

Fauna Management Plan

Flagstone City (Flagstone West)
Context Area 5 North (CA5 North)

Prepared for Peet Flagstone City Pty Ltd
1 May 2026

Job No. 9850 E

**Saunders
Havill**

PATHWAYS TO SUCCESS

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the PDA
DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL

Approval no: DEV2026-FLA-4804

Date: 15/07/2026



Document Control

Document: Fauna Management Plan for Flagstone City (Flagstone West) – Context Area 5 North (CA5 North), prepared by Saunders Havill for Peet Flagstone City Pty Ltd.

Document Issue

Issue	Date	Prepared By	Checked By
A	01/05/2026	KR	AD

Prepared by

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Acronyms

CA4	Context Area 4
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
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 Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)
EVNT	Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (as listed in the NCAR and NCPR)
FMP	Fauna Management Plan
FTMP	Fauna Translocation Management Plan
GFPDA	Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area
KPA	Koala Priority Area
LCC	Logan City Council
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (Qld)
NCAR	<i>Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020</i> (Qld)
NCPR	<i>Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020</i> (Qld)
NESS	Natural Environment Overarching Site Strategy
PDA	Priority Development Area
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PTRP	Pre-clearing Trapping and Release Plan
SH	Saunders Havill
WHIMP	Wildlife and Habitat Impact Mitigation Plan
WPMP	Wildlife Protection and Management Plan

Reference Documents

ESTIDM	<i>Fauna Sensitive Transport Infrastructure Delivery Manual</i> , prepared by the Department of Transport and Main Roads (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 (9850 Context Area 5 North, Flagstone VMP)</i> , prepared by SH (dated April 2026).



1. Introduction

Saunders Havill (SH) was engaged by Peet Flagstone City Pty Ltd to prepare a Fauna Management Plan (FMP) for Flagstone City (Flagstone West) – Context Area 5 North (CA5 North) (hereafter referred to as ‘the site’). 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.

Condition 25 of the PDA Development Approval dated 19 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 SH (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 within the CA5 North area of Flagstone City. 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.

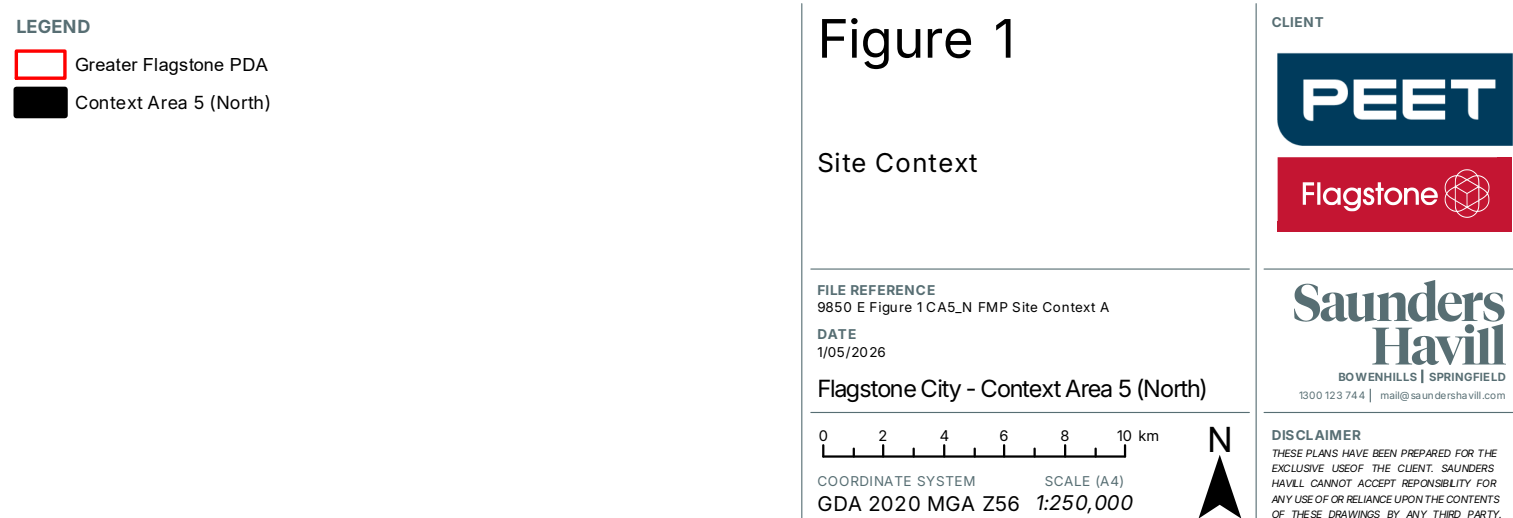
Table 1: *Property Summary.*

Address	Flagstone City, Flagstone West, Queensland 4280
RPD	Part of Lot 50050 on SP332140 Part of Lot 907 on SP332140
Local Government Area	Logan City Council (LCC)
Administering Authority	Economic Development Queensland (EDQ)
Priority Development Area	Greater Flagstone PDA (GFPDA)
Planning Scheme	Greater Flagstone Urban Development Area Development Scheme
Area Classification / Zone	Urban Living



	Industrial and Business
Existing Land Use	Rural







LEGEND

Qld DCDB

Context Area 5 (North) boundary

Figure 2

Site Aerial

FILE REFERENCE
9850 E Figure 2 CA5_N FMP Site Aerial A

DATE
1/05/2026

Flagstone City - Context Area 5

0100200300 m

COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
1:8,250



CLIENT

PEET

Flagstone

Saunders Havill

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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.

An EPBC Act Protected Matters Report (PMR) was obtained using the Commonwealth's Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST). The search provides a list of wetlands of international significance, threatened ecological communities (TECs), threatened species and other MNES which have the potential to be temporarily or permanently located within a 5 kilometre (km) search radius from the central point 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**. The Flagstone City Project retains a full approval achieved under the EPBC Act (2014/7206). Mandatory aspects of this approval are included in this FMP.

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

Threatened Species		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Birds		
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	Endangered
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Vulnerable
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Vulnerable
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large 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>Erythrorhynchus radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	Endangered
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe, Japanese 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



Threatened Species		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	Endangered
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted Button-quail	Vulnerable
Insects		
<i>Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</i>	Australian Fritillary	Critically Endangered
Fish		
<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i>	Mary River Cod	Endangered
Mammals		
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat	Endangered
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population)	Endangered
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider (southern and central)	Endangered
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider (south- eastern)	Vulnerable
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Vulnerable
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)	Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)	Endangered
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo (northern)	Vulnerable
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse, Pookila	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, Collared 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* (NC Act) 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) lists plant and animal species presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, least concern, international or prohibited. The schedules of this regulation were considered in this report utilising DETSI's Wildlife Online Database Search with a 5 km radius from the central point of the site. The list of threatened species under the NCAR with the potential to occur on or near the project are presented in **Table 3**. The complete results of this search are included **Appendix B**.



Table 3: NC Act Wildlife Online Search Results (fauna).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Birds		
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-cockatoo	Vulnerable
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	Vulnerable
Mammals		
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Endangered



3. Methodology

This FMP forms the stage specific strategy for fauna management inclusive of CA5 North. It has been developed in response to Condition 25 of the PDA Development Approval (DEV2012/209) and specifications within the NESS. **Figure 3** illustrates the context in which this FMP sits as the overarching plan for native fauna management on the site. Separate FMPs will be prepared for each stage of the development.

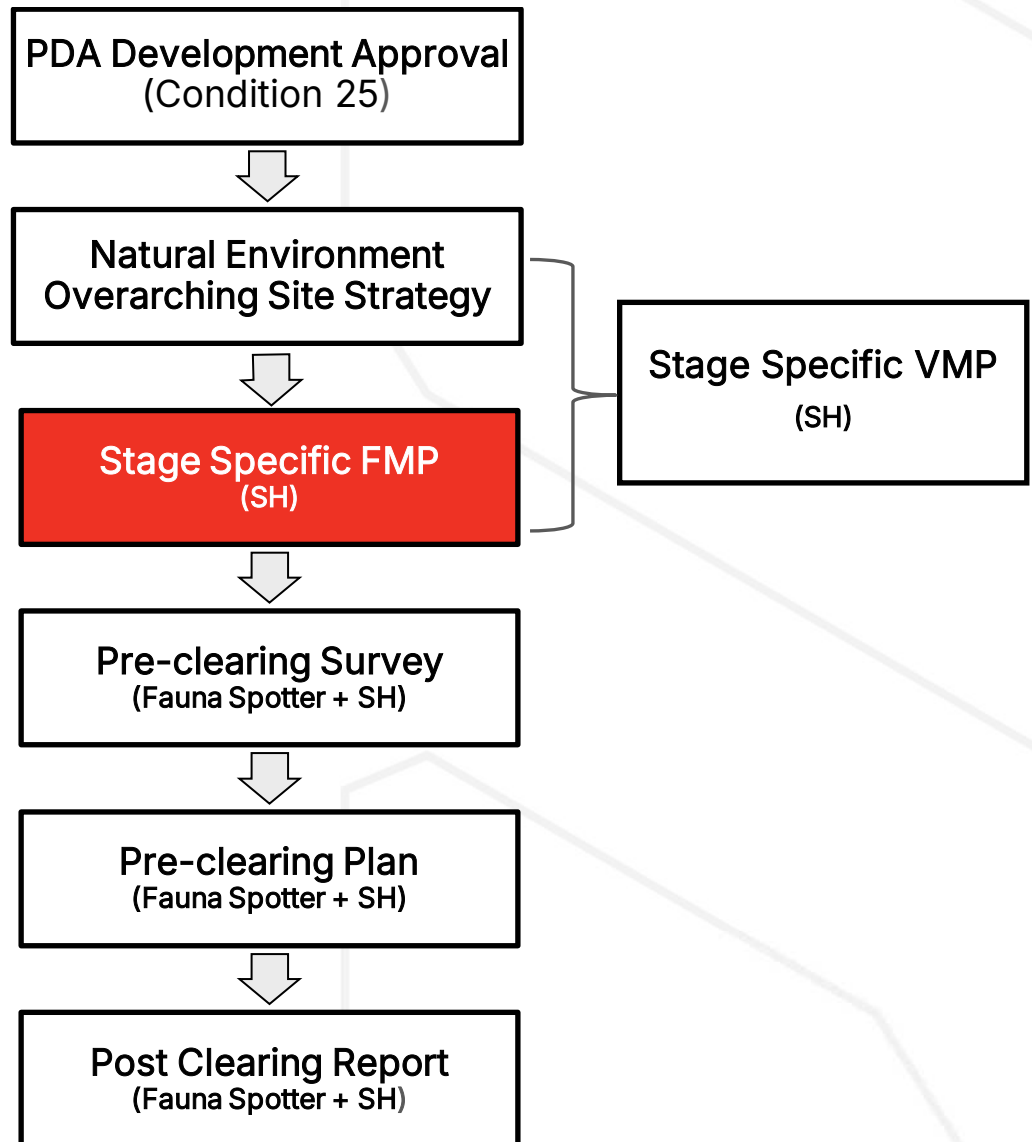


Figure 3: FMP Context and Framework



3.1. FMP Framework

This FMP provides a framework for fauna management within the site. 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 site, all land clearing will be managed generally in accordance with aspects of the *Code of Practice for Welfare of Animals effected 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 NC Act.

