habitat is concentrated off-site within the Category B (remnant) vegetation to the northwest. Category X (non-remnant) vegetation provides limited habitat for this species as a result of historical disturbances resulting in a relative lack of suitable old growth trees throughout the site.</p>						
<p>Pests including Red Foxes, Dingos and Domestic Dogs, are current threats to this species and two of these species were recorded within the referral area. Combined with the lack of records within proximity to the site, onsite vegetation is not considered to provide preferred habitat for this species.</p>						
<p><i>Petaurus australis</i></p>	<p>Yellow-bellied Glider</p>	<p>Vulnerable</p>	<p>87600</p>	<p>The yellow-bellied glider is a medium-sized arboreal marsupial, the largest Australian petaurid and the second largest Australian glider. The yellow-bellied glider occurs in eucalypt-dominated woodlands and forests, including both wet and dry sclerophyll forests generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. The subspecies prefers large patches of mature old growth forest that provide suitable trees for foraging and shelter, along with areas with winter-flowering species and smooth-barked eucalypts. During the day, the yellow-bellied shelters in hollows found in large, old trees. This species is very mobile and occupy large home</p>	<p>Potential habitat is concentrated to the northwest of the site in Category B (remnant) vegetation. Category X (non-remnant) vegetation provides limited habitat for this species as a result of historical disturbances resulting in a relative lack of suitable old growth trees throughout the site.</p>	<p>Low Risk</p>
<p>The species was not recorded during field surveys and due to the lack of</p>						

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				ranges of 20 to 85 ha to encompass dispersed and seasonally available food resources.	large trees across the subject site, the species is not considered to occur.	
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Vulnerable	225	This species prefers rocky habitats, including loose boulder-piles, rocky outcrops, steep rocky slopes, cliffs, gorges and isolated rock stacks. Most populations have been found on north facing slopes but have occurred on south facing slopes. This species browse on vegetation in and adjacent to rocky areas eating grasses and forbs as well as the foliage and fruits of shrubs and trees.	No suitable rocky habitat was observed on site, and no evidence of this species was found throughout the field assessment. The closest sightings of this species occur over 10 km to the west, in the rocky habitat areas of Undullah and Mt Elliot.	No Risk
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Endangered	85104	They are found in a range of habitats, from coastal islands and tall eucalypt forests to low woodlands inland. The species is known from the surrounding area and evidence has been recorded on-site.	The site is highly disturbed through past vegetation clearing and grazing purposes and severe infestations of <i>Lantana camara</i> have also reduced the quality of habitat for this species. Indirect evidence of the species was recorded at some locations across the subject site by the total of 31 SAT surveys and the species has been recorded in the broader area.	High Risk
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo	Vulnerable	66645	The Long-nosed Potoroo inhabits coastal heaths and dry and wet sclerophyll forests. The species generally prefers rainforest and adjacent to wet sclerophyll forest, coastal heathlands and similar habitats with a dense understorey. Like all Potoroos, fungi are the major component of the diet and is also known to feed on invertebrates.	No suitable habitat was observed throughout the assessment area, with limited dense vegetation for shelter.	No Risk
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	Vulnerable	96	Across the species' range the New Holland Mouse is known to inhabit open heathlands, open woodlands with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes. The New Holland Mouse is a social animal, living predominantly in burrows shared with other individuals. The home range of the New Holland Mouse ranges from 0.44 ha to 1.4 ha. The species peaks in abundance during early to mid-stages of vegetation succession typically induced by fire.	Suitable habitat is not present on site.	No Risk

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<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying Fox	Vulnerable	186	Species generally roosts in camps in trees adjacent to larger permanent watercourse. The Grey-headed flying fox requires foraging resources and roosting sites. It is a canopy-feeding frugivore and nectarivore, which utilises vegetation communities including rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, Melaleuca swamps and Banksia woodlands. It also feed on commercial fruit crops. The primary food source is blossom from Eucalyptus and related genera.	Suitable foraging habitat is mapped adjacent to the site in the form of remnant eucalypt woodland. A Grey-headed Flying Fox roost is located on Cedar Grove, approximately 7.9 km south-east of the site. Grey-headed Flying Foxes were observed adjacent to the site during spotlighting surveys.	Medium Risk
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Reptiles						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	EPBC Code	Description of Community / Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk
<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	Vulnerable	59628	Found mostly in closed forest and possibly open layered <i>Eucalyptus</i> forest. Generally recorded in moist layered forest on loamy basaltic soils, but also found in closed forest overlying silica sand dunes at Cooloola. Within forests, this species is found in well-mulched, loose, friable rainforest soil in leaf litter, often immediately adjacent to fallen tree trunks. Much of the lowland closed forest within its range has been cleared for agriculture and grazing, pasture improvement, crop production, tropical fruit production and native forest logging.	No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site. It is considered unlikely the assessment area would support this species.	No risk
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Collared Delma	Vulnerable	1656	In general, the species occurs on rocky hillsides on basalt and lateritic soils supporting open eucalypt and Acacia woodland with a sparse understorey of shrubs and tussocks or semi-evergreen vine thicket.	The site contains non-remnant vegetation communities dominated by eucalypt and Corymbia species. A large portion of the site is currently utilised for logging practices, which is unsuitable for this species. The provisions of suitable canopy species are present within the site, however, due to a lack of microhabitat (rocky outcrops), and the presence of dense Lantana infestations, the site does not hold suitable habitat for the Collared Delma. This species was not identified within the site. Additionally, a	No Risk

