

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
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Ecological Assessment Report

54 Wensley Road, Ripley

CLIENT: GROUP GSA

PROJECT NO.	J002601
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Document Control

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction	12
1.1	Overview	12
1.2	Objectives and Scope	12
1.3	Site Context and Proposed Development	13
2	Methodology	16
2.1	Desktop Methodology	16
2.2	Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment	16
2.3	Field Methodology	17
3	Results	21
3.1	Desktop Legislative Review	21
3.2	Flora	31
3.3	Fauna	38
3.4	Waterway and wetland features	42
4	Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures	44
5	Commonwealth Legislative Provisions	47
6	State Legislative Compliance	48
6.1	State Legislation Considerations	48
6.2	State Government Supported Infrastructure – Koala Conservation Policy	50
6.3	Ripley Valley PDA Scheme	53
7	Local Council Compliance	55
7.1	Local Legislative Considerations	55
8	Conclusion	56

Tables

Table 1 Likelihood of Occurrence criteria guidelines	17
Table 2 Summary of quaternary site attributes (QLD Herbarium & DES 2022, Version 6.0)	19
Table 3 Desktop assessment of MNES values (5km radius)	22
Table 4 Desktop assessment of mapped State values	23
Table 5 Desktop assessment of local environmental overlay	24

Table 6 Short description of Regional Ecosystems for the site	31
Table 7 Threatened Flora identified as possible, likely or known to occur on site	35
Table 8 Listed pest flora recorded within the site	35
Table 9 NJKHT (outside mapped KHA) quantum estimate	36
Table 10 Threatened (CREVNT & SLC) fauna identified during the desktop and field assessments	38
Table 11 Threatened species identified in the LoO with a 'possible' or greater chance of occurring at the site.	38
Table 12 BKSS focal tree coordinates	39
Table 13 Recorded habitat feature coordinates	42
Table 14 Impact Assessment of Proposed Development and Mitigation Measures	44
Table 15 Self-assessment against SI Column 1 requirements	50
Table 16 Ripley Valley PDA Scheme Natural and cultural values criteria response	53

Figures

Figure 1 Site Locality	14
Figure 2 Proposed Development	15
Figure 3 SDAP Mapping	25
Figure 4 SPP Mapping	26
Figure 5 Regulated Vegetation and Regional Ecosystems	27
Figure 6 Protected Plants Trigger Map	28
Figure 7 ICC Areas of Ecological Significance	29
Figure 8 Ripley Valley PDA Development Scheme: Map 2 – Values	30
Figure 9 Vegetation Communities	34
Figure 10 Tree Density Assessment	37
Figure 11 BKSS Locations, Habitat Features and Survey Effort	40
Figure 12 Conceptual Fauna Habitat Connectivity Model	43
Figure 13 Clearing Plan	52

Photographs

Photograph 1 VC1 western patch	32
Photograph 2 VC1 eastern patch	32
Photograph 3 VC2 – open paddock with limited scattered trees	33
Photograph 4 VC2 – drainage feature/dam	33

Appendices

Appendix A Site Plan
Appendix B Desktop Search Results
Appendix C Likelihood of Occurrence (Flora)
Appendix D Likelihood of Occurrence (Fauna)
Appendix E Flora Species List
Appendix F Fauna Species List
Appendix G Quaternary Assessment Datasheets
Appendix H Fauna Management Plan

Acronym list

Acronym	Full name
ADVCC	Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Code see the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
BAL	Bushfire Attack Level
BKSS	Balanced Koala Scat Survey
CREVNT	Critically endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened species as listed under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> .
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DETSI	Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
DNRMMRDD	Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development
EAR	Ecological Assessment Report
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
KHA	Koala Habitat Area
LoO	Likelihood of Occurrence
MCU	Material Change of Use
MLES	Matters of Local Environmental Significance
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
NCA	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
NJKHT	Non-juvenile Koala Habitat tree
NRZ	Nominal Root Zone
PMAV	Property Map of Assessable Vegetation
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PPFS	Protected Plants Flora Survey
RAL	Reconfiguring A Lot
RE	Regional Ecosystem
SDAP	State Development Assessment Provisions
SEQ	South-East Queensland
SIA	Significant Impact Assessment (Commonwealth Impact)
SLC	Special Least Concern
SPP	State Planning Policy
SRI	Significant Residual Impact (State Impact)

SRZ	Structural Root Zone
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
VC	Vegetation Community
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance

Definitions

Item	Definition
Accepted operational work	<i>Planning Regulation 2017</i> Schedule 24 Dictionary: For a material change of use or reconfiguring a lot, means operational work that – a. Is the clearing of native vegetation – i. For essential management: or ii. For routine management: or iii. On freehold land, or land leased under the land Act 1994, if the clearing is necessary for prescribed building work: and b. Would be assessable development under schedule 10, part 3, division 2, section 5 (<i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>) if it were carried out on the lot immediately before the MCU or RAL happened, but because of the MCU or RAL is exempt clearing work.
Biomaps	GIS based mapping database developed by DETSI to present a collection of Queensland Government's biodiversity information.
Building Location Envelope (BLE)	A BLE is a designated area which limits any future built infrastructure to be located within this area. A BLE does not prohibit the location of non-built infrastructure (i.e. effluent disposal areas or bushfire management areas).
Covenant	A covenant is a voluntary agreement that creates an obligation by a deed entered into by the parties. Covenants may be of a positive nature in that they require the performance of an action. They may also be negative or restrictive, that is one of the parties is forbidden from undertaking or performing a specified action. Chapter 6 Part 4 Division 8A of the Land Act 1994 and Part 6 Division 4A of the Land Title Act 1994 allow covenants to be registered in favour of the State, another entity representing the State, or a local government for the purposes specified in the legislation. A covenant must be validly executed and include a description sufficient to positively identify the subject lots or land. It must also fully set out the agreed terms and conditions. Both the covenantor (the owner of freehold land or holder of State owned land) and the covenantee (the State, an entity representing the State or a local government) must execute the covenant. If the land is leased from the State, under the Land Act the chief executive must give written approval to a covenant affecting that land. Section 97A(2A) of the Land Title Act and s. 373A(4) of the Land Act provide that a covenant may be registered even if the covenantor and the covenantee are the same entity. On registration, a covenant complying with the legislation attaches to the land and binds the owner or holder and all successors in title until it is released. A registered covenant is taken not to be registered under the Land Act or the Land Title Act to the extent that it is inconsistent with the legislation.
Developable area	On an empty lot means an area where the construction of a building, structure or irrigation system can occur.
Development footprint	On built premises, means the total area of the premises covered by a building, structure or landscaping.
Development Envelope	A Development Envelope is a designated area which limits any future works (built infrastructure and non-built infrastructure) to be located within this area.

Dwelling	<i>Planning Regulation 2017</i> Schedule 24 Dictionary: means all or part of a building that— a. is used, or capable of being used, as a self-contained residence; and b. contains— i. food preparation facilities; and ii. a bath or shower; and iii. a toilet; and iv. a wash basin; and v. facilities for washing clothes.
Essential management	<i>Planning Regulation 2017</i> Schedule 24 Dictionary: means clearing native vegetation— a. for establishing or maintaining a necessary firebreak to protect infrastructure, other than a fence, road or vehicular track, if the maximum width of the firebreak is equal to 1.5 times the height of the tallest vegetation next to the infrastructure, or 20m, whichever is the wider; or b. for establishing a necessary fire management line, if the maximum width of the clearing for the fire management line is 10m; or c. necessary to remove or reduce the imminent risk that the vegetation poses of serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; or d. by fire under the <i>Fire Services Act 1990</i> to reduce hazardous fuel load; or e. necessary to maintain infrastructure (including core airport infrastructure, buildings, fences, helipads, roads, stockyards, vehicular tracks, watering facilities and constructed drains, other than contour banks), unless the clearing is for sourcing construction material; or f. for maintaining a garden or orchard, other than clearing predominant canopy trees to maintain underplantings established within remnant vegetation; or g. on land leased under the <i>Land Act</i> for agriculture or grazing purposes, to source construction timber to repair infrastructure on the land, if— i. the infrastructure is in need of immediate repair; and ii. the clearing does not cause land degradation; and iii. restoration of a similar type to, and to the extent of, the removed trees is ensured; or h. on freehold land by the owner of the land to source construction timber to maintain infrastructure on any land of the owner, if— i. the clearing does not cause land degradation; and ii. restoration of a similar type to, and to the extent of, the removed trees is ensured.
Exempt clearing work	<i>Planning Regulation 2017</i> Schedule 24 Dictionary: Means operational work that is the clearing of native vegetation – a. On prescribed land, if the clearing is – i. Clearing, or for another activity or matter, stated in schedule 21, part 1 (<i>Planning Regulations 2017</i>); or ii. Clearing state in schedule 21, part 2 (<i>Planning Regulations 2017</i>) for the land: or b. That, under the <i>Vegetation Management Act</i>, Section 74, is not affected by the Act.
Infrastructure	<i>Planning Regulation 2017</i> Schedule 24 Dictionary:

	for schedule 6, part 3, section 20A and the definitions <i>essential management</i> and <i>routine management</i>, includes a building, or other structure, built or used for any purpose. <i>Note—</i> See also schedule 2 of the Act, definition <i>infrastructure</i>.
Koala habitat tree	As per the <i>Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017</i> definition: - a tree of the <i>Blakella</i>, <i>Corymbia</i>, <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Lophostemon</i> or <i>Melaleuca</i> genera that is edible by koalas; or - a tree of a type typically used by koalas for shelter, including, for example, a tree of the <i>Angophora</i> genus.
Non-juvenile koala habitat tree (NJKHT)	Definition as per the State Planning Policy, Koala Conservation in South East Queensland: A koala habitat tree that has a height of more than four meters, or a trunk with a circumference of more than 31.5cm (i.e. 10cm diameter) at 1.3meters above the ground or both.
Routine management	<i>Planning Regulation 2017</i> Schedule 24 Dictionary: For clearing native vegetation on land, means the clearing of native vegetation – - to establish a necessary fence, road or vehicle track, if the maximum width of the clearing for the fence, road or track is 10m: or - to build necessary built infrastructure, including core airport infrastructure, other than contour banks, fences, roads or vehicular tracks, if- - the clearing is not to source construction timber: and - the total area cleared is less than 2ha; and - the total area covered by the infrastructure is less than 2ha; or - on freehold land by the owner of the land to source construction timber for establishing necessary infrastructure on any land or the owner, if – - the clearing does not cause land degradation; and - restoration of a similar type to, and to the extent of, the removed trees, is ensured; or - by the lessee of land leased under the Land Act 1994 for agriculture or grazing purposes to source construction timber, other than commercial timber, for establishing necessary infrastructure on the land, if – - the clearing does not cause land degradation; and - restoration of a similar type to, and to the extent of, the removed trees, is ensured.
Special Least Concern	Flora or fauna under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>, that are generally common but require additional protections due to specific vulnerabilities.
Threatened Species	Species Listed under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> or <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> as Extinct, Extinct in the wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened.
WildNet	DETSI's biodiversity database of wildlife records

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This Ecological Assessment Report (EAR) has been prepared on behalf of the State of Queensland, represented by the Department of Education (Applicant), in support of a Priority Development Area (PDA) development application over part of land at 54 Wensley Road, and 581 – 617 Ripley Road, Ripley QLD 4306 and described as Lots 190 and 191 on SL18 (site). This PDA development application seeks approval from the MEDQ for a development permit for a material change of use for educational establishment, community facility, indoor sport and recreation, and outdoor sport and recreation.