This FMP should be read in conjunction with approved Context Area 5 North environmental management plans (to be lodged separately), including the CA5 North specific Vegetation Management Plan (VMP).

Fauna management and mitigation strategies are discussed in further detail in **Section 5**.

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 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 site, particularly for Koala and animals using hollows, including bats. 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 Catcher 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 site 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 Catcher 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 5 – During Construction

The Fauna Spotter Catcher is to be on-site during all phases of construction which 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 PTRP to cater for any specific issues encountered during the clearing works. Should an animal 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 6 – 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

Peet Flagstone City Pty Ltd is the Proponent for the works.

3.2.2 Environmental Coordinator

Saunders Havill (SH) is the Environmental Coordinator for the project and is responsible for the development of this overarching FMP and documentation for overarching environmental management. SH 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 are undertaken in accordance with the approved FMP, PTRP and subsequent environmental management documentation. The Site Contractor will be responsible for engaging and the commission 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 site 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 '9850 Flagstone West Context Area 5 North Significant Biodiversity Assessment Report (SBAR), Issue A, prepared by SH identified the presence of suitable habitat observed along waterways to be retained by the development as endorsed in the NESS (Refer **Plan 1**). 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 document - *Vegetation Management Plan (9850 Context Area 5 North, Flagstone VMP)*, prepared by SH (dated April 2026).

Ecological features identified for protection within Greater Flagstone PDA (GFPDA) include biodiversity corridors along tributaries of Sandy Creek. The subject site is located within the Flagstone West Context Area 5 North and accounts for approximately 44 hectares of the Flagstone City site. The Context Area 5 North extent is bound by remnant vegetation earmarked and approved for residential development to the west, Brisbane-Sydney Interstate Rail more broadly to the east, open paddock with scattered vegetation to the immediate north and remnant vegetation to the south. More broadly residential development is present to the north, east and south-east of the Context Area 5 North extent.

The Flagstone City Context Area 5 North site encompasses approximately 44 ha of Flagstone West. The majority of Context Area 5 North has been cleared and consists of scattered regrowth vegetation. A retained linear corridor of Category B (remnant) vegetation confirmed by PMAV as a Regional Ecosystem (RE) containing 'Of Concern' RE12.3.11 is located in the northern portion of the site and another similar corridor is located to the south. These corridors of remnant vegetation traverses the site from east to west and currently provide connectivity to the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor more broadly to the west. It should be noted that the vegetation to the immediate west of the site is earmarked and approved for residential development as part of the PDA. Two (2) *low risk* waterways for waterway barrier works (WWBW) features intersect the north-eastern corner of the site within the mapped remnant vegetation and continues across the site in a westerly direction, before intersecting with the north-western boundary of the site.

The majority of the site has been historically cleared and is largely devoid of noteworthy vegetation, retaining minimal ecological values. The proposed development will result in the removal of non-remnant vegetation mapping present across majority of the site, however, will retain vegetation in the form of environmental corridors within the associated flow paths and buffers.



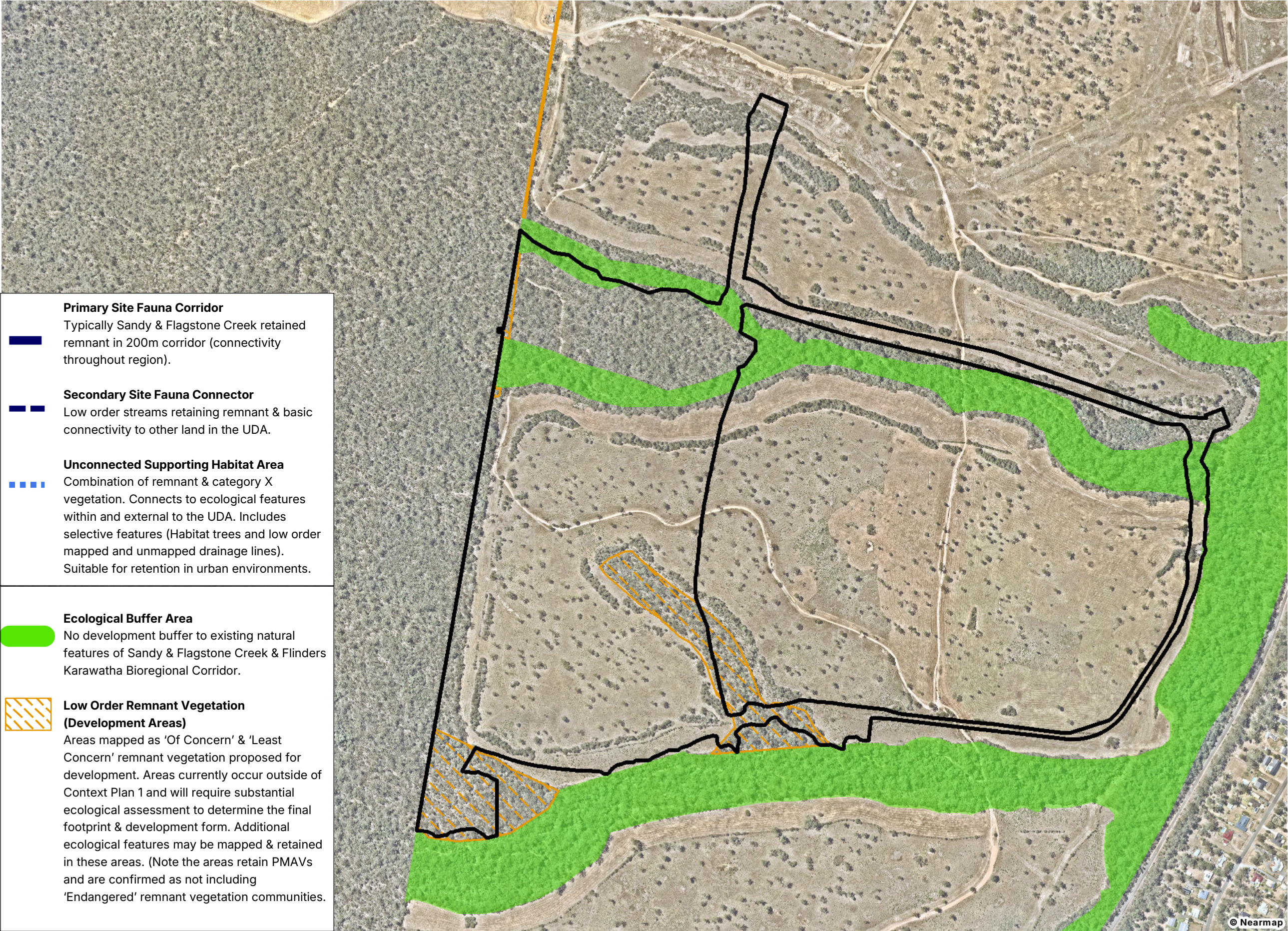
Broadly the areas to be cleared and thus the subsequent habitat features affected are described as the following:

1. Sporadically located semi-mature, mature and juvenile individual tree species previously retained over the allotment area.
2. Minor removal of Category X tree clusters along the edge of remnant and other retained areas where required.
3. Minor lineal clearing associated with the construction of road linkages over Sandy Creek tributaries.
4. Removal of regenerating saplings associated with previous clearing areas.

The majority of the most significant habitat on-site is retained and protected in designated open space and greenspace areas within the site (refer **Plan 2**).



1. NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL SITE STRATEGY - HABITATS



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.

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).

Notes:
The information on this plan is not suitable for any purpose other than the expressed use of the Client. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features 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

Context Area 5 (North) boundary

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	1/05/2026	Preliminary	TF	AD