<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable	59254	Dunmall's Snake has been found in a broad range of habitats, including forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by Brigalow other Wattles, native Cypress or Bull-oak, and various Blue Spotted Gum, Ironbark, White Cypress Pine and Bull oak open forest and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils. Dunmall's Snake occurs primarily in the Brigalow Belt region in the South-eastern interior of Queensland. Records indicate sites at elevations between 200–500 m above sea level. The snake is very rare or secretive with limited records existing. It has been recorded at Archokoora, Oakey, Miles, Glenmorgan, Wallaville, Gladstone, Lake Broadwater, Mount Archer, Exhibition Range National Park, roadside reserves between Inglewood and Texas, Rosedale, Yeppoon and Lake Broadwater Conservation Park.	review of Queensland Government WildNet and Atlas of Living Australia records for the species identified the closest record is approximately 30 km north, identified at Pinjarra Hills locality. Due to lack of local records and suitable habitat onsite species is considered unlikely to occur onsite.	Due to a lack of records within the local area, it is highly unlikely that this species will occur. Further, the referral area sits at an elevation below 200-500m ASL, which is preferred by the species.	No Risk
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	Grey Snake	Endangered	1179	The grey snake is a relatively small, venomous, front-fanged (proteroglyphous) snake. In Queensland, grey snake habitat is Brigalow <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and Belah <i>Casuarina cristata</i> woodlands on heavy, dark brown to black cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies, areas with small gullies and ditches, and floodplain environments where the species shelters beneath logs, rocks and soil cracks.	Habitat attributes to support this species are not present on-site.		No Risk

Listed Migratory Species (not listed above)

Migratory Marine Birds							
Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	EPBC Code	Description of Community / Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk	

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<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Migratory	678	This species is almost exclusively aerial and mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas.	Possible as a fly over species however no impact to this species is likely to occur.	No Risk
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Migratory Terrestrial Species

Species	Common Name	Status	EPBC Code	Description of Community / Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	Migratory	86651	It mainly inhabits forests, occurring in coniferous, deciduous and mixed forest. It feeds mainly on insects and their larvae, foraging for them in trees and bushes as well as on the ground. Non-breeding habitat only: monsoonal rainforest, vine thickets, wet sclerophyll forest or open Casuarina, Acacia or eucalypt woodlands. Frequently at edges or ecotones between habitat types.	Preferred habitat of rainforest is not present on-site. However, there is potential that the Oriental Cuckoo may forage in the eucalypt vegetation on-site. This species is commonly recorded in the Brisbane region with some records within Logan. Due to the disturbed nature of the site it is highly unlikely this migratory species would utilise the site	No Risk
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch	Migratory	609	The Black-faced Monarch mainly occurs in rainforest ecosystems, including semi-deciduous vine thickets, complex notophyll vine forests, tropical (mesophyll) rainforest, subtropical (notophyll) rainforest, mesophyll (broadleaf) thicket/shrubland, warm temperate rainforest, dry (monsoon) rainforest and occasionally cool temperate rainforest.	No suitable habitat was observed throughout the assessment area.	No Risk
<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i> (<i>Symposiachrus</i>)	Spectacled Monarch	Migratory	610	The Spectacled Monarchs natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests, subtropical or tropical mangrove forests, and subtropical or tropical moist montane forests. Its preference is for thick understorey areas.	No suitable habitat was observed throughout the assessment area.	No Risk
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Migratory	644	The yellow wagtail occurs in a variety of damp or wet habitats with low vegetation, from rushy pastures, meadows, hay fields and marshes to damp steppe and grassy tundra. Outside of the breeding season it is also found in cultivated areas. The yellow wagtail typically forages in damp grassland and on relatively bare open ground at edges of rivers, lakes and wetlands, but also feeds in dry grassland and in fields of cereal crops	Observations of this species have been primarily from NSW. No suitable habitat was observed throughout the assessment area.	No Risk