The Applicant proposes a State secondary school for Years 7–12, delivered in stages:

- Stage 1 opening in 2029 with capacity for 917 enrolments.
- Stage 2 opening in 2031 with a cumulative enrolment capacity for 1,813.
- Further undefined stage to provide a cumulative enrolment capacity of 2,043.

It is noted that community facility, indoor sport and recreation, and outdoor sport and recreation have only been included to ensure the school facilities can be hired to external user groups (if necessary), consistent with common practice at schools throughout Queensland.

Range Environmental Consultants were engaged by Group GSA to prepare an EAR for the proposed development at 54 Wensley Road, Ripley, formally described as Lot 191 SL18 (Figure 1) (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). A new school is sought to be constructed at the site (Appendix A, Figure 2).

The site does not contain any mapped regulated vegetation values, koala habitat values or other Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) values. The waterway in the southeastern corner of the site is not located within the proposed development footprint and occurs within a future railway corridor as identified by the Ripley Valley PDA Scheme.

1.2 Objectives and Scope

The objective of the assessment was to evaluate the ecological features and values across the site to determine the potential impacts from the proposed development and provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise identified ecological impacts.

This report documents the results of the assessment and addresses relevant State and Local legislative requirements. The scope of works included:

- A review of State and Local regulatory mapping and database records (SPP, SDAP and Ipswich mapping);
- A site assessment for in-situ confirmation of relevant regulatory trigger mapped extents, assessment of the presence, or otherwise, of ecological features and values within the site;
- Preparation of an assessment of likelihood of occurrence for threatened species presence within the site;
- Identification of any existing impacts or threatening processes for identified ecological features and values;
- A review and assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on identified ecological features and values;

- Address relevant State and Local Government legislative requirements (namely the Ripley Valley PDA Scheme);
- A stem density assessment of trees meeting the definition of non-juvenile koala habitat trees (outside mapped koala habitat areas) within areas of interest;
- Provision of recommendations to be enacted prior to and during construction and development.

As part of this scope of works, detailed assessment of potential impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and the requirement for EPBC Commonwealth referral has not been undertaken as this EAR is limited to State and Local assessment requirements to support a PDA development application only.

1.3 Site Context and Proposed Development

The site occurs on approximately 18ha of land located within the Ripley Valley Priority Development Area (PDA) and is zoned as Urban Core. The proposed development comprises the construction of a new secondary school (Appendix A, Figure 2). The site currently contains a dwelling and associated infrastructure in the southwestern corner, with the majority of the site comprising open paddocks with scattered trees. Two small dense patches of trees are located in the northern extent of the site.

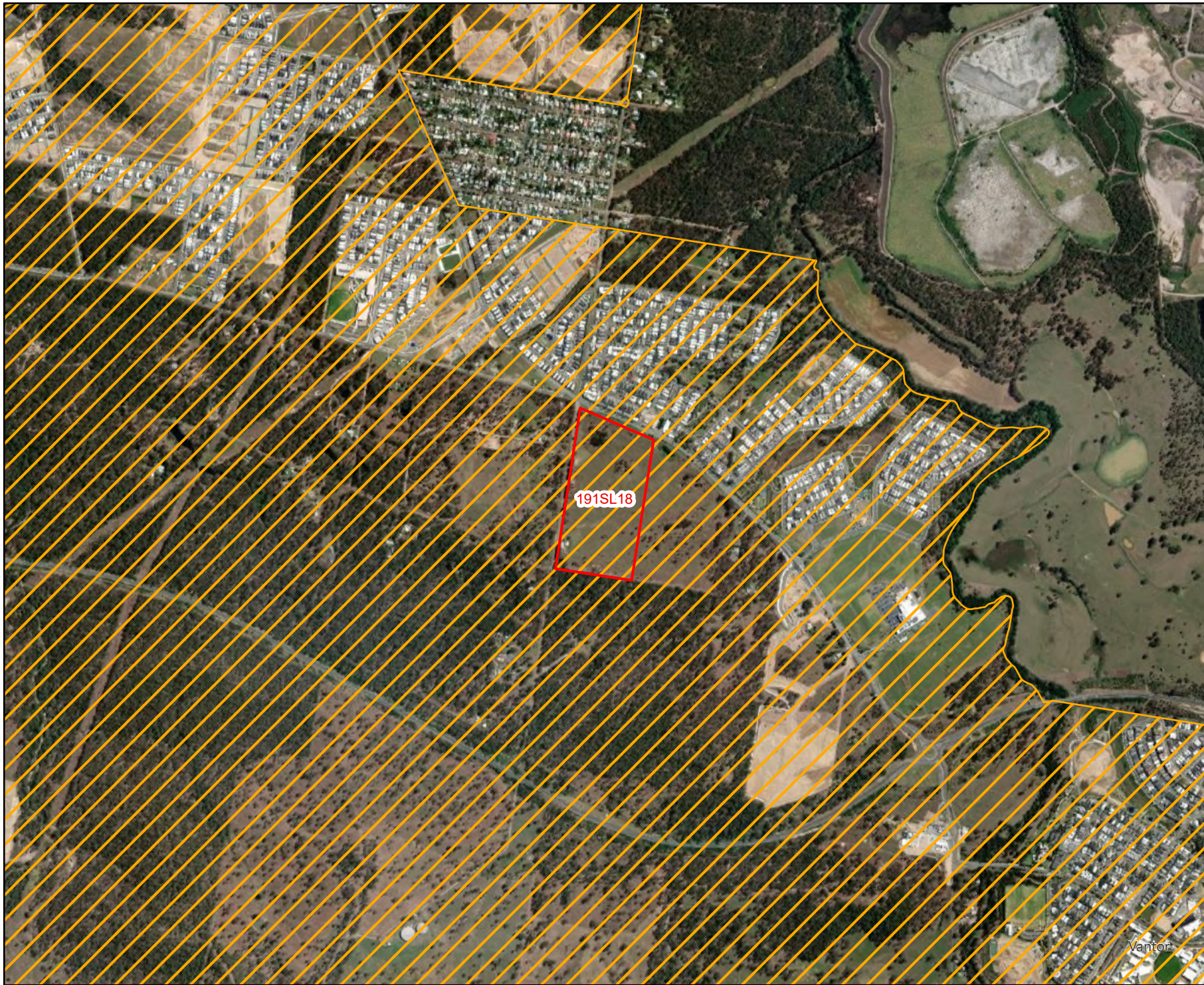


Figure 1 Site Locality

Project: DBC, Ripley
Valley New Secondary
School

Client: GroupGSA Pty
Ltd

Project No.: J002601

Compiled by: GabiLevay Date: 5/11/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 5/11/2025

0 250 500 Metres

Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Priority
Development
Areas

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).



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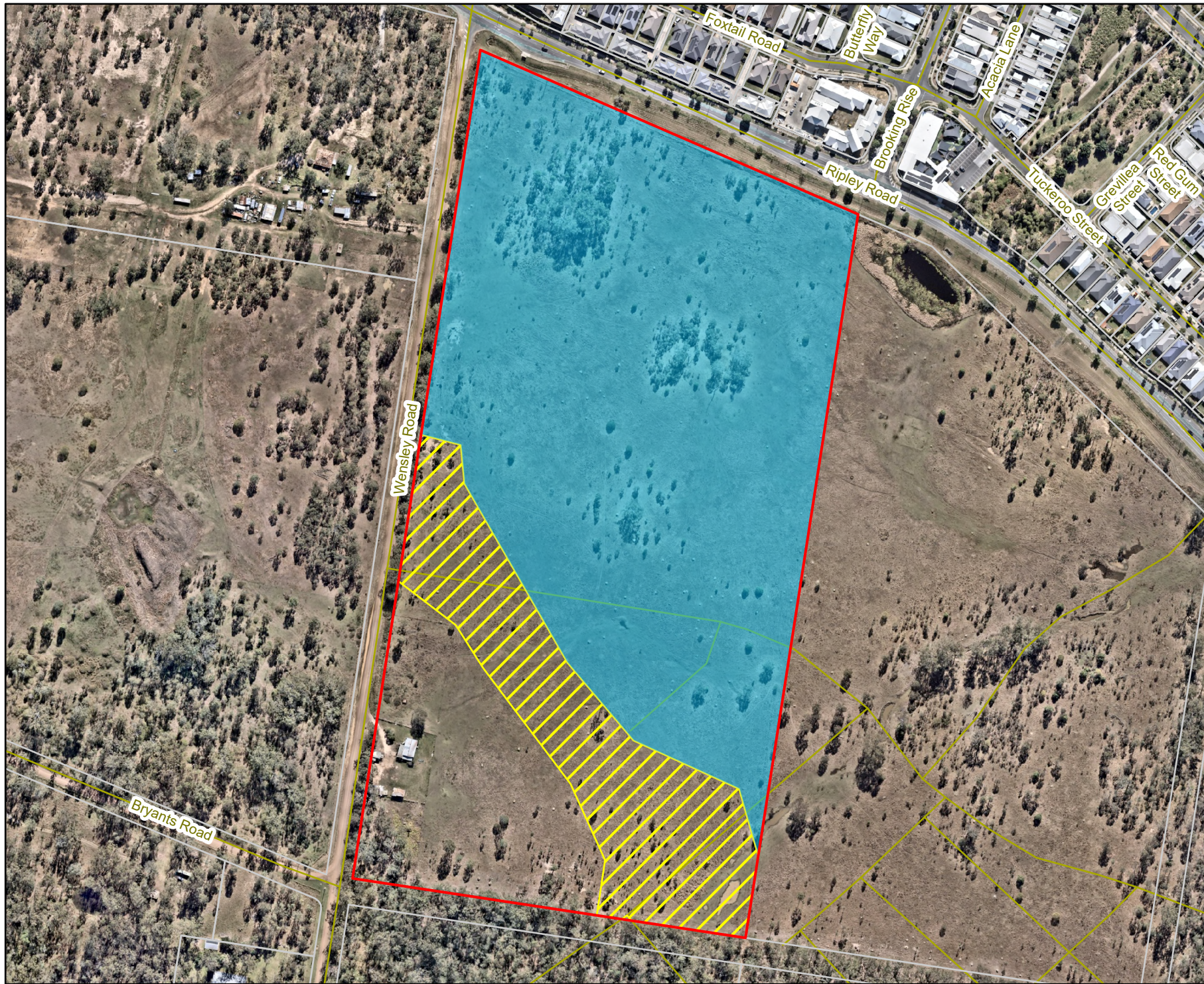