N

0 100 200 300 m

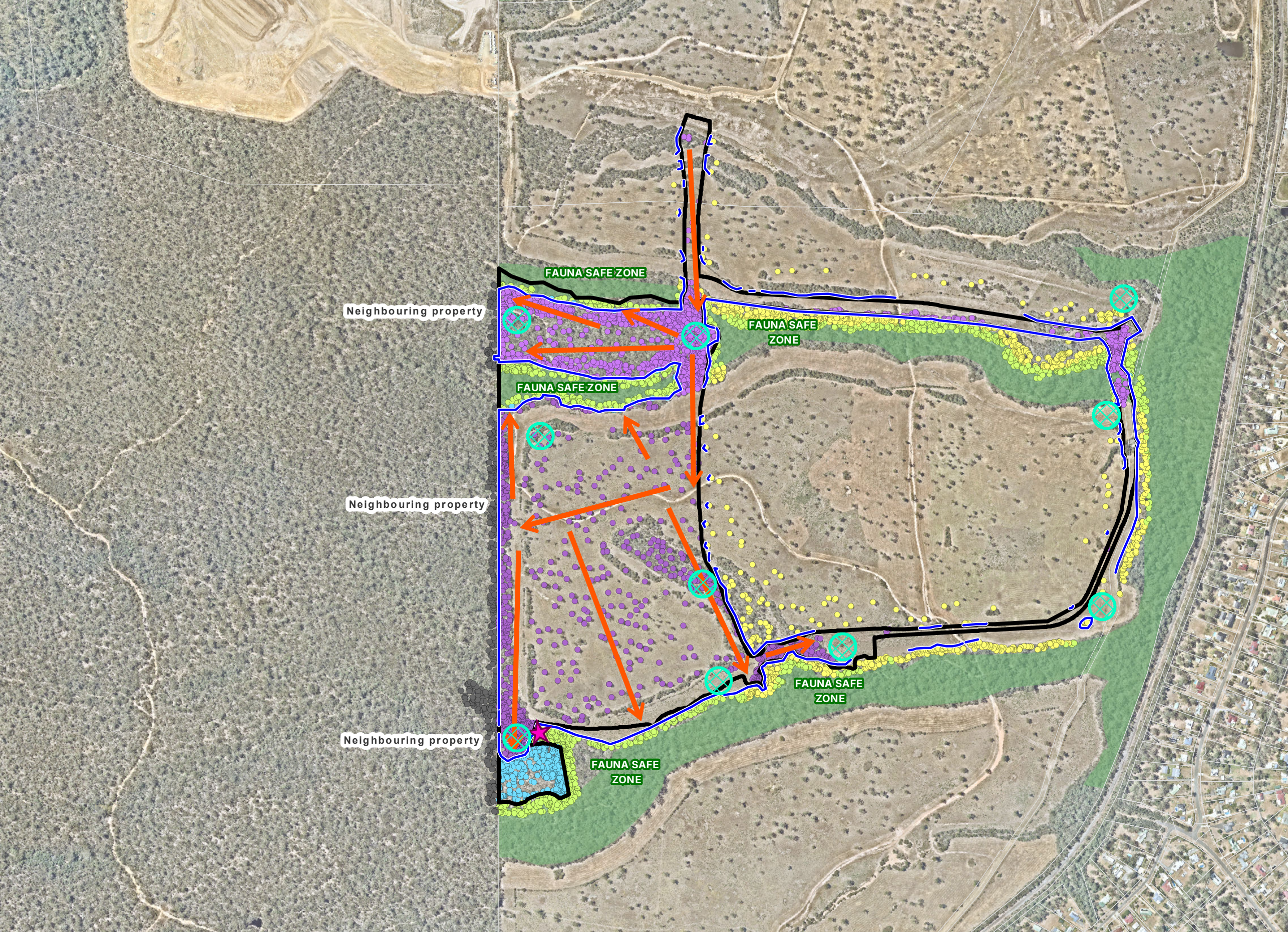
1:7,000 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

Address / RPD: Flagstone City

Date: 1/05/2026

9850 E 01 CA5_N FMP NESS A

2. VEGETATION CLEARING ASSESSMENT



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- LEGEND**
- Context Area 5 North boundary
 - Conservation area
 - GPS Tree Plot**
 - Tree to retain in CA5 North application
 - Tree to remove in CA5 North application
 - Tree retention subject to arborist assessment and/or future engineering works
 - Tree to retain in CA5 North VMP, removal subject to future /other Project VMP applications
 - Neighbouring tree to retain, future retention subject to neighbouring VMP application
 - PEET Upper Waterway Limit- no clearing in the waterway downstream of this point
 - Fauna friendly tree protection fencing
 - Clearing direction
 - Stockpile location (indicative)

AMENDMENTS				
Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	1/05/2026	Preliminary	TC	AD

18,000 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56



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 informed 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



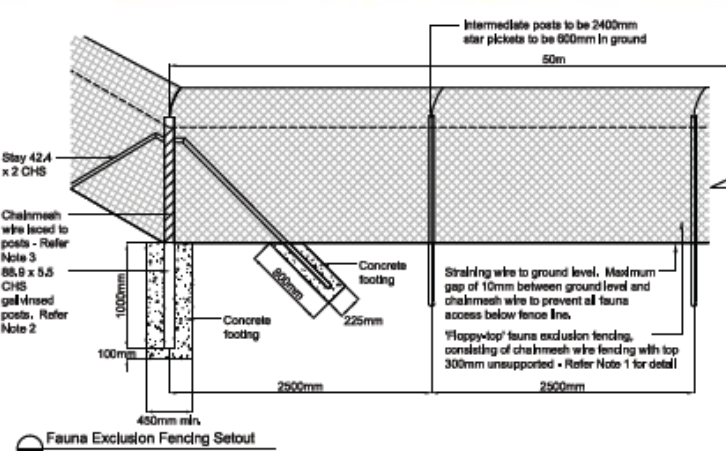
FAUNA SIGNAGE



FAUNA SPOTTER DURING TREE CLEARING



KOALA SIGNAGE



CONSTRUCTION FENCING DETAIL



TREE PROTECTION & EROSION FENCE



SIGNIFICANT TREE PROTECTION FENCING

4.2. Road Crossing Strategies

There are a number of road crossings intersecting waterways, gully lines and watercourses through the Flagstone City project. Where these crossings traverse major ecological corridors, they are required to provide a fauna responsive design structure in accordance with the *Fauna Sensitive Transport Infrastructure Delivery Manual*, prepared by the Department of Transport and Main Roads (dated June 2024). No major corridor crossings are proposed.

4.3. Observed Fauna

A detailed fauna survey was undertaken by SH in March 2026 to identify significant biodiversity values and inform the FMP.

The results of the surveys recorded in a total of forty (40) fauna species being detected across the context area 5 North site, including eleven (11) mammals, twenty-three (23) birds, three (3) reptiles, two (2) amphibians and one (1) monotreme (refer **Table 4**). The majority of these species were observed around waterways including the Sandy Creek Corridor which will be retained and buffered as part of an ecological open space network, preserving connectivity values. Notably, one (1) significant fauna species was recorded on-site being the Koala, listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and NC Act.

The site is identified under the NESS as containing vegetated areas of Koala Habitat. Impacts on Koala Habitat will be managed through the conditions of the EPBC Act approval. Therefore, a response to PDA Guideline No. 17 (Remnant vegetation and Koala habitat obligations in Greater Flagstone and Yarrabilba PDAs) is not required.

Table 4: Observed Fauna Species within Context Area 5 North.

Scientific Name	Common Name
Amphibians	
<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	Beeping Froglet
<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Cane Toad
Birds	
<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian Brush-turkey
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo
<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Peaceful Dove
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy Wren
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner



Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing
Mammals	
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	Yellow-footed Antechinus
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Wild dog
<i>Isodon macrourus</i>	Northern brown bandicoot
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Macropus parryi</i>	Whiptail Wallaby
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long nosed bandicoot
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	Yellow-footed Antechinus
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
Reptiles	
<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher</i>	Elegant snake-eyed skink
<i>Intellagama lesueurii lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Grass Skink
Monotreme	
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna

4.4. Potential Fauna Species (Threatened)

Table 2 and **Table 3** list endangered, vulnerable and near threatened (EVNT) species which may occur within the general proximity (5 km) of the development site (refer **Appendices A** and **B** for full search results). These species have been identified through the EPBC Act's online PMST and the NC Act Wildlife Online database search (discussed in **Section 2**).

A habitat suitability and risk assessment for significant fauna was undertaken by SH in conjunction with the ecological surveys. The assessment focused on identifying habitat features typically associated with threatened species and native fauna groups. Thirteen (13) significant fauna species were considered as possible occurrences on the site (refer **Table 5**). The full likelihood of occurrence assessment is provided in **Appendix C**.



Table 5: Threatened Species with possible suitable habitat on-site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	EPBC Status	NC Act Status
<i>Anthochaera Phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	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.	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-cockatoo	This species prefers woodland areas dominated by she-oak <i>Allocasuarina</i> , or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum of <i>Allocasuarina</i> beneath <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> or <i>Angophora</i> . Glossy black-cockatoos have also been observed in mixed <i>Allocasuarina</i> , <i>Casuarina</i> , cypress <i>Callitris</i> and brigalow <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland assemblages. In SEQ west of the Great Dividing Range, they have been observed feeding in remnant <i>Allocasuarina cristata</i> and bullock <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> forests. This species is also known to utilise appropriate remnant woodlands, and individual or small pockets of <i>Allocasuarina</i> and <i>Casuarina</i> feed trees in urban areas	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Erythrorhynchus radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	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	Endangered	Endangered



Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	EPBC Status	NC Act Status
		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.		
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	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. Like other falcons it utilises old nests of other birds of prey and ravens, usually high in a living eucalypt near water or a watercourse; peak laying season is in late winter and early spring; two or three eggs are laid. The nests chosen are usually in the tallest trees along watercourses, particularly River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) and Coolibah (<i>E. coolabah</i>).	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	Latham's Snipe occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands. They usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation.	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland. They	Vulnerable	Vulnerable



Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	EPBC Status	NC Act Status
		also commonly occur over heathland, but less often over treeless areas, such as grassland or swamps.		
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	The Swift Parrot breeds 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.	Critically Endangered	Endangered
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	Powerful Owls are generally found in open forests and woodlands, as well as along sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understoreys, especially along watercourses. The species is sometimes found in open areas near forests, such as farmland, parks and suburban areas, as well as in remnant bushland patches. Powerful Owls need old growth trees to nest.	-	Vulnerable
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	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.	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider	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	Endangered	Vulnerable



Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	EPBC Status	NC Act Status
		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.		
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	The Yellow-bellied Glider largely occurs in tall mature eucalypt forest generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south. Denning occurs within hollows of large trees, with the species preferring to live in family groups of two to six individuals. This species is very mobile and occupy large home ranges of 20 to 85 ha to encompass dispersed and seasonally available food resources.	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Koalas are found in a range of habitats, from coastal islands and tall eucalypt forests to low woodlands inland. This species is known on-site.	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying Fox	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 son commercial fruit crops. The primary food source is blossom from Eucalyptus and related genera. This species is known on-site.	Vulnerable	-



4.5. Potential Impacts

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

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS	OPERATIONAL IMPACTS
• 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	• 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 endorsed 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
5.1.1 Temporary Fencing			
Prior to the commencement of clearing activities, the applicant must fence the limits of vegetation strips and install 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. - Fencing shall be fauna friendly and erected to direct fauna towards vegetation associated with Sandy Creek to the south. - 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.	Site Supervisor.	No more than two weeks prior to clearing works commencing on-site.	Inspected by Proponent, the Environmental Coordinator, or Site Supervisor.
5.1.2 Contractor Education and Awareness			
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 Supervisor / Proponent.	Prior to the commencement of construction	Site Supervisor.



Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
site management and protection of native animals. This FMP will generally form part of education and training in a broader CEMP but as a minimum will include: • 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.		and as part of the site induction for new staff and sub-contractors.	

5.1.3 Fauna Spotter and Catcher

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.	Site Supervisor / Proponent.	No more than two weeks prior to clearing works commencing on site.	Site Supervisor / Environmental Coordinator.
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In addition, the DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher must assess the site for:

- 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 *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (protected wildlife).
- The presence of any species that is a 'listed threatened species' under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (listed threatened species).



Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
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 and Science 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
5.2.1 Fauna Spotter Catcher			
For all vegetation clearing:	DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher.	Must be present for pre-start meeting, during clearing, construction and continue during the site clearing operations.	Proponent / Site Supervisor / Environmental Coordinator.
- Immediately prior to the commencement of clearing of native vegetation a daily visual inspection of the area must be carried out. - A Fauna Spotter Catcher must be present during all clearing activities and inspect trees continuously ahead of clearing for Koalas. - In the event of an animal being located, an area within a minimum 5 m radius should be established excluding machinery from the area until the animal has relocated (usually overnight). The no go zone should be determined by the Fauna Spotter Catcher dependant on the species. - 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 Catcher. - 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 on-site, 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.			

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 experienced may include a Koala keeper employed by a licenced Wildlife exhibitor (i.e. a zoo) may be capable of demonstrating competence in location Koalas.

Prior to the commencement and during felling operations, it is the responsibility of the DETSI approved Fauna Spotter to:

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.

5.2.2 Direction of Clearing

Vegetation clearing activities must be in accordance with the Direction of Clearing Plan (as shown in the approved VMP, Plan 2 or corrected by the WPMP) which directs clearing towards vegetation to be retained.	Site Supervisor / Earthworks Contractor / Sub Contractor.	As part of clearing / earthworks operations.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator.
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5.2.3 Monitoring of Clearing/Earthworks

Works are to be monitored to ensure on-site success of Direction of Clearing Plan (as shown in the approved VMP, Plan 2 or corrected by the WPMP) and for immediate reporting of orphaned, injured, distressed, or killed native animals to DETSI, RSPCA, Environmental Coordinator and Proponent.	DESTSI Fauna Spotter Catcher as employed by the Construction Contractor.	As part of clearing/ earthworks operations.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator.
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5.2.4 Timing of Clearing



No machinery use for vegetation clearing or damage of any kind shall occur on-site between 6 pm and 6 am.	Site Supervisor / Earthworks Contractor / Sub Contractor.	As part of clearing earthworks operations.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator.
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5.2.4 Relocation / Translocation

Where works will result in unacceptable risks to health and safety of fauna, a range of measures may be used by the approved 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 Spotted Catcher.	DETSI Fauna Spotter Catcher as employed by the Construction Contractor.	As part of clearing/ earthworks operations.	Site Supervisor / Proponent/ Environmental Coordinator / EDQ.
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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
5.3.1 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.			
5.3.2 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.
5.3.3 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
5.4.1 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. The specific location of nest boxes to be installed in retained vegetation bordering along the waterways and will be directed in the Rehabilitation Plan prepared by the Environmental Coordinator. 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.	As per the approval conditions and Nest Box Offset Strategy.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator / EDQ.
5.4.2 Maintenance and Monitoring			
Nest boxes are to be monitored and maintained for 12 months. Maintenance activities include, but are not limited to, the following: - 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 Fauna Spotter Catcher or suitably qualified person.	Nest Box Contractor.	12 months.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator / EDQ.
5.4.3 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
5.5.1 Non-Compliance			
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 which do not comply with this FMP the following procedure shall be followed:	Site Supervisor.	On-going.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator / EDQ.
- 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.			
5.5.2 Monitoring and Reporting			
The site shall be monitored at all times. This should include:	All Site Staff.	On-going.	EDQ / Environmental Coordinator / Proponent.
- Daily inspections by the Site Supervisor. - Weekly/fortnightly inspections by the Environmental Coordinator. - Random and periodical inspections by the Proponent.			
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:			



- 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.

5.5.3 Orphaned or Injured Fauna

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

All Site Staff.

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, PEET and the endorsed 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 neighbour vegetation, which connects to 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.

Fauna Spotter Catcher required – suitable habitat present adjacent to the site	Spotter Catcher required – suitable habitat present adjacent to the site	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: • 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)
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Fauna Spotter Catcher required – protected / listed species present and/or relocation of fauna required	Spotter Catcher required – protected / listed species present and/or relocation of fauna required	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) or Species Management Program (SMP) if applicable may need to 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): • Fauna Spotter Catcher credentials and for handling of anticipated protected species • A list of anticipated species; and • DETSI endorsement of the proposed FTMP or SMP; and • A copy of the DETSI endorsed plans.
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A Species Management Program for tampering with animal breeding places is likely to be required.



7. Koala Habitat

The site contains Koala habitat mapped under State Planning Policy and 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	Jordan Pyne PEET Limited Ph. (07) 3166 0309
Site Supervisor	<i>To be appointed.</i>
Environmental Coordinator	Andrew Davies Saunders Havill 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)	VetLove Flagstone Veterinary Clinic Shop 7, Corner of Hollows &, Wild Mint Dr, Jimboomba QLD 4280 Mon-Fri: 8:00am – 6:00pm, Sat: 8:00am – 12:00pm, Sun: Closed Ph. (07) 5546 0315 Jimboomba Veterinary Surgery 13 Euphemia St, Jimboomba QLD 4280 Mon-Fri: 8:00am – 6:00pm, Sat: 8:00am – 5:00pm, Sun: 9:00am–1:00pm Ph. (07) 5546 9540
Department of Environmental and Science	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 of Occurrence 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: 16-Apr-2026

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

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

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	7
Listed Threatened Species:	53
Listed Migratory Species:	12

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	23
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:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	25
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)		[Resource Information]
Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Moreton bay	30 - 40km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

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

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

Listed Threatened Species			[<u>Resource Information</u>]
Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act. Number is the current name ID.			
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
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
Erythroriorchis 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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans			
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata			
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)			
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus			
Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
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 feature area
Coleus habrophyllus listed as Plectranthus habrophyllus			
[91378]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Planchonella eerwah Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

REPTILE			
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			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		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

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 may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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 likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)			
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Sterna striata			
White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may occur within area	In buffer area only
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus			
Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat 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
Undullah	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	
Kagaru Residential Development	2024/10083		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	

Controlled action				
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 feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Cedar Grove Connector Pipeline	2011/6013	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Flagstone West Urban Development Project, QLD	2014/7206	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Flinders Residential Development, Undullah Road, Undullah, Qld	2017/8109	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Greater Flagstone master planned residential development, Undullah, Qld	2015/7530	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Inland Rail Calvert to Kagaru Project	2017/7944	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Residential Development, Lot 4 RP45728, New Beith, Qld	2019/8398	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Residential development, Lots 3, 200 and 1, approx 6.5km SW Undullah, Qld	2016/7772	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
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
Not controlled action				
Cedar Grove Weir	2006/2731	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
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 feature area
Greenbank to Flagstone Central Conveyance Pipeline Project, Qld	2018/8344	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
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

Bioregional Assessments			[Resource Information]
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	BA website	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- [-Natural history museums of Australia](#)
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
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- [-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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Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

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Appendix B

Wildlife Online Search
Nature Conservation Act 1992



Queensland WildNet species list

Location search by: Specified Central Point

Sighting record period: Records since 1980

Species: All

Sensitive species: All

Conservation significant: Yes

Vetting stage: All

Latitude: -27.8164

Longitude: 152.9317

Distance: 5km

Kingdom: All

Phylum: All

Class: All

Order: All

Family: All

Genus: All

Status jurisdiction: All

Status code: All

Establishment: All

Pest status: All

Conservation plan: All

Species profile: All

Protected area: All

Conservation area: All

Recovery plan: All

Date extracted: Thursday 16 Apr 2026 07:28:45

The number of records retrieved = 8

Saunders
Havill

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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.

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Superseded	Establishment	Sensitive species	Sighting records	Specimen records	Sighting summary
18168	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	Mogurnda adspersa	southern purplespotted gudgeon		E	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1971	Animalia	Aves	Apodidae	Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	V	V	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
22494	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)	V	V	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1107	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	Ninox strenua	powerful owl	V		No	QA	No	1	0	1
860	Animalia	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	Phascolarctos cinereus	koala	E	E	No	QA	No	42	0	42
962	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	Pteropus poliocephalus	grey-headed flying-fox	C	V	No	QA	No	3	0	3
838	Animalia	Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	Tachyglossus aculeatus	short-beaked echidna	SL		No	QAI	No	2	0	2
26403	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Melaleuca irbyana		E		No	NTQ	No	2	0	2

CODES

NCA - 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).

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

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

Queensland Government Species lists (WildNet database) - Extract Date 16/04/2026 at 07:28:45

Appendix C

Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment



Likelihood of occurrence	Assessment criteria ¹
Unlikely	One or more of: • The investigation area is beyond the known geographic range of the species. • The investigation area does not contain critical habitat types² or resources known to be utilized by the species during any stage of its lifecycle. • The investigation area is highly disturbed³. • For plant, mammal and reptile species - no contemporary⁴ species observations or records of use within 5 km of the investigation area. • For avian and bat species - no contemporary species observations or records of use within 20 km of the investigation area.
Possible	For plant, mammal and reptile species - There are contemporary species observations or records of use within 5 km of the investigation area, and it contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species. For avian and bat species - There are contemporary species observations or records of use within 20 km of the investigation area, and it contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species. OR There are contemporary species observations or records of use more than 5 km but within 20 km of the investigation area and the following criteria are met: • The investigation area contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species; AND • No major barriers to dispersal⁵ for the species exist between the location of the record and the investigation area.
Known / Likely	There are contemporary species records within 2 km of the investigation area and the following criteria are met: • The investigation area contains critical habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species; AND • No major barriers to dispersal for the species between the location of the record and the investigation area. OR There are multiple contemporary species records within the investigation area and the site has not been highly disturbed after the records. OR Species was observed or records of use identified during field surveys within or adjacent to the investigation area.