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<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	Migratory	612	Satin Flycatchers inhabit heavily vegetated gullies in eucalypt dominated forests and taller woodlands, and on migration occur in coastal forests, woodlands, mangroves and drier woodlands and open forests.	No suitable habitat was observed throughout the assessment area. Although several <i>Eucalypt</i> species were recorded within the assessment area, these patches are relatively disturbed, not reflecting heavily vegetated gully lines the Satin Flycatcher prefers for foraging.	No Risk
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	Migratory	592	The Rufous fantail mainly inhabits wet sclerophyll forests, often in gullies dominated by Eucalypts such as <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> and a number of other Eucalyptus species.	No suitable habitat was observed throughout the assessment area. Although scattered <i>Eucalypt</i> species were recorded within the assessment area, none represented the associated species listed.	No Risk

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FOR LISTED NCA SPECIES (6207) 5km Search

Birds						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Description of Community / Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk	
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-cockatoo	Vulnerable	The species is uncommon although widespread throughout suitable forest and woodland habitats, from the central Queensland coast to East Gippsland in Victoria, and inland to the southern tablelands and central western plains of NSW. The Glossy Black-Cockatoo is highly dependent on the distribution of <i>Allocasuarina</i> species and is found in open forest and woodlands of the coast and the Great Dividing Range where stands of sheoak occur. Black Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>) and Forest Sheoak (<i>A. tortulosa</i>) are important foods. Requires tree hollows for breeding.	<i>Allocasuarina</i> species were observed in areas of the subject site. However, the species was not observed across the subject site nor evidence of the species utilising the <i>Allocasuarina</i> species.	Low Risk	
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail	Vulnerable	The White-throated needle tail is almost exclusively aerial. This species has been recorded	The species is considered almost exclusively aerial and is known to occur over most	Low Risk	

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roosting in trees in forests and woodlands, both among dense foliage in the canopy or in hollows. The species breeds in wooded lowlands and sparsely vegetated hills, as well as mountains covered with coniferous forests. They are recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland.

habitat types. Targeted bird surveys were completed across the subject site and the species was not observed.

<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	Vulnerable	Found in open forests and woodlands, as well as along sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understoreys, especially along watercourses. Will sometimes be found in open areas near forests such as farmland, parks and suburban areas, as well as in remnant bushland patches. Needs old growth trees to nest.	Their preferred habitat of wet forests with dense understoreys along watercourses was not observed on-site.	Low Risk
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Mammals

Species	Common Name	Status	Description of Community / Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk
<i>Petauroides</i> <i>Volans volans</i>	Central Greater Glider	Endangered	The Greater Glider is an arboreal nocturnal marsupial that is mostly restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands, although it occurs in highest abundance in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests with abundant (large) hollow-bearing trees for shelter and a variety of eucalypt species for feeding. Diet consists of eucalypt leaves, and occasionally flowers. Small home ranges and low dispersability make this species sensitive to clearing and fragmentation, with low persistence in small forest fragments.	No evidence of this species was found throughout the field assessment, including the motion sensor camera. This species is on the PMST search and Wildlife Online search (1 record) for a radius of 5 km from the New Beith Site. No records were returned on the Atlas of Living Australia search and no known populations occur within proximity to the New Beith Site. Potential habitat is therefore concentrated within the northwest portion of the New Beith Site in Category B (remnant) vegetation. Category X (non-remnant) vegetation provides limited habitat for this species as a result of historical disturbances resulting in a relative lack of suitable old growth trees throughout the site. Pests including Red Foxes, Dingos and Domestic Dogs, are current threats to this species and two of these species were recorded within the New Beith Site. Combined with the lack of records within proximity to the New Beith Site, onsite	Low Risk

<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider	Vulnerable	<p>The yellow-bellied glider is a medium-sized arboreal marsupial, the largest Australian petaurid and the second largest Australian glider. The yellow-bellied glider occurs in eucalypt-dominated woodlands and forests, including both wet and dry sclerophyll forests generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. The subspecies prefers large patches of mature old growth forest that provide suitable trees for foraging and shelter, along with areas with winter-flowering species and smooth-barked eucalypts. During the day, the yellow-bellied shelters in hollows found in large, old trees. This species is very mobile and occupy large home ranges of 20 to 85 ha to encompass dispersed and seasonally available food resources.</p>	<p>vegetation is not considered to provide preferred habitat for this species.</p>	<p>Potential habitat is concentrated to the northwest of the site in Category B (remnant) vegetation. Category X (non-remnant) vegetation provides limited habitat for this species as a result of historical disturbances resulting in a relative lack of suitable old growth trees throughout the site. The species was not recorded during field surveys and due to the lack of large trees across the subject site, the species is not considered to occur.</p>	Low Risk
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Endangered	<p>They are found in a range of habitats, from coastal islands and tall eucalypt forests to low woodlands inland. The species is known from the surrounding area and evidence has been recorded on-site.</p>	<p>The site is highly disturbed through past vegetation clearing and grazing purposes and severe infestations of <i>Lantana camara</i> have also reduced the quality of habitat for this species. Indirect evidence of the species was recorded at some locations across the subject site by the total of 31 SAT surveys and the species has been recorded in the broader area.</p>	High Risk	