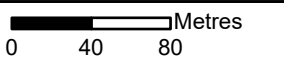
Figure 2 Proposed Development

Project: DBC, Ripley
Valley New Secondary
School

Client: GroupGSA Pty
Ltd

Project No.: J002601

Compiled by: GabiLevay Date: 28/04/2026
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 28/04/2026



- ### Legend
- Cadastre
 - Roads
 - Site boundary
 - Development footprint
 - Future rail corridor

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

2 Methodology

2.1 Desktop Methodology

A desktop assessment was undertaken to review and confirm State and Local Government environmental mapping and databases that affect the site. The following legislation, associated triggers and databases were reviewed:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Cth):
 - Protected Matters Search Tool Report (PMST) as issued by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).
- *Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act) (Qld) and *Planning Regulation 2017* (Planning Regulation) (Qld):
 - Development Assessment Mapping System provided by the (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP) to review mapping under the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) (Qld):
 - Regulated Vegetation Property Report as issued by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD);
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) (Qld):
 - Wildlife Online Extract (Wildnet) issued by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI);
 - Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map issued by DETSI (provided in the property report); and
 - *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* (NC Koala Plan) – Koala Habitat District Map.
- State Planning Policy (SPP) mapping for Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES); and
- Ipswich City Plan (ICP) (2025 Version 1).

A copy of the obtained search results is provided at Appendix B. Results of the desktop assessment have been provided in Figure 3 to Figure 7.

2.2 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

The Likelihood of Occurrence (LoO) assessment is used to determine the likelihood of threatened species occurring within the site. The desktop assessment identified threatened species that occur within a search radius of 5 km from the approximate centre of the site (hereafter referred to as ‘the desktop search extent’) from Wildnet/Biomaps and includes additional species identified as predicted to occur in the PMST.

It is noted that while certain flora species are listed as Special Least Concern (SLC) under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act), this listing applies to plants which are considered Least Concern but determined to be at harvesting risk, or is likely to be subject to excessive harvesting pressures, due to their commercial or recreational demand, and the nature of their growth and reproduction (WTSO & DETSI 2024). Restrictions are in place to regulate the harvesting and use of SLC plants, however the requirement for a protected plants clearing permit applies only to threatened and near threatened (CREVNT) plants, and is not a requirement for the clearing of Least Concern and SLC plants. Accordingly, SLC flora species have not been included in the LoO or impact assessment.

This assessment considered species individual distribution, habitat requirements and historical records in proximity to the site as well as field observations of habitat suitability, threats or evidence of occurrence identified during the field survey. The LoO assessments are provided in Appendix C (flora) and Appendix D (fauna).

The LoO of threatened species was based on the criteria guideline outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 Likelihood of Occurrence criteria guidelines

	Recent records or evidence (<20 years within the site boundary)	Any records within the desktop search extent	Within species distribution
Suitable habitat including microhabitat features recorded on site	Known	Likely	Possible
Habitat is limited, isolated, or degrade within the site	Likely	Possible	Unlikely

The LoO criteria are only guidelines and individual's species characteristics and biology are used to determine the final LoO category for each species.

2.3 Field Methodology

A diurnal field assessment of the site was conducted by an ecologist on 11 February 2026. The following data was collected during the survey:

- Tree density plots in target vegetated patches of interest.
- In-situ confirmation of relevant regulatory trigger mapped extents with methodologies undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards.
- Diurnal bird surveys – to determine if MNES or MSES threatened species may be utilising the site.
- Opportunistic observations of fauna encountered throughout the site.
- Ecological features, such as fauna habitat values, within the site and assessing the potential for threatened flora and fauna species to utilise habitats throughout the site.
- The ecological function of the site and surrounds.

A combination of Garmin GPSMAP 64S and ArcGIS Field Maps on tablets were used to delineate the extent of vegetation communities within the site and record flora and fauna species encountered. While no targeted fauna surveys other than the koala census were conducted, opportunistic observations were recorded during the field assessment. Species lists from the site assessment are provided in Appendix E (flora) and Appendix F (fauna). The koala census was conducted to determine potential use, or evidence of use (i.e., scats) within the site.

Captured data was validated, mapped, and assessed using a geographical information system, whereby the development footprint and observed features and extents were overlaid on the relevant regulatory mapping (GDA2020).

2.3.1 Survey Limitations

Ecological surveys have a range of inherent limitations associated with seasonal timing of the survey, variable climate conditions and species behaviour. As such, the survey conducted only represents a “snapshot” in time and may not provide a true indication of presence or absence of flora and fauna species within the site. In light of the identified limitations, precautionary principles were applied to assume presence where necessary for impact assessment purposes.

2.3.2 Tree survey

Noting the absence of mapped environmental values over the majority of the site (i.e. SEQ koala habitat areas) a whole of site tree survey was not warranted for assessment of local and/or state regulatory requirements.

The two patches of vegetation in the northern extent of the site were identified as being the most notable ecological feature on site with assessment of these areas undertaken to facilitate commentary on habitat values within these areas. Due to the high density of whipstick regrowth eucalypts within this area which met the height requirement (4m) to be considered non-juvenile koala habitat trees (NJKHT) (outside mapped koala habitat areas), stem counts and stem density assessments were undertaken in these areas, allowing for approximation of impacts.

2.3.2.1 Western patch

A 20x25m (0.05ha) stem density plot was utilised within the western patch of interest in an area considered to be representative of the density of NJKHT sized trees. All native koala habitat tree species (*Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Angophora*, *Melaleuca* and *Lophostemon* genera) meeting the NJKHT size threshold were counted within this plot.

The data collected from this plot was extrapolated per the below:

No. stems / plot size (ha) * total patch size (ha) = estimated no. stems within patch

2.3.2.2 Eastern patch

Due to the limited width and irregular shape of actual stem occurrence within the eastern patch, a formal, regularly sized density plot was not considered as being fit for purpose. Instead, a total stem count was conducted for all native koala habitat tree species meeting the NJKHT size threshold.

2.3.3 Koala Utilisation Assessment

To confirm potential occurrence of koala at the site to inform development siting and proposed mitigation measures the following detailed surveys were undertaken:

- Two (2) balanced koala scat survey (BKSS) as per the methodology presented in the journal article by Jiang, Tribe and Murray 2020.

It is acknowledged that limitations with presence absence survey/census methods include limits in capturing transitory animals or where low densities are present. In addition, limitations of koala scratches include detection only on smooth barked trees and difficulty in aging scratches. It is also not possible to determine abundance from scratches given potential reuse of the same tree or area by a single koala.

2.3.4 Bird Surveys

Diurnal bird surveys were conducted following the standards of the Birdlife Australia 2 ha 20min methodology and is comparable to the Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Guidelines for Queensland (2022 Version 4.0).

- Each survey involves the observer walking slowly and quietly through the site for twenty minutes looking and listening for birds, taking a different path on each occasion. Walking through the site tends to increase detection of cryptic species and also serves to flush ground-dwelling species (Craig 2004).
- Only birds seen or heard within the site are counted, avoiding counts of the same individuals more than once each survey. Aerial hunters/feeders/scavengers such as raptors, wood swallows and bee-eaters are included if they are hunting, feeding, or searching directly over the site. Birds flying overhead were recorded as 'off-site' and included with the incidental records for the survey area

2.3.5 Quaternary Assessments

Quaternary site assessments were conducted to ground truth the vegetation mapping in accordance with the Methodology for surveying and mapping regional ecosystems and vegetation communities in Queensland (QLD Herbarium & DES 2022, Version 7.0).

Quaternary site data are used primarily as a record of field traverses and to verify regional ecosystem/vegetation mapping. These sites are generally collected throughout the field survey and entered on spread sheets or databases. Quaternary sites may be collected at regular intervals along a traverse, and/or made where REs/vegetation communities change.

Quaternary sites are recorded via a proforma, on topographic maps, aerial photographs, satellite images, notebooks, data app and/or tape recorder. Tape recorders are useful on rough roads where it is difficult to write notes, and have been used to record observations during low-level helicopter flights (Neldner and Clarkson 1995).

These sites normally take less than one minute and are often collected without stopping the vehicle. The reliability and comprehensiveness of the information collected is therefore reduced. While attributes collected vary according to region and individual preference, there are some mandatory fields and the sites are collated into a standardised quaternary site database as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Summary of quaternary site attributes (QLD Herbarium & DES 2022, Version 6.0)

Attribute	Comments
Mandatory fields	
Date	Date on which data were collected
Collector	Name of person or persons making observations
x-coordinate	x-coordinate (GDA94, GDA2020)
y-coordinate	y-coordinate (GDA94, GDA2020)
IDNT	Site identifier, generally from GPS or whatever is meaningful to the collector (e.g. Project site number)
File name	The name of the file supplied, preferably meaningful to the supplier, e.g. Rock250.xls (or dbf)
Species present	Full names of species present, separated by commas. The data can be collected in codes but must be converted before supply. It is preferred that notes are recorded in a separate field (see below) although species names can be extracted as a separate list (if full names are used and they are correctly spelt). Species that are absent or from nearby areas (e.g. on hills in distance) should be recorded in notes field.
Non-mandatory fields; kept as separate fields on database	
Remnant vegetation cover	Codes e.g. r = remnant, rg = regrowth
RE map unit	Regional ecosystem code of map unit code
Notes	These will include other information relevant to mapping such as notes, comments on absent species or any other fields (geology, landform, land zone, draft map unit, trip identifier). This information is concatenated from fields separated by '/' and preceded by '-'
Other fields, concatenated into a second notes field. Examples include:	

Structural code	e.g. OF, OW.
EDL height	Estimate of the mean height of the dominant layer in metres
EDL cover	Estimate of the cover of the dominant layer in %
Land zone	3, 5, etc. or notes on geology and landform
Context	Description of extent
VM_job_no	Map modification identifier

Quaternary assessment data is provided in Appendix G.

3 Results

For ease of reading, the scientific name of each species has only been mentioned in the first instance where that species is described in the text. Thereafter common names will be used if available.