Listed Wetlands of International Importance

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of National Importance

Name	Status	Type of presence	Description of the community/preferred habitat	Desktop Occurrence (on-site)	Likelihood of Field Survey Confirmed Occurrence (on-site)
MORETON BAY			This site is located approximately 30-40 km directly west of Moreton Bay.	There will be no measurable effect on Moreton Bay.	Unlikely – No wetlands or Wetland values observed on-site.

¹ Criteria should be used as a guide only. Site- and species-specific factors should be considered by the assessment.

² As defined by the species conservation advice or recovery plan.

³ Contains minimal vegetation cover with a land use incompatible with conservation such as development, extractive industries, agriculture or intensive grazing.

⁴ Within 20 years of the date of the assessment.

⁵ Barriers to dispersal will be species specific, but for tree or ground dwelling fauna may include major roads with no fauna crossing features or dense development.

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Threatened Ecological Communities

Name	Status	Type of presence	Description of the community/preferred habitat	Desktop Occurrence (on-site)	Likelihood of Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	E	Community is likely to occur within area.	The Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forests of South-eastern Australia is a type of forest or scrub associated with freshwater (to brackish) wetlands on low-lying coastal areas. Several regional ecosystem communities coincide with this TEC, including Least Concern RE 12.2.7 (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> or rarely <i>M. dealbata</i> open forest on sand plains), Of Concern RE 12.3.4/12.3.4a (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> woodland on coastal alluvium/ <i>Eucalyptus bancroftii</i> open woodland often with <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>), Least Concern RE 12.3.5 (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> open forest on coastal alluvium), Least Concern RE 12.3.6 (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on coastal alluvial plain) and Endangered RE 12.3.20 (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Casuarina glauca</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> open forest on low coastal alluvial plain).	Unlikely No RE's associated with this TEC are mapped as being present within the site.	Unlikely No evidence of this TEC was identified on-site during field surveys.
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	CE	Community may occur within area.	This TEC occurs mainly on basalt and alluvial soils and is characteristic of a low abundance of Eucalyptus, Melaleuca and Casuarina species. Specimens with buttress roots and a diversity of vines are common throughout this TEC. This community is usually associated Regional Ecosystems 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1, and 12.12.16.	Unlikely No RE's associated with this TEC are mapped as being present within the site.	Unlikely No evidence of this TEC was identified on-site during field surveys.
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and	CE	Community is likely to occur within area.	Box – Gum Grassy Woodlands and Derived Grasslands are characterised by a species-rich understorey of native tussock grasses, herbs and scattered shrubs, and the dominance, or prior dominance, of White Box, Yellow Box or Blakely's Red Gum trees. In	Unlikely No RE's associated with this TEC are mapped as being present within the site.	Unlikely No evidence of this TEC was identified on-site during field surveys.

**Derived Native
Grassland**

Queensland the ecological community is a primary component of the following Regional Ecosystems 11.3.23, 11.3.26, 11.5.20, 11.8.2, 11.8.2a, 11.8.8, 11.9.9a, 11.9.13, 12.8.16, 13.3.1, 13.3.4, 13.9.2, 13.11.2, 13.11.3, 13.11.4, 13.11.8, 13.11.8a, 13.12.8 and 13.12.9.

Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	E	Community is likely to occur within area.	The Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions occurs in the New South Wales North Coast (NNC) and South Eastern Queensland (SEQ) IBRA bioregions and on Curtis Island in the Brigalow Belt North (BBN) IBRA Bioregion (DoE 2013). The ecological community is found on alluvial landforms, including floodplains, the riparian zones of parent rivers and other order tributaries, alluvial flats, floodplain/alluvial terraces and periodically flooded depressions. Components of this ecological community are recognised as endangered under this framework, including, RE 12.3.2, 12.3.2a, 12.3.3, 12.3.3a, 12.3.3d, 12.3.4a, 12.3.7, 12.3.7c, 12.3.7d, 12.3.10, 12.3.11, 12.3.11a, 12.3.11b, 12.3.12, 12.3.14a, 12.3.15 and 12.3.19.	Possible VM Act mapping identified RE 12.3.3 as being present on-site, however PMAV surveys rectified this vegetation as being reflective of RE 12.3.11. This RE is associated with this TEC.	Unlikely No evidence of this TEC was identified on-site during field surveys.
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	E	Community is likely to occur within area.	The canopy of this TEC always contains Eucalyptus moluccana (Grey Box) and/or a grey gum species (E. propinqua (Small-Fruited Grey Gum) and/or less commonly E. punctata (Grey Gum)). Other canopy species often present include E. siderophloia (Grey Ironbark) and/or Araucaria cunninghamii (Hoop Pine). In some areas any of these canopy species may be locally dominant. This TEC has an understorey typically with drier vine-forest/rainforest flora (often including vines and lianas). Regional ecosystems typically associated with this community are RE 12.9-10.3, RE 12.8.14a and RE 12.8.8a.	Unlikely No RE's associated with this TEC are mapped as being present within the site.	Unlikely No evidence of this TEC was identified on-site during field surveys.
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	E	Community may occur within area.	The Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains ecological community is typically a grassy woodland with a canopy dominated by Eucalyptus populnea and understorey mostly of grasses and other herbs. The ecological community mostly occurs in gently undulating to flat landscapes and occasionally on gentle slopes on a wide range of soil types of alluvial and depositional origin. In Queensland, this TEC corresponds with 11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7, 11.4.12 and 12.3.10.	Unlikely No RE's associated with this TEC are mapped as being present within the site.	Unlikely No evidence of this TEC was identified on-site during field surveys.

Coastal Swamp Oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	E	Community may occur within area.	In Queensland, this ecological community coincides with two regional ecosystem communities including Of Concern RE12.1.1 (<i>Casuarina glauca</i> +/- mangroves woodland) as well as areas where the canopy is dominated by <i>Casuarina glauca</i> within 12.3.20 (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Casuarina glauca</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> open forest on low coastal alluvial plains).	Unlikely No RE's associated with this TEC are mapped as being present within the site.	Unlikely No evidence of this TEC was identified on-site during field surveys.
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Listed Threatened Species

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
Bird							
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	CE	CE	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.	Possible The Regent Honeyeater was observed in 2019 approximately 12 km north of the site in the Springfield Lakes area, therefore is flagged as a potential to occur species in the Springfield and Greenbank locality. The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees. Remnant vegetation is present along the northern and southern boundary of the site which is mapped as 'Of Concern' RE12.3.11 and 'Least Concern' RE12.9-10.2 which will be incorporated into an Open Space network. From a desktop perspective, the remnant vegetation on-site is potentially suitable foraging habitat for the Regent Honeyeater, however, the majority of the site is paddock and devoid of foraging habitat. Given the large quantity of foraging habitat present in the surrounding landscape, associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor more broadly to the west, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would have a low likelihood of occurring on-site.	Unlikely The majority of the site was confirmed via detailed field surveys to be largely reflective of paddock vegetation and devoid of foraging habitat. Given the large quantity of foraging habitat present in the surrounding landscape, associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor more broadly to the west, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would have a reduced likelihood of occurring on-site. Additionally, due to the historical logging evidence in the area, the vegetation is lacking old growth trees this species prefers. During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was identified as being present within the site. Therefore, the likelihood of this species occurring on-site was reduced to 'unlikely'.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	E	E	1001	The Australasian Bittern occurs in terrestrial wetlands and, rarely, estuarine habitats, mainly in the temperate south-east and south-west. It favours wetlands with tall dense vegetation, where it forages in still, shallow water up to 0.3 m deep, often at the edges of pools or waterways, or from platforms or mats of vegetation over deep water. It favours permanent and seasonal freshwater habitats, particularly those dominated by sedges, rushes and / or reeds or cutting grass growing over muddy or peaty substrate. The Australasian Bittern occurs in the far south-east of Queensland; it has been reported North to Baralaba and West to Wyandra, although in most years it is probably confined to a few coastal swamps. It is rarely recorded in Queensland, and possibly survives only in protected areas such as the Cooloola and Fraser regions.	Unlikely This site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or swamps with tall dense vegetation. No records of this species occur within 5 km of the site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V	V	67036	This species prefers woodland areas dominated by she-oak <i>Allocasuarina</i> , or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum of <i>Allocasuarina</i> beneath Eucalyptus, <i>Corymbia</i> or <i>Angophora</i> . Glossy black-cockatoos have also been observed in mixed <i>Allocasuarina</i> , <i>Casuarina</i> , cypress <i>Callitris</i> and	Possible One record of this species is present within 5 km of the project area. This record is from 2021 and occurs in vacant bushland 2 km south-east of the project area. Unlike the area the adjacent record occurs in, the site is dominated by open paddock	Unlikely Remnant vegetation dominated by eucalypt vegetation is mapped as being present along the boundaries of the site. Detailed ecological field surveys confirmed that small portions of the site contain <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					brigalow <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland assemblages. In SEQ west of the Great Dividing Range, they have been observed feeding in remnant <i>Casuarina cristata</i> and bullock <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> forests. This species is also known to utilise appropriate remnant woodlands, and individual or small pockets of <i>Allocasuarina</i> and <i>Casuarina</i> feed trees in urban areas. The species nests in the hollows of large trees, usually eucalypts, and will travel up to 10km from nesting sites to feeding areas.	containing scattered trees. Remnant vegetation is present along the northern and southern boundary of the site which is mapped as 'Of Concern' RE12.3.11 and 'Least Concern' RE12.9-10.2 which will be incorporated into an Open Space network. As the Glossy Black-cockatoo depends on the presence of <i>Allocasuarina</i> species, of which these REs typically does not contain, there is low potential that this species would occur on-site. In addition, the large quantity of foraging habitat more broadly to the west of the site in the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor would form critical foraging habitat for the species, further reducing the potential importance of the vegetation on-site.	(Black She-oak), therefore potential foraging habitat for this species is present. Given the small patch of preferred foraging species, amongst the predominantly heavily modified balance vegetation, the suitability of the site for Glossy-black Cockatoo foraging is marginal. Glossy Black-cockatoos are identified as occurring within the nearby Flinders-Karawatha corridor more broadly to the west, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would have a reduced likelihood of occurring on-site. During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was identified as being present within the site. However, given the small patch of marginal potential foraging habitat, the occurrence potential of this species, particularly of vagrant individuals, has remained 'possible'.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	V	V	67062	Found in eucalypt woodlands (including Box-Gum Woodland) and dry open forest of the inland slopes and plains inland of the Great Dividing Range; mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species; also found in mallee and River Red Gum. It is less commonly found on coastal plains and ranges.	Unlikely The site is not inland of the Great Dividing Range within the known distribution of the species. Therefore, it is unlikely that the species would occur on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's Fig-Parrot	CE	CE	59714	The Coxen's Fig Parrot occurs in rainforest habitats including subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral and developing littoral rainforest, and vine forest. 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> .	Unlikely No ecosystems reflective of rainforest vegetation are mapped on-site nor were they observed during surveys. Furthermore, no food species that this species has been observed to feed on were noticed in any significant abundance on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort. Records of this species are absent within a 30 km radius of the site.
<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	E	E	942	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	Unlikely The site does not occur within a semi-arid environment typically preferred by this species. The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees and retains two (2) lineal strips of remnant vegetation. There is potential for the Red Goshawk to use the remnant vegetation on-site as it comprises eucalypt woodland and	Unlikely During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was identified as being present within the site, additionally, there are no records of this species within 20 km of the site. Therefore, the