3.1 Desktop Legislative Review

3.1.1 Commonwealth Considerations

The EPBC Act protects the environment in relation to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) which include:

- World Heritage properties;
- National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International Importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention);
- listed threatened species and ecological communities; migratory species protected under international agreements; Commonwealth marine areas;
- the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park; or
- nuclear actions.

A Protected Matters Search Tool Report (PMST), developed by the DCCEEW, was generated for the desktop search extent. The reports determine that the following matters may occur within the desktop search extent as presented in Table 3. The full PMST report is presented in Appendix B.

As completion of a detailed EPBC self-assessment is outside the scope of this EAR, a detailed assessment which considers the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 should be conducted to assess the development's likelihood of having a significant impact on MNES and to assist the proponent in forming a referral position for the proposed development.

Table 3 Desktop assessment of MNES values (5km radius)

MNES	PMST Finding	Further Assessment Required?
World Heritage Properties	None listed within the study site	No
National Heritage Places	None listed within the study site	No
Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)	1 wetland is listed however its proximity is 30-40km downstream of the site and due to the limited nature of the works, is unlikely to be affected	No
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	None listed within the study site	No
Commonwealth Marine Area	None listed within the study site	No
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	8 Threatened ecological communities may occur within the study site	No, site assessment found no TECs (Section 3.2.3)
Listed Threatened Species	48 threatened species may occur within the desktop search extent including; 18 birds; 1 fish; 1 insect; 9 mammals; 16 plants; and 3 reptiles.	Yes (Section 3.3.1)
Listed Migratory Species	11 migratory species may occur within the study site	Yes (Section 3.3.1.1)
Nuclear Actions	Not applicable	No
Protection of Water Resources from Coal Seam Gas Development and Large Coal Mining Development	Not applicable	No

3.1.2 State Mapping and Considerations

The site contains the following state or local legislative mapping and potential triggers within the site as present in Table 2.

Table 4 Desktop assessment of mapped State values

Legislative mapping	Presence on site	Figure
State Development Assessment Provisions – Development Assessment Mapping System		
Queensland waterways for Waterways Barrier Works (WWBW)	Two (2) low risk (green) waterways in the northeastern and southeastern corners of the site	Figure 3
Essential Habitat	N/A	Figure 3
Regulated Vegetation Management Map (Category A & B)	N/A	Figure 3
Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Map	N/A	Figure 3, Figure 5
Core Koala Habitat Area	N/A	Figure 3
State Planning Policy – Interactive Mapping System (MSES)		
Regulated Vegetation – intersecting a watercourse	Two (2) polylines in the northeastern and southeastern corners of the site	Figure 4
Wildlife Habitat – endangered or vulnerable	N/A	Figure 4
Wildlife Habitat – special least concern	N/A	Figure 4
Regulated Vegetation – Category B & C	N/A	Figure 4, Figure 5
Core koala habitat	N/A	Figure 4
Locally refined koala habitat	N/A	Figure 4
Regulated Vegetation – essential habitat	N/A	Figure 4
High ecological value waters (watercourse)	N/A	Figure 4
High ecological value (wetlands)	N/A	Figure 4
High ecological significance wetlands	N/A	Figure 4
Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulations 2020		
Protected plant trigger mapping	N/A	Figure 6

3.1.3 Local Mapping and Considerations

The site is located within Ipswich City Council. Mapped ecological matters within the site are present in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Desktop assessment of local environmental overlay

Legislative mapping	Presence on site	Figure
OV1 MSES QLD Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works	One (1) polyline in the southeastern corner of the site	Figure 7
OV1 MSES Regulated Vegetation Intersecting a Watercourse	Two (2) polylines in the northeastern and southeastern corners of the site	Figure 7
OV2 Minor Waterway	Across the northern extent and southeastern corner of the site	Figure 7
OV2 Minor Waterway Buffer	Across the northern extent and southeastern corner of the site	Figure 7

3.1.3.1 Ripley Valley Development Scheme

The site located within the Ripley Valley PDA. Under Map 2 – Values, which shows the key natural and cultural values within the PDA, the site is not mapped as containing environmental values. Map 2 – Values is provided at Figure 8.



Figure 3 SDAP Mapping

Project: DBC, Ripley
Valley New Secondary
School

Client: GroupGSA Pty
Ltd

Project No.: J002601

Compiled by: GabiLevy Date: 5/11/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 5/11/2025

0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Site boundary
- Koala Habitat (core)
- Essential Habitat
- Category A or B that is of least concern
- Category C vegetation

Waterway Barrier Works

Low

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).



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Figure 4 SPP Mapping

Project: DBC, Ripley
Valley New Secondary
School

Client: GroupGSA Pty
Ltd

Project No.: J002601

Compiled by: GabiLevay Date: 5/11/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 5/11/2025

0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Site boundary
- MSES Core Koala
Habitat
- MSES - Regulated
vegetation
(essential habitat)
- MSES - Wildlife
habitat (special
least concern
animal)
- MSES - Regulated
vegetation
(category C)
- MSES - Regulated
vegetation
(intersecting a
watercourse)

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party data. Range Environmental Consultants
does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME
(2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap
(2025).

N



Figure 5 Regulated Vegetation and Regional Ecosystems

Project: DBC, Ripley
Valley New Secondary
School

Client: GroupGSA Pty
Ltd

Project No.: J002601

Compiled by: GabiLevay Date: 5/11/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 5/11/2025

0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Category A or B
that is of least
concern
- Category C or R
containing of
concern
- Non-remnant

The content of this document includes third
party data. Range Environmental Consultants
does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME
(2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap
(2025).



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Figure 6 Protected Plants Trigger Map

Project: DBC, Ripley
Valley New Secondary
School

Client: GroupGSA Pty
Ltd

Project No.: J002601

Compiled by: GabiLevay Date: 5/11/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 5/11/2025

0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Protected Plants
Trigger Map

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).



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Figure 7 ICC Mapping (Ecology)

Project: DBC, Ripley
Valley New Secondary
School

Client: GroupGSA Pty
Ltd

Project No.: J002601

Compiled by: GabiLevay Date: 5/11/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 5/11/2025

0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Site boundary

Overlays, OV1 Biodiversity

- OV1 MLES Vegetation
- OV1 MSES Vegetation
- OV1 MSES QLD Waterways
for Waterway Barrier Works
- OV1 MSES Regulated
Vegetation Intersecting a
Watercourse

Overlays, OV2 Waterway Corridors
and Wetlands

- OV2 Minor Waterway
- OV2 Minor Waterway Buffer

The content of this document includes third
party data. Range Environmental Consultants
does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME
(2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap
(2025).



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Map 2 - Values

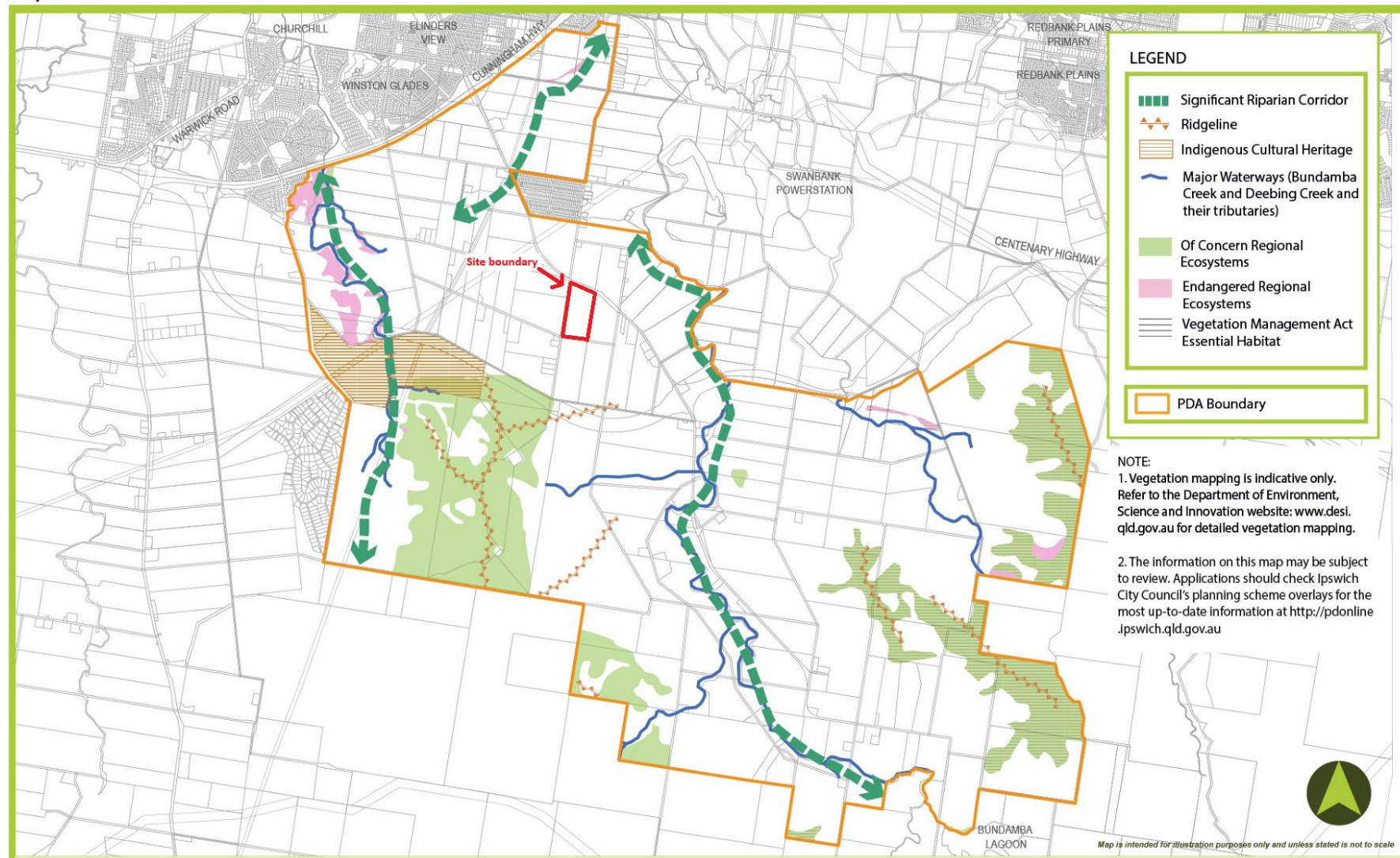


Figure 8 Ripley Valley PDA Development Scheme: Map 2 – Values

3.2 Flora

3.2.1 Mapped Regional Ecosystems

The entirety of the site classified as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation (Figure 5). The site assessment confirmed that the scattered canopy vegetation values across the site generally aligned with Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7 which is present in the surrounding landscape and is the mapped preclear RE for the site.