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					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.	riverine vegetation communities. However, given the small area and shape of the vegetation on-site, it is most probable that the Red Goshawk would favour habitat more broadly to the west of the site within the Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for foraging. It is unlikely that the species would utilise the site for breeding. However, there is potential for this species to opportunistically forage on-site.	likelihood of this species occurring on-site was reduced to 'unlikely'.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	V	V	929	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. Like other falcons it utilises old nests of other birds of prey and ravens, usually high in a living eucalypt near water or a watercourse; peak laying season is in late winter and early spring; two or three eggs are laid. The nests chosen are usually in the tallest trees along watercourses, particularly River Red	Possible The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees and retains two (2) lineal strips of remnant vegetation. The remnant vegetation on-site contains eucalypt woodland and riverine vegetation communities. Given the small area and shape of the vegetation on-site, it is most probable that the Grey Falcon would favour the habitat more broadly to the west of the site within the Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for breeding. However, there is potential for this species to opportunistically forage on-site.	Unlikely Given the small area and shape of the vegetation on-site, it is most probable that the Grey Falcon would favour habitat more broadly to the west of the site within the Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for foraging. It is unlikely that the species would use the site for breeding. However, there is potential for this species to opportunistically forage on-site. During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was identified as being present within the site, additionally, there are no records of this species within 20 km of the site. Therefore, the likelihood of this species occurring on-site was reduced to 'unlikely'.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) and Coolibah (<i>E. coolabah</i>).		
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	V	V	64440	This species inhabits open grasslands and woodlands typically with a native understorey although may occur in artificial pasture.	Unlikely Although open pastoral areas on-site may provide marginal foraging habitat for this species, Squatter Pigeon are very rarely observed in southern Queensland, and thus this species is not expected to occur on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort nor does the site occur within range of known important populations.
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V	V	470	The species inhabits mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum, box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands, acacia-dominated woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, callitris, and trees on farmland or gardens. The species prefers woodlands which contain a higher number of mature trees, as these host more mistletoes. It is more common in wider blocks of remnant woodland than in narrower strips.	Unlikely Remnant habitat on-site consists of two (2) lineal strips and therefore does not reflect the wide areas of remnant habitat preferred by this species. There is potential that the vegetation may contain large eucalypts that are preferable foraging habitat for this species. However, given only one record is present within a 20 km radius of the site, and this record is over 14 years old, potential for occurrence is limited. Given the lack of contemporary records within 20 kms of the site, and marginal habitat values within the site, there is an unlikely occurrence possibility.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	CE	E	744	The Swift Parrot breeds 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.	Possible The Swift Parrot has been sighted in the broader locality within the Springfield Lakes area in 2019 and in Kingston in 2014, therefore is flagged as a potential to occur species in the Springfield and Greenbank locality.	Unlikely Due to the historical logging evidence in the area, the vegetation is lacking old growth trees this species prefers. During detailed ecological surveys, no evidence of this species was

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
						The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees. Remnant vegetation is present along the northern and southern boundary of the site which is mapped as 'Of Concern' RE12.3.11 and 'Least Concern' RE12.9-10.2 which will be incorporated into an Open Space network. From a desktop perspective, the remnant vegetation on-site is potentially suitable foraging habitat for the Swift Parrot as it may contain <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>, however, the majority of the site is paddock and devoid of foraging habitat. Given the large quantity of foraging habitat present more broadly within the surrounding landscape, associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor to the west, it is considered that the vegetation on-site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would have a low likelihood of occurring on-site.	identified as being present within the site. Therefore, the likelihood of this species occurring on-site was reduced to 'unlikely'.
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	-	V	-	The Powerful Owl is generally found in open forests and woodlands, as well as along	Possible One record from 2023 is present 5 km north-east of the project area and one from 2025 is present 8km north of the project area. There is potential for the linear strips of remnant vegetation to provide roosting habitat for the Powerful Owl and.	Unlikely Detailed ecological surveys conducted over the entirety of the site failed to identify any evidence of species presence. Given the large quantity of foraging habitat present in the surrounding landscape, associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor to the west, it is considered that the vegetation on-

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
							site is of non-critical foraging habitat and therefore the species would be unlikely to occur on-site.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E	E	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.	Unlikely This site does not contain any inland wetlands or swamps.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V	V	59398	Diamond Firetails are found in open grassy woodland, heath and farmland or grassland with scattered trees.	Unlikely The site contains marginal habitat to support this species including open grassy woodland, heath and farmland or grassland with scattered tree habitat. It is considered unlikely this species would utilise the potential habitat on-site given the lack of sightings within 20 km of the site within the previous 20 years.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted Button-quail	V	V	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 Fraser Island and nearby mainland. Deep leaf litter in which the species can forage appears to be particularly favoured.	Unlikely The site does not contain dry rainforest or vegetation immediately adjacent to rainforest, and no heathlands are present.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Fish							
<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i>	Mary River Cod	E	E	83806	Found in southeast Queensland in the Mary River system, their ideal habitat is	Unlikely	Unlikely

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					described as deep, shaded, slow flowing pools with plenty of snags and log-piles.	Both <i>low risk</i> and <i>moderate risk</i> waterways for WWBW are located on-site. Ordinarily, these waterways would be considered as potential habitat for Mary River Cod. The recognised current natural species range is restricted to suitable areas of habitat in the Mary River system significantly removed from the subject area, however, it is acknowledged that the adjoining Albert-Logan River catchment, including Teviot Brook / Woolaman Creek, is considered potential former habitat for freshwater cod, assumed to include Mary River Cod or closely related species, prior to local extinction. Documented release impoundments include Maroon Dam in a separate upper catchment of the Logan River, located 50 km south-west of the subject site. No records of the species have been recorded downstream of this catchment. Given the restricted range of this species, it is unlikely that this species would occur on-site.	No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Insect

<i>Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</i>	Australian Fritillary	CE	E	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> , grows as a small, insignificant ground herb in association with <i>Lomandra</i>	Unlikely Preferred habitat for this species being open, swampy habitat is not mapped on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort nor was any habitat to support this species observed.
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Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					<i>longifolia</i> (Long Leaved Matrush) and grasses, especially the grass <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Bladey Grass). This habitat is called Melaleuca wetlands, although the larval food plant does not occur in all sub-types of this plant community.		

Mammal

<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat	E	E	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.	Unlikely Given the lack of sightings within 20 km of the site and the lack of suitable high-altitude habitat to support this species, the likelihood of occurrence for this species to occur on-site has been deemed unlikely.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population)	E	E	75184	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.	Possible Significant survey efforts to detect this species have been conducted within the locality in the past 10 years with the most significant survey effort demonstrated in a published study by Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (2015). Evidence of this species, although minimal, has been detected in the region within the past few years in the form of scents and potential scats. Notably, the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (Quoll Seeker's Network) in association with Logan City Council placed a number of wildlife cameras across the LGA over a 3-year program.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort. In addition, threats are present on-site including Feral Dogs were recorded, reducing the likelihood that the species would occur on-site.