The short description of the mapped preclear REs at the site has been included in Table 6.

Table 6 Short description of Regional Ecosystems for the site

RE	Short Description	VMA class
12.9-10.2	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks	Least Concern
12.9-10.17	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>E. major</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> +/- <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks	Of Concern

3.2.2 Identified Vegetation Communities

The field assessment identified two (2) dominant Vegetation Communities (VC) at the site which are (Figure 9):

- Vegetation Community 1 (VC1) – Modified (non-remnant) RE 12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7.
- Vegetation Community 2 (VC2) – Non remnant vegetation and scattered trees.

Quaternary assessment data are provided in Appendix G.

3.2.2.1 Vegetation Community 1 Modified (non-remnant) RE 12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7

Two patches of vegetation within the northern extent of the site contained mature and regrowth eucalypts with native and non-native ground cover species. Canopy species included spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*), cadaghi (*C. torelliana*), narrow leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) and QLD bluegum/forest red gum (*E. tereticornis*). Understorey and ground cover species included aristida (*Aristida* sp.), lantana (*Lantana camara*), purpletop verbena (*Verbena bonariensis*), lomandra (*Lomandra* sp.), peppercress (*Lepidium* sp.), flaxleaf fleabane (*Erigeron bonariensis*), barbed wire grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*), velvety tree pear (*Opuntia tomentosa*), acacia (*Acacia* sp.), common everlasting (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*), native cobblers pegs (*Glossocardia bidens*), flatsedge (*Cyperus aggregatus*), native ratstail (*Sporobolus creber*), balloon cotton (*Gomphocarpus physocarpus*), prickly mimosa (*Vachellia farnesiana*), shaggy pigweed (*Portulaca pilosa*), pitted bluegrass (*Bothriochloa decipiens* var *decipiens*) and Mayne's pest (*Glandularia aristigera*).



Photograph 1 VC1 western patch



Photograph 2 VC1 eastern patch

3.2.2.2 Vegetation Community 2 – Non remnant vegetation and scattered trees

VC2 has ground covers consistent with VC1 and limited scattered trees. This VC includes the drainage feature in the southeastern extent of the site. In addition to species associated with VC1, the area around the drainage feature included woolly frogs mouth (*Philydrum lanuginosum*), common rush (*Juncus usitatus*), bog bulrush (*Shoenoplectiella mucronata*) and Australian parsnip (*Trachymene incisa*).



Photograph 3 VC2 – open paddock with limited scattered trees



Photograph 4 VC2 – drainage feature/dam

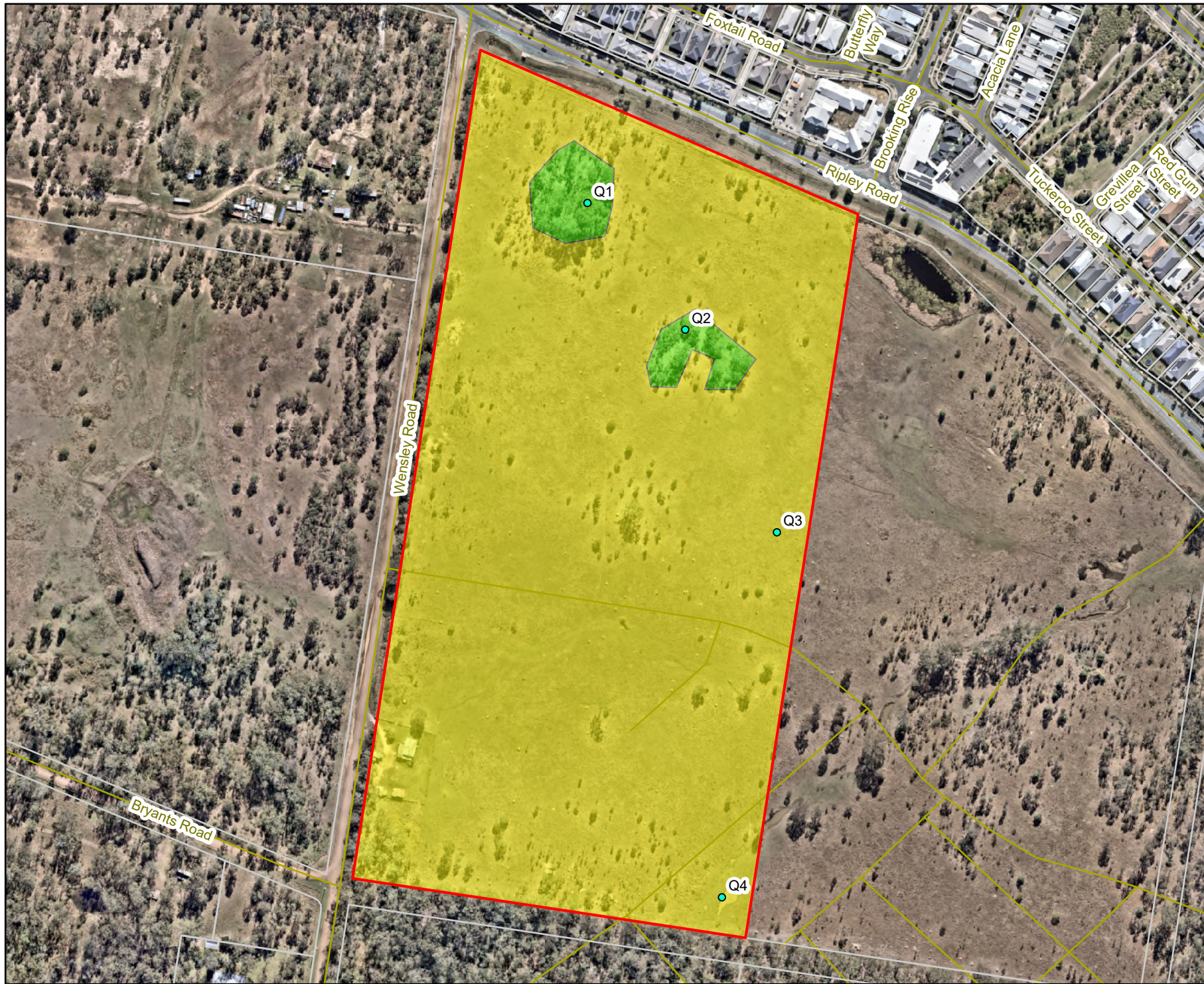


Figure 9 Vegetation Communities

Project: DBC, Ripley
Valley New Secondary
School

Client: GroupGSA Pty
Ltd

Project No.: J002601

Compiled by: GabiLevay Date: 30/04/2026
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 30/04/2026

0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- VC1
- VC2
- Quaternary sites

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

3.2.3 Threatened Ecological Communities

The desktop assessment identified numerous TECs, listed under the EPBC Act, as potentially occurring within the desktop search extent (Appendix B). No vegetation communities observed within the site satisfied the criteria of any TECs listed under the EPBC Act.

3.2.4 Threatened Flora

The desktop assessment identified that four (4) Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and/or Near Threatened (CREVNT) flora species have been recorded (Wildnet/Biomaps) and 17 predicted to occur (PMST, Modelled preclear habitat) within the desktop search extent for a total of 19 species identified in the LoO (Appendix D). The results of the LoO assessment determined that three (3) species had potential to occur and are displayed in Table 7. The field assessment did not detect any threatened flora species. A full flora list from the field survey is provided in Appendix E.

Table 7 Threatened Flora identified as possible, likely or known to occur on site

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act	EPBC Act	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Callitris baileyi</i>	Bailey's cypress	Near threatened	Not listed	Possible
<i>Calypochloa gracillima</i> subsp. <i>ipsviciensis</i>	Ipswich carpet grass	Critically Endangered	Not listed	Possible
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	Bush-House Paperbark	Endangered	Not listed	Possible

A review of the Protected Plants Flora Survey (PPFS) Trigger Map identified that the site is outside of High-Risk mapping (Figure 9).

No threatened flora species or their habitats were identified during the site assessment.

3.2.5 Pest Flora

Two (2) pest flora species listed as a Weed of National Significance (WoNS) and/or restricted matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Biosecurity Act) were recorded within the site (Table 8). The 'general biosecurity obligation' under Part 1 of the Biosecurity Act states all individuals and organisations are responsible for biosecurity risks and threats under their control. A full list of flora species recorded on the site can be found in Appendix E.

Table 8 Listed pest flora recorded within the site

Species	Common name	WoNS	Biosecurity Act 2014 status
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Yes	Category 3
<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Velvety tree pear	Yes	Category 3

3.2.6 Tree Survey Results

An assessment of the approximate quantum of NJKITs was undertaken across the two vegetation patches within the northern extent of the site (patches of vegetation shown in Figure 10).

Within the eastern vegetation patch (as shown in Figure 10, with an area of 0.18ha) a total of 103 trees meeting the NJKHT species and size thresholds were recorded.

Within the western vegetation patch (as shown in Figure 10), 51 trees meeting the NJKHT species and size thresholds were recorded within a 500m² (20x25m) stem density plot area.

Based on extrapolation of the western assessment area (total area of 0.33ha), an approximate quantum of 336 NJKHTs were assessed as occurring within the western habitat extent.

Table 9 NJKHT (outside mapped KHA) quantum estimate

Patch	Area (ha)	Approximate quantum of NJKHTs present
Eastern patch extent	0.18	103
Western patch extent	0.33	336

It is noted that additional native trees meeting NJKHT size and species thresholds are presented in a scattered form across the site.

51 NJKHT sized trees counted within western density plot = ~336 total in patch.



103 NJKHT sized trees counted within eastern vegetation patch.

Figure 10 Tree Density Assessment

Project: DBC, Ripley
Valley New Secondary
School

Client: GroupGSA Pty
Ltd

Project No.: J002601

Compiled by: GabiLevay Date: 30/04/2026
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 30/04/2026

0 10 20 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Density plot
(western patch)
20x25m
- Extent of western
patch
- Extent of eastern
patch

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).



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3.3 Fauna

The desktop assessment identified that threatened (CREVNT & SLC) fauna species have been recorded (Wildnet/ Biomaps) within the desktop search extent or predicted to occur (PMST, Modelled preclear habitat) (Appendix B). The field assessment found only least concern fauna species through opportunistic diurnal records. Nine (9) least concern fauna species were recorded during the site assessment, noting that targeted field assessments for fauna were not included in the scope. A full fauna list from the field survey is provided in Appendix F and the LoO is provided in Appendix D.

Table 10 Threatened (CREVNT & SLC) fauna identified during the desktop and field assessments

Native species	Wildnet/ Biomaps	PMST	Field survey	LoO*
Birds	11	18	0	26
Birds (migratory, excl. marine)	N/A	10	0	
Mammals	3	9	0	10
Reptiles	0	3	0	3
Fish	0	1	0	1
Insect	0	1	0	1
Amphibian	0	0	0	0
Total threatened species*	14	34	0	41

*Total and LoO correct for duplicates of species recorded across both Wildnet and PMST, or which are listed multiple times within the PMST

3.3.1 Threatened Fauna

The LoO assessment identified the site may provide potentially suitable habitat for threatened species as shown in Table 11. The full likelihood of occurrence based on the field assessment, species habitat preferences and distribution is provided in Appendix D.

Table 11 Threatened species identified in the LoO with a 'possible' or greater chance of occurring at the site.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act	EPBC Act	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Endangered	Endangered	Likely
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey headed flying fox	Least concern	Vulnerable	Likely
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked echidna	Special Least Concern	Not listed	Likely
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	Possible
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	Special least concern	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	Possible
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral sandpiper	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	Possible

<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	Possible
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	Possible
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed godwit	Endangered	Endangered, Migratory, Marine	Possible
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy ibis	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	Possible
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe	Endangered	Endangered, Migratory, Marine	Possible
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh sandpiper	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	Possible

No other threatened fauna species were considered likely or possible to occur within the site. A full list of fauna identified at the site from the site visit and species surveys is provided in Appendix F.

The BKSS focal tree locations are provided in Figure 11 with the coordinates (GDA2020) provided in Table 12. No evidence of koala usage (scats) was identified during the surveys. While limited fauna scratches were observed, these are unable to be definitively attributed to koala due to the potential for other arboreal fauna, including possums and varanids, to utilise the site.

Table 12 BKSS focal tree coordinates

BKSS ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	-27.67675703	152.78947813
2	-27.67774487	152.79024983

3.3.1.1 Migratory Species

The desktop assessment identified numerous migratory species as potentially occurring within the desktop search extent (Appendix B). These species have been assessed in the LoO (Appendix D) and found that nine (9) have potential to occur on site as shown in Table 11.

This is largely due to the presence of a small dam in the southeastern corner of the site which may provide marginal suitable foraging habitat which may be utilised opportunistically, however it is noted that records for these species visible on Biomaps within the desktop search extent are all greater than 30 years old.

3.3.1.2 Marine species

Species listed as only marine or migratory marine under the EPBC Act have not been included in the LoO assessment due to the site occurring outside of identified Commonwealth marine areas. Marine species are not protected except when they occur in a Commonwealth marine area.

The site does not contain marine habitat.

Fauna scratches are unable to be definitively attributed to koala due to the potential for other arboreal fauna (e.g. possums, varanids) to utilise the site.

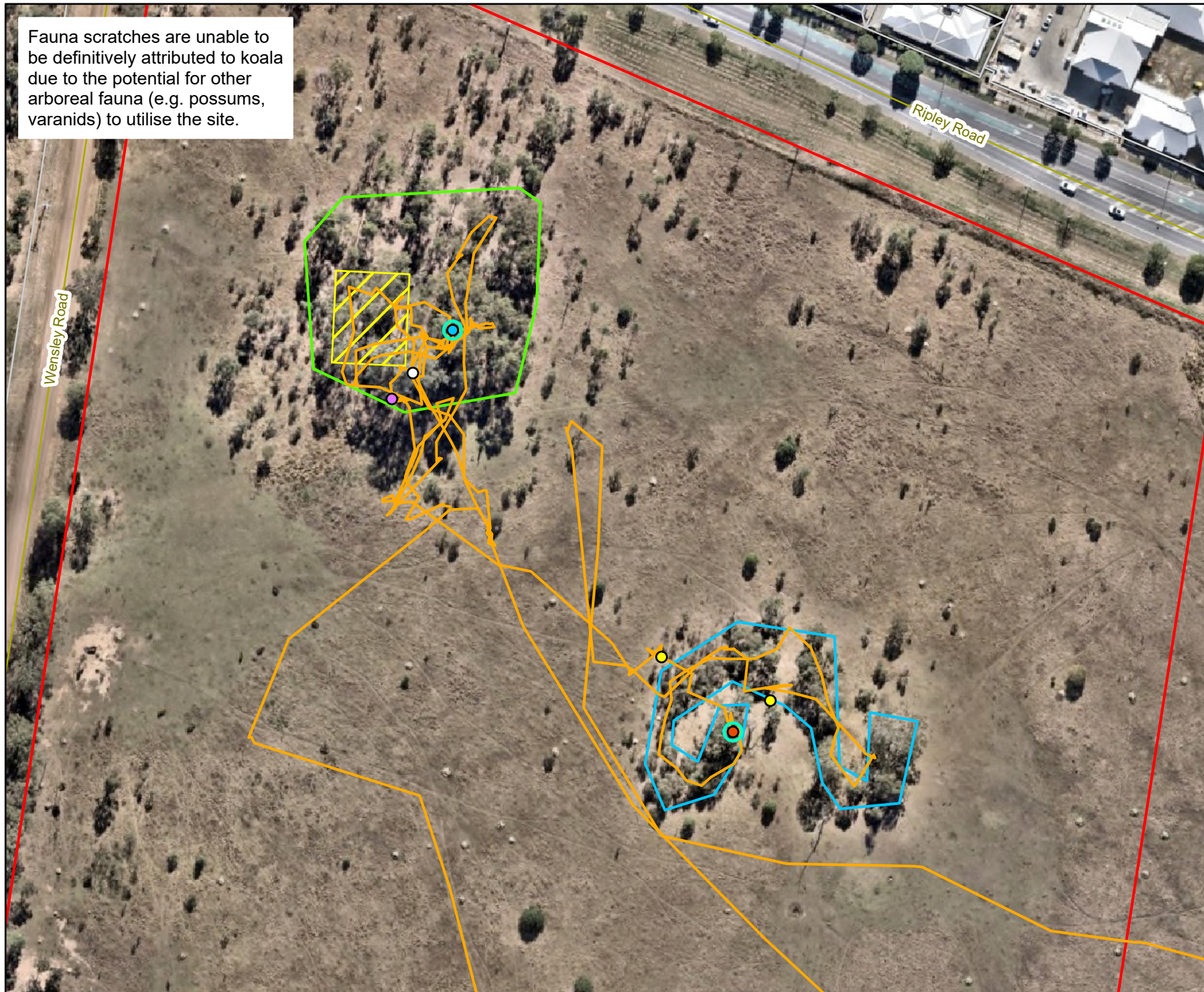


Figure 11 BKSS Locations, Habitat Features and Survey Effort

Project: DBC, Ripley Valley New Secondary School

Client: GroupGSA Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002601

Compiled by: GabiLevay Date: 30/04/2026
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 30/04/2026

0 10 20 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- GL tracks
- Density plot (western patch) 20x25m
- Extent of western patch
- Extent of eastern patch
- BKSS focal tree

Habitat features

- 3x bird nests, fauna scratches
- Bird nest
- Decorticated bark
- Minor fauna scratches
- Potential hollow branches

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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3.3.2 Essential Habitat and Protected Wildlife Habitat

No essential or protected wildlife habitat mapping is mapped within the site boundaries.

3.3.3 Fauna Habitat and Breeding Places

Habitat complexity varied across the site due to the lack of native vegetation cover across the majority of the site. Mature canopy trees contained numerous flowering/fruited tree species and are likely to provide foraging resources for nectivorous mammals and birds as well as decorticating bark for small reptiles. Fauna habitat, including animal breeding places for Least concern (NC Act) fauna, identified within the site include:

- decorticating bark, which provide potential habitat for microchiropteran bats and arboreal reptiles;
- hollow bearing trees;
- fallen logs and timber including refuse stacks.
- flowering trees and shrubs that provide a source of nectar for birds and flying-foxes; and
- wet areas such as dams and drainage features

No breeding places were confirmed to be currently active.

Under the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* (section 335 (1)), a person must not, without a reasonable excuse, remove, or tamper with, an animal breeding place that is being used by a protected animal to incubate or rear the animal's offspring. Under Section 335 (2) an animal breeding place is being used by a protected animal to incubate or rear the animal's offspring if—

- a. the animal is preparing, or has prepared, the place for incubating or rearing the animal's offspring; or
- b. the animal is breeding, or is about to breed, and is physically occupying the place; or
- c. the animal and the animal's offspring are physically occupying the place, even if the occupation is only periodical; or
- d. the animal has used the place to incubate or rear the animal's offspring and is of a species generally known to return to the same place to incubate or rear offspring in each breeding season for the animal.

However, subsection 1 of section 355 does not apply if—

- a. the person is an authorised person; or
- b. the removal or tampering by the person is—
 - i. authorised under the Act; or
 - ii. reasonably necessary for the person to carry out an activity authorised under the Act; or
- c. the removal or tampering is part of an approved species management program for the animal.

Accordingly, where tampering with an animal breeding place is proposed, and where the activity is not otherwise authorised under the Act, a species management program for the animal is required.

Habitat values associated with common species occur on site (as discussed above) and it is recommended that a Low Risk SMP be prepared to manage potential impacts during clearing.

No confirmed breeding places for threatened species were identified. In the event a threatened species is confirmed as utilising an active breeding place which is proposed to be tampered with, a species-specific High Risk SMP would be required.

Habitat features as shown in Figure 11 were recorded at the following coordinates (GDA2020) (Table 13).

Table 13 Recorded habitat feature coordinates

Feature	Latitude	Longitude
3 x bird nests, fauna scratches	-27.676757	152.789478
Bird nest	-27.677561	152.790053
Bird nest	-27.677668	152.790353
Decorticating bark	-27.677745	152.79025
Minor fauna scratches	-27.676926	152.78931
Potential hollow branches	-27.676862	152.789368

3.3.4 Corridors and Connectivity

While patches of vegetation consistent with remnant and regrowth vegetation are located to the south, east and west of the site, the greater surrounding landscape has been largely fragmented through historic and ongoing residential and community infrastructure development. These surrounding land uses (residential estates and roads) also present threats to koala safety and movement.

The site and surrounds provide potential habitat for koala and other fauna species due to vegetation values present. The connectivity of the site to adjacent lots is limited due to historic and future development to the north of the site, however vegetated patches within the northern extent of the site may provide a stepping-stone function between vegetated reserves to the northeast and more extensive vegetated areas to the west (Figure 12).

The definition for ‘highly connected patches’ as provided in State Code 25 has been used as a guide for assessing the connectivity of on-site vegetation to surrounding areas. Accordingly, potential habitat patches (noting that on-site vegetation and much of the surrounds are not mapped as koala habitat or regulated vegetation) which are less than 200m apart are considered to be highly connected.

However, it is noted that Ripley Road, which is adjacent to the site’s northern boundary, is a major roadway with high speed, high traffic which presents existing threats of vehicle strike and barriers to fauna movement, limiting the functional connectivity of these areas. Consequently, the site’s potential stepping-stone functionality is constrained.