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						Motion sensor cameras were located on private properties, Council Reserves, National Parks, Energex owned land and the Greenbank military airbase between 2011 and 2014 at 107 sites at 47 locations. They were placed in areas of reported sightings, or where detector dogs had indicated but direct searches were unable to substantiate evidence (e.g. scats). The 3-year program took over 205,000 pictures but did not photograph a single image of a Quoll. It is noted that a Quoll scat was recently recorded and confirmed near Flinders Peak, approximately 7 kilometers southwest of the subject site. Up until this recent record, the species was considered by many to be locally extinct. The retained lineal vegetation on-site may contain suitable denning habitat. While the retained vegetation is not large and intact, it connects to the Flinders-Karawatha corridor the west, therefore there is a possible likelihood this species would occur on-site.	
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider (southern and central)	E	V	254	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	Possible While areas of retained lineal vegetation is present on-site, these are small and fractured relative to the potential habitat more broadly to the west which at the time of reporting connects to the Flinders-Karawatha corridor.	Unlikely While a small portion of remnant vegetation is present within the site, majority of the site has been historically logged and few mature, old growth trees remain. The

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					(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.	Remnant habitat on and adjacent to the site may present potential for the Greater Glider to occur on-site and in the adjacent bushland. Key requirements of the species including presence of large hollow-bearing trees confirmed through field surveys will determine the likelihood of this species occurring on the site.	Greater Glider requires between 2-4 live hollow per ha. As such, breeding and shelter habitat to support the species are not provided on-site. As evidenced by the detailed GPS tree plot surveys, the total area consists of 43.4 ha, across which a total of 35 large hollows within living trees were recorded. Therefore, a total of 0.8 hollows were recorded per hectare, well below the species preferred habitat rate. This along with the surrounding development which provides high level of disturbance, reduces the field likelihood of occurrence potential. No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	V	V	87600	The Yellow-bellied Glider largely occurs in tall mature eucalypt forest generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south. Denning occurs within hollows of large trees, with the	Possible While areas of retained lineal vegetation is present on-site, these are small and fractured relative to the potential habitat more broadly to the west which at the time of reporting connects to the Flinders-Karawatha corridor. Remnant habitat on and adjacent to the site may present potential for the Yellow-bellied Glider to occur on-site and in the adjacent bushland.	Unlikely While a small portion of remnant vegetation is present within the site, majority of the site has been historically logged and few mature, old growth trees remain. No preferred wet montane habitat is present. As such, breeding and shelter habitat to support the species are not provided on-site as

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					species preferring to live in family groups of two to six individuals. This species is very mobile and occupy large home ranges of 20 to 85 ha to encompass dispersed and seasonally available food resources.	However, preferred wet sclerophyll forest is limited in the region. Key requirements of the species including presence of large hollow-bearing trees confirmed through field surveys will determine the likelihood of this species occurring on the site.	evidenced by detailed GPS tree plot surveys. The limited number of living hollow-bearing trees with large hollows, along with the surrounding development which provides high level of disturbance, reduces the field likelihood of occurrence potential. No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	V	V	225	This species prefers rocky habitats, including loose boulder-piles, rocky outcrops, steep rocky slopes, cliffs, gorges and isolated rock stacks. It also utilises tree limbs. While it appears that most Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby colonies are on north-facing slopes and cliff lines, colonies have been found on south-facing cliffs in Kangaroo Valley, in the Macleay River Gorge, in the Warrumbungles and at Mt Kaputar, although usually in lower densities.	Unlikely Based on mapped contours over the site, north-facing rocky escarpments which this species uses as primary habitat are likely to be absent from site. However, the site shares its boundary with the Flinders-Karawatha Corridor where this species is known to occur. Given the low amount of suitable habitat on-site compared to the adjacent conservation reserve and lack of records within 5 km of the site, there is an unlikely potential this species could occur on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)	Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South	E		85104	The Koala is found in a range of habitats, from coastal islands and tall eucalypt forests to low woodlands inland.	Likely The site is mapped as containing remnant vegetation which is dominated by Koala food species. Koalas are also known to occur within the local area. Due to the presence of habitat and sightings in the area, there is a high	Known The site is mapped as containing remnant vegetation which is dominated by Koala food species. Koala have been detected as part of the broader Flagstone City field

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	Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)					likelihood that this species would occur in the vegetation on-site.	surveys as well as on-site. It is likely the Koala primarily uses the corridor network where preferred foraging species are dominant.
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo (northern)	V	V	66645	The Long-nosed Potoroo inhabits coastal heaths and dry and wet sclerophyll forests. Dense understorey with occasional open areas is an essential part of habitat, and may consist of grass-trees, sedges, ferns or heath, or of low shrub of tea-trees or melaleucas. A sandy loam soil is also a common feature.	Unlikely While the site is mapped as containing areas of dry sclerophyll forest, given the historical disturbance, a lack of dense understory is present which is an essential part of this species preferred habitat. Additionally, this site predominately consists of open paddock areas with scattered trees which are not part of this species preferred habitat. Given this and the lack of sightings of the species within 20 km of the site, this species has been deemed unlikely to occur on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse, Pookila	V	V	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.	Unlikely Given the lack of preferred habitat being open heathlands, open woodlands with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes as well as there being no records of the species within 20 km of the site, this species has been deemed unlikely to occur within the site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V		186	Species generally roosts in camps in trees adjacent to larger permanent	Likely	Possible

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					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 feeds on commercial fruit crops. The primary food source is blossom from Eucalyptus and related genera.	Suitable foraging habitat is mapped on-site in the form of remnant eucalypt forest. Given records of this species occur within the area, there is a likely chance that the species will opportunistically forage on-site.	No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort however foraging habitat was confirmed. Therefore it is possible this species could sporadically forage on-site.

Plants

<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Hairy-joint Grass	V		9338	Hairy-joint grass is found in or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps, as well as woodland.	Unlikely Rainforest and wet eucalypt forest is not mapped on-site, therefore it is unlikely that the Hairy-joint Grass would occur on-site. In addition, the landscape surrounding the retained remnant vegetation is highly modified, further reducing potential for this species to occur. No contemporary records of this species are present within 20 km of the project area.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i>	Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart	V	-	16091	The Three-leaved Bosistoa is conserved within Mt Warning National Park, Numbinah Nature Reserve, Limpinwood Nature Reserve and Whian Whian State Forest. While population information is unavailable, it is thought to be common in its range. It generally grows in wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up	Unlikely Rainforest and high-altitude habitat is not mapped on-site, therefore it is unlikely that this species would occur. No contemporary records of this species are present within 20 km of the project area.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

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					to 300 metres in altitude. It is commonly associated with <i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i> , <i>Syzygium hodgkinsoniae</i> , <i>Endiandra pubens</i> , <i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i> , <i>Acmena ingens</i> , <i>Diploglottis australis</i> and <i>Diospyros mabacea</i> .		
<i>Coleus habrophyllus</i>	-	E	-	91378	Plants have been recorded growing on chert or sandstone outcrops, in open woodlands often in shaded situations near vine forest. Seven populations are known including: Oxley Creek, Greenbank; Opposum Creek, Springfield; Woogaroo Creek, Goodna; three populations within White Rock Conservation Park, incorporating Six Mile Creek Conservation Park near Ormeau (south of Beenleigh).	Possible While there is one record of the species within 5 km of the site, there are no chert or sandstone outcrops present within the relatively flat project area that could support this species.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless Tongue-orchid	V	-	19533	The leafless tongue-orchid grows singly or in small colonies in a range of habitats including wet heath and sedgeland, on grasstree plains and in woodland with scribbly gum, silvertop ash, red bloodwood and black sheoak. In Queensland it has been recorded from the coast at Tin Can Bay to the Glass House Mountains.	Unlikely Habitat this species prefers is not mapped on-site. In addition, the site is well outside the known distribution of this species in Queensland. It is unlikely that this species would occur on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>	Wedge-leaf Tucker	V		3205	The Wedge-leaf Tucker occurs in a variety of dry rainforest vegetation types, including vine thicket	Unlikely No contemporary records of this species are present within 20 km of the project area and	Unlikely No evidence of the species was

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					communities on hillsides, stream beds and along riverbanks at altitudes up to 550 m above sea level. This species is also likely to occur on the margins of native vegetation in scrubby urbanised areas. Predominately found on dark brown sandy loams and sandy clay loams (pH 5-7.5) and rocky scree slopes. Generally, these soils have formed from volcanic parent materials (mainly granites and granodiorites, basalt and andesitic flows, and pyroclastics).	rainforest vegetation is not mapped on-site therefore this species unlikely to occur.	identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Cupaniopsis tomentella</i>	Boonah Tuckeroo	V	-	3322	Boonah Tuckeroo is known only from an area between Boonah and Ipswich in south-eastern Queensland. It grows in vine thickets predominantly on fertile clay soils. These areas have been extensively cleared for agriculture and close settlement over the last 150 years, and the only seven known occurrences are confined to small isolated remnants on scree slopes and roadsides. All known records are from outside of conservation reserves.	Unlikely While there are four records of the species occurrence within 5 km of the site, the lack of preferred habitat for this species, vine thickets and scree slopes, are not present. The adjacent records all occur within remnant vegetation at higher altitudes associated with Flinders-Karawatha conservation corridors.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	Bluegrass	V	-	14159	In Queensland, bluegrass has been reported from the Leichhardt, Morton, North Kennedy and Port Curtis regions. <i>Dichanthium setosum</i> is associated with heavy basaltic black soils and stony	Unlikely Given the degraded nature of the majority of the site and the lack of records within 20 km of the site within the last 20 years this species is	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

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					red-brown hardsetting loam with clay. It can be found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants, grazed land and highly disturbed pasture. The extent to which this species tolerates disturbance is unknown.	unlikely to occur on-site due to lack of suitable conditions.	
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>		V	-	24040	Occurs in notophyll vine forest and vine thicket with a mean annual rainfall of 1000-1100 mm on soils derived from and containing abundant andesitic rocks, often on rocky outcrops or along creeks.	Unlikely Rainforest, notophyll forest, and vine thicket vegetation is not mapped as being present on-site. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak	V	-	7326	The Macadamia Nut grows in remnant rainforest. It prefers to grow in mild frost-free areas with reasonably high rainfall. Vegetation communities range from notophyll mixed forest, extremely tall closed forest, simple notophyll mixed very tall closed forest to simple microphyll-notophyll mixed mid-high closed forest with Araucaria and <i>Argyrodendron emergents</i> .	Unlikely While there are sightings of the species within 10 km of the site, preferred habitat including rainforest and notophyll forest vegetation is not mapped on-site. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia,	V	-	6581	This species generally occurs in subtropical rainforest and complex notophyll vineforest, at the margins of the forests and mixed sclerophyll forest. It occurs in restricted habitat, growing on moderate to steep hillslopes on alluvial soils at well drained sites.	Unlikely While there are sightings of the species within 10 km of the site, preferred habitat including rainforest and notophyll forest vegetation is not mapped on-site. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species would occur on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