3.4 Waterway and wetland features

The site contains green (low) WWBWs in the northeastern and southeastern corners which are also mapped as Regulated Vegetation (intersecting a watercourse) and drainage features under the *Water Act 2000*. The southeastern corner of the site contains a small dam consistent with the mapped features.

It is noted that the mapped polyline in the northeastern corner of the site terminates above the northwestern corner of the site and is further unlikely to provide fish passage due to the presence of a large pond on the adjacent property (Lot 190 SL18).

No wetland protection areas are mapped within the site.



Figure 12 Conceptual Fauna Habitat Connectivity Model

Project: DBC, Ripley
Valley New Secondary
School

Client: GroupGSA Pty
Ltd

Project No.: J002601

Compiled by: GabiLevay Date: 30/04/2026
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 30/04/2026

0 110 220 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Site boundary
- <200m between patches
- Vegetated corridor/patch
- Core Koala Habitat
- Major roadway - high vehicle strike risk & existing fauna movement barrier

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).



Source: Esri, Vantor, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

4 Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

The site and surrounding landscape present numerous existing threats to the native vegetation values and wildlife including impacts to habitat, vehicle strike, domestic and wild dog attack, disease, and available range, due to the impacts of climate change. The potential impacts which may be introduced or exacerbated as a result of the proposed development have been assessed in Table 14.

Table 14 Impact Assessment of Proposed Development and Mitigation Measures

Threat	Impact assessment of the proposed development	Proposed mitigation measures
Direct threats to native vegetation values and wildlife		
Loss of habitat	An estimated 441 native trees meeting the definition of NJKHT (outside mapped KHA) were identified as occurring within 0.51ha of densely vegetated patches in the northern extent of the site. These patches have been identified as areas of interest which may provide suitable habitat for threatened wildlife including the koala and grey headed flying fox. The remainder of the site, comprising mixed pastures with limited scattered canopy values, is not considered to provide good quality habitat for native fauna. Direct clearing associated with the proposed development has been considered to be clearing to enact the development application and includes clearing associated with the installation of infrastructure, bushfire protection, or of vegetation which may have compromised nominal root zones (NRZs) as a result of the development. The identified habitat patches of interest are located within the development footprint and are proposed to be cleared. The existing on-site dam in the southeastern corner of the site is located within a railway corridor under the endorsed Ripley Valley PDA Development Scheme and is not proposed to be impacted in association with the proposed development of a secondary school.	To mitigate impacts to any retained vegetation areas, identify vegetation to be retained at the site and in accordance with Australian Standard 4970-2025 mark out the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (using barricade fencing, signage, etc.) prior to the commencement of works on the site. Do not store stockpiles, materials, plant and equipment or wastes within the TPZ of retained vegetation.
Habitat fragmentation	On-site habitat fragmentation is possible as a result of clearing conducted lawfully as exempt clearing under the <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i> (non-remnant vegetation). The site affords limited ecological values, with all lands to the north of the future rail corridor proposed to be cleared for the development. The surrounding landscape is highly fragmented, with extensive residential land uses and ongoing surrounding development (including within Category X areas) to the north and northeast threatening connectivity values in the landscape. However, the densely vegetated patches in the northern extent of the site may provide stepping-	Where landscaping is proposed around the edges of the proposed development, species utilised are to be native plants of local origin consistent with RE 12.9-10.2/12.9-10.17 and include suitable koala habitat species (i.e. of the <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Corymbia</i>, <i>Angophora</i>, <i>Melaleuca</i> or <i>Lophostemon</i> genera) to maintain potential stepping-stone values and limit incentive for fauna to move through the centre of the school.

	stone function between vegetated reserves to the northeast and more extensive vegetated areas to the west (Figure 12). As they are located within 200m of surrounding vegetated areas, both within and outside of mapped regulated vegetation and koala habitat, they are considered highly connected wildlife habitat patches. However, it is noted that Ripley Road, which is adjacent to the site's northern boundary, is a major roadway with high speed, high traffic which presents existing threats of vehicle strike and barriers to fauna movement, limiting the functional connectivity of these areas.	
Indirect threats to native vegetation values and wildlife		
Vehicle strike	Vehicle strikes are likely to be an existing threat to koalas within the landscape, with the surrounding fragmented habitat patches intersected by numerous local roads and tracks, as well as Ripley Road which is a high speed, high traffic major roadway.	As part of the proposed development vehicle access to the site will be provided by an internal road/driveway. This road in proximity to wildlife habitat is expected to be a low traffic, low speed road, which is likely to have minimal impacts on existing fauna populations through vehicle strikes due to existing development in the surrounding landscape. Overall, the proposed development is unlikely to introduce a significant risk of vehicle strike to existing fauna populations transiting the area.
Domestic dog attacks	Domestic dogs are likely to be located within adjacent rural properties to the east, south and west, and recently developed residential properties to the north, with domestic dog attacks possible if koalas move through these areas.	Development is for the establishment of a secondary school. No dogs are proposed to be kept on the premises.
Wild dog attacks	No evidence of wild dogs was observed within the site however it is likely that wild dogs are present throughout the surrounding landscape and may traverse the site.	
Noise, Light and Odour	The potential reduction of habitat quality in the surrounds due to associated edge effects of odour, light and noise as a result of the development.	The proposed development will allow for educational uses, however this is unlikely to have a significant impact on the ambient noise and light levels already experienced in the local area due to extensive existing and ongoing residential development to the north of Ripley Road. The installation of lighting shall comply with AS4282 – 2019 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting to minimise light spill. Impacts associated with noise are likely to be minimal as regular school hours are typically limited to diurnal hours (with some occasional exception for after-hours activities),

		whereas the majority of native fauna are crepuscular and nocturnal.
Injury and death during construction activities	Potential injury and death of native fauna associated with construction activities, or potential injury and death of native fauna associated with on-site traffic movements and vegetation clearing activities.	Potential animal breeding places for least concern fauna were identified on site (i.e. bird nests and hollows), although none were confirmed to be active at the time of site assessment. No evidence of breeding places for colonial breeders or high-risk species was identified on site or likely to be found. A low-risk Species Management Plan (SMP) will be required before the commencement of construction works to avoid impacts to animal breeding places as per the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>. It is recommended that a suitably qualified fauna spotter/catcher be present to supervise clearing works and manage any fauna encountered. Construction hours are to be limited to daylight hours to minimise adverse impacts of noise, light and machinery on transient wildlife.
Sedimentation and erosion	Erosion may occur as a result of clearing works, with proposed works in proximity to the on-site dam having potential to	Preparation and implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) that complies with Aust IECA (2008) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control.
Hydrology and water quality	Modification of overland flow/hydrology.	Impacts associated with hydrology and water quality will be managed through a stormwater management plan in accordance with local and state requirements.
Introduction and spread of exotic weeds and pests	There is potential for weeds and pests to be brought in to the site on machinery at the beginning of works or transported onwards from the site following completion of works.	Construction and machinery hygiene measures (i.e., weed washdowns) to be implemented if plant and equipment has been used in weed infested areas to prevent further spread of weeds at the site.
Accumulation of waste	As a consequence of the development of a secondary school there may be impacts associated with waste generation on site. An impact of focus includes potential attraction of wild dogs to refuse storage areas, which may increase interaction between wild dogs and native fauna	General waste and recycling wheelie bins and/or skip bins shall be provided for the development. General and recyclable wastes shall be removed as part of local council's kerb side waste collection program. All bins are to have lids to prevent access by animals.

5 Commonwealth Legislative Provisions

Section 3.2.4 (flora) and 3.3.1 (fauna) of this report identify listed CREVNT species with known, likely or possible habitat or occurrence records within the site and broader desktop search extent.

No listed threatened ecological communities or flora species under the *EPBC Act 1999* are known, or considered likely or possible to occur at the site based on completed field assessment and likelihood of occurrence assessments.

Habitat for, and the occurrence of listed fauna species at the site has been identified as possible, acknowledging that no confirmed records of CREVNT species were identified at the site through the completed desktop assessment, or identified through site assessment. It is noted that habitat values for these species are generally considered to be of reduced quality and extent at the site, and impacts proposed are of a relatively small scale in the context of project impacts typically considered in respect to the *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance*.

It is recommended that an EPBC self-assessment be completed for the proposed works to provide additional guidance on a referral position under the *EPBC Act 1999*. This self-assessment is recommended to include the following:

- Completion of, and documentation of targeted habitat and species occurrence assessments for species listed in Table 11 of this report listed under the *EPBC Act 1999* (i.e. excluding short-beaked echidna), including
 - Koala
 - Grey headed flying fox
 - Common sandpiper
 - Sharp-tailed sandpiper
 - Pectoral sandpiper
 - Latham's snipe
 - White-throated needletail
 - Black-tailed godwit
 - Glossy ibis
 - Australian painted snipe
 - Marsh sandpiper
- Significant impact assessments be completed for the above species, included assessment against the *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance*.
- A conclusion and recommendation of whether the proposed works are likely to result in a significant impact on MNES.

6 State Legislative Compliance

6.1 State Legislation Considerations

6.1.1 *Planning Act 2016*

The *Planning Act 2016* mandates the framework of planning instruments and process for development assessment whilst incorporating the regulatory requirements of other Queensland environmental statutory legislation, such as the VM Act, CPM Act and Fisheries Act.

Supporting legislation termed ‘categorising instruments’ (i.e. *Planning Regulation 2017* (Planning Regulation) or local planning instruments) set out the triggers, thresholds and planning rules for development proposals and include:

- the categorisation of development;
- categories of assessment for assessable development; and
- ‘assessment benchmarks’ which describe and label the matters that assessable development must be assessed against.

6.1.2 State Development Assessment Provisions

SDAP mapping for the site shows that limited overlays are present (Figure 3). The development layout has been designed to minimise impacts to identified matters as identified in Table 4.

The proposed development does not trigger referral under State Code 16 Native Vegetation Clearing or State Code 25 Development in SEQ Koala Habitat Areas on the basis that these values are not mapped within the site.

6.1.2.1 Waterway Barrier Works

Two (2) mapped WWBW occur at the site (Figure 3). Prelodgement advice from the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) (MPL-1125-0308) indicates that the northeastern mapped WWBW feature does not display the attributes of a waterway as defined in the *Fisheries Act 1994*, downstream from Ripley Road.

A waterway is defined in schedule 1 of the *Fisheries Act 1994* as including a river, creek, stream, watercourse, drainage feature or inlet of the sea. Fisheries Queensland identifies that an on ground feature must contain at least one of the following attributes to be considered a waterway:

- Defined bed and banks
- Adequate flow
- Fish habitat at, or upstream of the site

DPI consider that the mapped feature in the northeastern corner of the site does not contain the above attributes. Works that interfere with this feature consequently do not trigger waterway barrier works.