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	Rough-leaved Queensland Nut						
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	Swamp Tea-tree	-	E	-	Forms dense forest communities. The Swamp Tea-tree (Forest) grows on poorly draining clay soils on the plains and low hills of the Moreton basin. The clay soils drain slowly and often become waterlogged after heavy rains, resulting in the appearance of numerous temporary ponds.	Possible <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> is known to occur within the local region. There is a possibility this species would occur on-site.	Known Evidence of this species was identified on-site during detailed ecological field surveys. Therefore, the likelihood of occurrence of this species occurring on-site following detailed surveys has been elevated to 'known'.
<i>Notelaea lloydii</i>	Lloyd's Olive	V	-	15002	The species occurs on undulating to hilly terrain either in moist gullies or on gentle to steep dry slopes, but is rarely found on rocky outcrops. Soil types are mostly shallow, well drained and stony to very rocky in texture. Found in the ecotone between eucalypt open forests and vine thickets at 80-480 m above sea level (asl).	Unlikely Rainforest habitat is not mapped on or adjacent to the site. Preferred ecotonal habitat is absent; therefore, the species is unlikely to occur on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Notelaea x ipsviciensis</i>	Cooneana Olive	CE	-	93460	The Cooneana Olive survives as an understorey plant in degraded, eucalypt dominated dry sclerophyll vegetation communities. Soils in the area are of low fertility, depauperate and sandstone-based. This species prefers open woodland communities with open canopies. The known population is	Unlikely Available habitat for this species is minimal on-site and is not considered preferred. The closest records of this species are in Redbank Plains (Ipswich). Given the lack of records in the Logan area and marginal habitat present, it is unlikely that this species would occur.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

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					adjacent to subdivided, modified and developed land.		
<i>Picris evae</i>	Hawkweed	V	-	10839	This species preferred habitat is open Eucalypt forest including a canopy of <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>, <i>E. crebra</i>, <i>E. populnea</i>, <i>E. albens</i>, <i>Angophora subvelutina</i>, <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>, and/or <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> with a <i>Dichanthium</i> grassy understory. Soils are black, dark grey or red-brown (specified as shallow, stony soil over basalt for one collection) and reddish clay-loam or medium clay soils. The flowering and fruiting period is mainly October to January, with a few plants collected in flower or fruit until May.	Unlikely While the site is mapped as containing open Eucalypt forest, given the historical disturbance of the site and lack of records within 20 km within the last 20 years, it is unlikely this species would occur.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Planchonella eerwah</i>	Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple	E	-	17340	Rare tree with dense glossy foliage and scaly bark. It is restricted to three locations in southeastern Queensland, the Ipswich– Beaudesert area south-west of Brisbane; the Beenleigh– Ormeau–Pimpama area, south-east of Brisbane; and the Nambour–Maleny district on the Sunshine coast. It grows on rocky slopes in vine thickets and rainforest. Dominant associated species in southern populations include hoop pine (<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>), <i>Harpullia pendula</i>, and members of the genus <i>Flindersia</i>, and in the northern	Unlikely While there are records of the species within 5 km of the site recorded within the last 20 years, the lack of preferred habitat mapped across the site, in the form of rocky slopes in vine thickets and rainforest, are not present. Therefore, it is unlikely this species would occur on-site. The adjacent records all occur within remnant vegetation at higher altitudes associated with Flinders-Karawatha conservation corridors.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

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					Argyrodendron species, <i>Atalaya multiflora</i> , <i>Choricarpia subargentea</i> , <i>Excoecaria dallachyana</i> , and <i>Flindersia australis</i> .		
<i>Rhaponticum australe</i>	Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle	V	-	9363	Austral Cornflower is known from Mt Moffat to Gatton in Queensland, a distance of 600 km. Austral Cornflower grows in eucalypt open forest with grassy understory on roadsides and on road reserves with <i>Chloris gayana</i> , <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>Angophora floribunda</i> on black clay soil.	Unlikely Marginal habitat to support this species occurs along the boundaries of the site however this species is particularly susceptible to grazing practices which have historically occurred on-site. No records are present within 20 km of site within past 20 years.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood	CE	-	15763	Found in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest usually on volcanic and sedimentary soils.	Unlikely Although records are present within the wider region, given the lack of preferred habitat in the form of rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest mapped across the site, it is unlikely this species would occur on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	Native Guava	CE	-	19162	Pioneer species found in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest often near creeks and drainage lines.	Unlikely While there are records of this species within 5 km of the site, preferred habitat is not mapped as being present across the site. The adjacent records all occur within remnant vegetation at higher altitudes associated with Flinders-Karawatha conservation corridors.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>	Quassia	V	-	29708	Quassia commonly occurs in lowland rainforest or on rainforest margins, but it can also be found in other forest	Unlikely This species favors lowland rainforest or rainforest margins which are not mapped on-	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					types, such as open forest and woodland. Quassia is commonly found in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses in locations up to 510 m altitude. The species occurs on lithosols, skeletal soils, loam soils, sands, silts and sands with clay subsoils.	site. In addition, no local records exist, therefore Quassia is unlikely to be present on-site.	No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax, Toadflax	V	-	15202	Austral Toadflax is semi-parasitic on the roots of a range of grass species, notably <i>Themeda triandra</i> (Kangaroo Grass). It occurs in shrubland, grassland or woodland, often on damp sites.	Unlikely The site is located well outside of the known Queensland distribution of this species. It is unlikely that this species would occur on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
Reptile							
<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	V	-	88328	Found mostly in closed forest and possibly open layered Eucalyptus 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. Suitable habitat has	Unlikely Closed forest habitat is limited within the site. Given the lack of preferred habitat and records within 20 km over the last 20 years, it is unlikely this species would occur on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					generally been reduced to patches, especially in lowland areas.		
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Adorned Delma, Collared Delma	V	V	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.	Unlikely No rocky hillsides are present on site. The closest records of the Collared Delma are in the Ripley locality. There is marginal habitat in association with Eucalypt woodland onsite; however, preferred soil types are not mapped on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's Snake	V	V	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	Unlikely Preferred habitat of black alluvial cracking clay and Brigalow woodland is not mapped on or adjacent to the site. No records of this species are present within 20 km of the site. It is unlikely that Dunmall's Snake would occur on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
					between Inglewood and Texas, Rosedale, Yeppoon and Lake Broadwater Conservation Park.		
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	Grey Snake	E	E	1179	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.	Unlikely Preferred habitat for this species is not mapped as being present on-site nor are contemporary records present within 20 km of the area, therefore it is unlikely this species would occur on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

Listed migratory species (not listed above)

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	EPBC Code	Habitat and Distribution	Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)	Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)
Bird							
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	-		59309	The Common Sandpiper utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, including estuaries and deltas of streams, banks farther upstream; around lakes, pools, billabongs, reservoirs, dams and clay pans, and occasionally piers and jetties. They are mostly found in shallow water, around muddy margins or rocky shores and sometimes in muddy areas littered with rocks or snags. The species commonly utilises mangroves for foraging and roosting but is rarely seen on mudflats.	Unlikely 0 dated records within 20 km of site within past 20 years, 7 records without dates within 20 km. No suitable foraging or breeding habitat is mapped on-site. No contemporary records are present within 20 km of the project area.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	-		678	This species is almost exclusively aerial and mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas.	Unlikely This species sporadically occurs within the region and is largely aerial, however no foothills are present on-site where this species may forage. Therefore, it is unlikely this species would occur.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	V	V	874	In Australia, the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh, and beach cast algae / seaweed or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline salt lakes inland. They also occur in salt works and sewage farms. They use flooded paddocks, sedgelands and other ephemeral wetlands, but leave when they dry. They use	Unlikely While there are records of the species within 10 km of the site during the past 20 years, this site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or swamps, or any regions which could support temporary pooling water.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.

					intertidal mudflats in sheltered bays, inlets, estuaries or seashores, and also swamps and creeks lined with mangroves.		
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CE	CE	856	Curlew Sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand. They occur in both fresh and brackish waters. In Queensland, scattered records occur in the Gulf of Carpentaria, with widespread records along the coast south of Cairns.	Unlikely This site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or intertidal mudflats that this species requires.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	-		858	The Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. Occasionally found further inland.	Unlikely No suitable foraging or breeding habitat is mapped on-site nor are records present within 20 km of the area.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover	V	V	877	In the non-breeding grounds in Australasia, the Greater Sand Plover is almost entirely coastal, inhabiting littoral and estuarine habitats. They mainly occur on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks, as well as sandy estuarine lagoons. They seldom occur at shallow freshwater wetlands.	Unlikely There are no coastal or estuarine habitats mapped as being present on-site. Therefore, there is no suitable habitat for this species present on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo	-		86651	Non-breeding habitat only: monsoonal rainforest, vine thickets, wet sclerophyll forest or open Casuarina, Acacia or Eucalyptus woodlands. Frequently at edges or ecotones between habitat types	Possible Preferred habitat of rainforest is not mapped on-site. However, there is potential that the Oriental Cuckoo may forage in the eucalypt vegetation on-site. This species is commonly recorded	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort. Given the lack of preferred habitat in the form of ecotonal edges

						in the Brisbane region with some records within Logan.	it is considered unlikely this species occurs.
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	V	V	863	Latham's Snipe occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands. They usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation.	Possible This site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or swamps. Characteristic that could support ephemeral pooled water are present, however these locations are highly disturbed with significant weed incursion.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	V	V	682	Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland. They also commonly occur over heathland, but less often over treeless areas, such as grassland or swamps.	Possible The site is dominated by open paddock with scattered trees and retains two (2) lineal strips of remnant vegetation. Given the small area and shape of the vegetation on-site, it is most probable that the White-throated Needletail would favour habitat more broadly to the west of the site within the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for foraging. Based on the presence of the remnant habitat, there is potential that the vegetation may contain large eucalypts that are preferable foraging habitat for this species.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	Yellow Wagtail	-		644	This species occupies a range of damp or wet habitats with low vegetation, from damp meadows, marshes, waterside	Unlikely	Unlikely

					pastures, sewage farms and bogs to damp steppe and grassy tundra.	Suitable habitat to support the Yellow Wagtail is not mapped on-site nor are any contemporary records present within 20 km of the project area.	No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	-		952	Eastern Ospreys occur in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands. They are mostly found in coastal areas but occasionally travel inland along major rivers.	Unlikely Although records of this species occur within the wider region, no suitable foraging or breeding habitat is mapped on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	E	E	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.	Unlikely No suitable foraging or breeding habitat is mapped on-site.	Unlikely No evidence of the species was identified on-site during the extensive field survey effort.