The mapped WWBW feature in the southeastern corner of the site is located within a future railway corridor. This is outside the development footprint for the proposed secondary school and is accordingly not proposed to be impacted by the proposed development. Therefore, assessment under the *Fisheries Act 1994* is not required.

6.1.3 State Planning Policy (State Interest – Biodiversity)

SPP mapping for the site shows that limited overlays are present (Figure 4).

It is noted that the mapped polyline of Regulated Vegetation (intersecting a watercourse) occurs within areas of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation within the site. Accordingly, this matter does not constitute a MSES.

The proposed development does not require assessment against the SPP Biodiversity benchmarks as any vegetation clearing for the proposed development constitutes Exempt Clearing Work under the *Planning Regulation 2017* Schedule 21 Part 1, 1 (14) Clearing vegetation for the construction or maintenance of infrastructure stated in schedule 5, if (a) the clearing is on designated premises, where Schedule 5 Part 2 (6) lists education facilities and the site is within a PDA.

6.1.4 State Government Supported Infrastructure Koala Conservation Policy (April 2023)

This policy seeks to ensure that the delivery of Government Supported Infrastructure contributes to koala conservation in SEQ while also delivering important community infrastructure. This is achieved by encouraging sensitive design, ensuring conservation measures are implemented for safe use and movement of koalas, and by requiring that projects avoid, minimise, mitigate and offset impacts to Koala Habitat Areas (KHA) generally and in particular within Koala Priority Areas (KPA).

The Government Infrastructure that this policy applies to is the planning and delivery of all Queensland Government supported infrastructure projects, identified as any type of infrastructure under Schedule 5, and public housing as defined in Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017. This policy applies to those Government Supported Infrastructure projects in the SEQ Region defined in the Planning Regulation 2017.

All Queensland public sector entities must seek to deliver on the requirements of Column 1 in Table 1. Those that do not meet an exemption or transitional provision in Column 2 of Table 1 must self-assess the proposed development against the Self-Assessment Criteria in Column 3 of Table 1 and, if relevant, Table 2. Government Supported Infrastructure that is exempt from the additional self-assessment requirements in Column 3 should nevertheless consider contemporary information and mapping, and where possible seek to avoid, minimise, mitigate and offset impacts to koalas and KHAs, particularly within a KPA.

The proposed development outcome will require assessment against the State Government Supported Infrastructure Koala Conservation Policy (April 2023) to be undertaken in association with any further planning works (Section 6.2). It is however noted that the site does not contain mapped SEQ koala habitat areas.

6.1.5 Ripley Valley PDA Scheme

The site is located within the Urban Core zoning of the Ripley Valley PDA. As per Table 2 – Categories of development listed within the scheme, In the Urban core zone, column 3A the following development is PDA assessable development (Permissible development):

2. Making a material change of use if:

- i. the use is not defined in schedule 2, or
- ii. the change of use is not mentioned in columns 1, 2 or 3B.

The proposed development will require assessment against the Ripley Valley PDA Development Scheme (Section 6.3).

6.1.6 Nature Conservation Act 1992

6.1.6.1 Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017

The site is located within 'Koala District A' on the Koala Conservation Plan Map under the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*. This requires the proposed development to comply with management measures within Section 10 when clearing koala food trees. When clearing koala food trees, clearing must be undertaken:

- in a sequential fashion, as defined in the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*;

- no koala habitat tree in which a koala is present, and no koala habitat tree with a crown overlapping a tree in which a koala is present, is cleared.

While the site does not contain mapped koala habitat areas and there is no obligation to comply with Section 11 (Koala spotter needed for clearing in koala habitat areas), it is recommended that a suitably qualified fauna spotter be present during clearing works to satisfy the client's duty of care obligations under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*. The client has a general duty of care under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* for the responsible care of any animals found onsite during clearing works. This duty of care may include taking injured animals within the clearing area to a local vet as required.

6.1.6.2 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020

The site is not located within mapped Protected Plants high risk areas (Figure 6).

A PPFS is not required.

6.2 State Government Supported Infrastructure – Koala Conservation Policy

While no impacts to SEQ koala habitat values are identified as the site does not contain mapped KHA, the development constitutes a Queensland Government Supported Infrastructure project; identified as any type of infrastructure listed under Schedule 5 and public housing defined under Schedule 24 of the *Planning Regulation 2017*; and within the South East Queensland Koala Protection Area (SEQKPA). Accordingly, the State Government Supported Infrastructure – Koala Conservation Policy applies.

Accordingly, requirements of the Infrastructure Self-Assessment Criteria, Table 1 apply under Column 1 (Requirements that apply to all Government Supported Infrastructure development in SEQ) (Table 15).

Column 2 of the infrastructure self-assessment criteria outlines Government Supported Infrastructure development in a KHA that is exempt from the Self-Assessment Criteria of Column 3. This includes (3) Development in a declared Priority Development Area or a declared Provisional Priority Development Area, which applies to the development. The site also does not occur within a mapped koala habitat area (KHA) and does not impact any NJKHTs within mapped KHA.

Accordingly, the proposed development is exempt from Self-Assessment Criteria of Column 3.

Table 15 Self-assessment against SI Column 1 requirements

Column 1: Requirements that apply to all Government Supported Infrastructure development in SEQ	Response
1. Where possible, development avoids fragmenting KHA within the land to which the development applies	The proposed development avoids fragmentation of KHA. It is noted that existing (unmapped) vegetation values which may provide suitable habitat for koala are already fragmented and isolated, with existing barriers such as Ripley Road and ongoing residential development limiting fauna movement through the landscape and providing existing threat of vehicle strike to transient individuals.
2. Where possible, development does not impede or restrict the movement of koalas within the land to which the development applies and provides safe koala movement measures	The site affords limited existing connectivity values due to the presence of numerous threats which fragment mapped and unmapped habitat patches.

between highly connected patches of retained KHA.	While vegetated patches in the northern extent of the site may provide stepping-stone values, the functionality of these values is restricted due to Ripley Road (a high speed, high traffic roadway) separating the site from vegetated corridors associated with landscaped parklands to the northeast of the site.
3. Clearing of koala habitat trees must be carried out in a way that complies with sequential clearing conditions.	Clearing is to comply with the sequential clearing requirements of Section 10 of the <i>Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017</i> . A project Fauna Management Plan (FMP) has been prepared which outlines appropriate fauna protection measures (Appendix H).
4. Development must ensure that: a. measures are taken in construction practices to not increase the risk of death or injury to koalas; and b. native vegetation in an area identified by a proponent to be retained as a safe koala movement measure is progressively restored if it must be impacted during site operations.	a. It is recommended that a suitably qualified fauna spotter be present during clearing works to satisfy the client's duty of care obligations under the <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>. The client has a general duty of care under the <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i> for the responsible care of any animals found onsite during clearing works. This duty of care may include taking injured animals within the clearing area to a local vet as required. A project FMP has been prepared (Appendix H). Appropriate fauna protection measures are incorporated to ensure construction works do not increase the risk of injury or death to koalas. b. Impacts to areas of retained vegetation are not proposed as discussed in Table 14.
5. Where appropriate in the context of the landscape, landscaping activities provide food, shelter and movement opportunities for koalas consistent with the site design.	Where landscaping is proposed around the edges of the proposed development, species utilised are to be native plants of local origin consistent with RE 12.9-10.2/12.9-10.17 and include suitable koala habitat species (i.e. of the <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Angophora</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> or <i>Lophostemon</i> genera) to maintain potential stepping-stone values and limit incentive for fauna to move through the centre of the school.



Figure 13 Clearing Plan

Project: DBC, Ripley
Valley New Secondary
School

Client: GroupGSA Pty
Ltd

Project No.: J002601

Compiled by: GabiLevay Date: 30/04/2026
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 30/04/2026

0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Extent of clearing

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).



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6.3 Ripley Valley PDA Scheme

The proposed development, being an educational establishment, is defined in schedule 2 however is not mentioned in columns 1, 2 or 3B. Accordingly, assessment against the PDA-wide criteria is required. PDA-wide criteria include:

- Neighbourhoods
- Centres
- Housing diversity and affordability
- Employment opportunities
- Movement network
- Greenspace network
- Community facilities
- Natural and cultural values
- Community safety and development constraints
- Service infrastructure
- General requirements

Response to the Natural and cultural values PDA-wide criteria is provided in Table 16.

Table 16 Ripley Valley PDA Scheme Natural and cultural values criteria response

Natural and cultural values criteria	Response to criteria
Development delivers: • protection of significant environmental and ecological values • protection of Remnant Endangered vegetation where proven by groundtruthing to be viable • minimal emissions to land, water and atmosphere • protection of culturally significant places and items • efficient use of land and resources.	The site does not contain significant environmental and ecological values. Two vegetated patches in the northern extent of the site were identified to be the most notable features, however these patches are not mapped under any state or local regulator frameworks. The site does not contain mapped Regional Ecosystems and the vegetated patches contain modified, non-remnant canopy values associated with the preclear REs with limited native understorey and groundcovers.
The design, siting and layout of development: • preserves and enhances important local, natural, environmental values, and respects local landforms • avoids, minimises and/or offsets development impacts on areas of biodiversity value • maintains or improves ecological connectivity in the local urban context • incorporates landscaping with endemic species that contribute to bushland character, flora and fauna habitat, and fauna movement	Development design and siting: • avoids areas of mapped environmental values • is to incorporate native endemic species in landscaping • maintains the natural functions of the drainage feature in the southeastern extent of the site through avoiding development in this area

• respects cultural heritage values • minimises adverse impacts on natural landforms and the visual amenity of the site • maintains or improves the natural functions and environmental, social and economic values of the area's waterways, wetlands, riparian corridors and floodplains • maintains or improves the ecological health and environmental values of surface and groundwater, including wetlands and waterways in and adjacent or minimise impacts on natural and cultural values to the PDA • maintains and improves the functioning and characteristics of the hydrological network (including surface and groundwater and the riparian ecology of Bundamba and Deebing Creeks) and generally maintains the natural flow regime • incorporates total water cycle management and water sensitive urban design principles to appropriately manage floodwater and stormwater • applies best practice erosion and sediment control techniques giving particular regard to the local highly dispersive soils • ensures that all land and groundwater will be fit for purpose in accordance with accepted standards and practices • manages air quality, noise and hazardous materials according to current standards • promotes innovative and efficient use of energy and water • maximises recycling opportunities and reduces waste generation.	• the mapped waterway value in the northeastern corner of the site is not considered to constitute a waterway under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> as discussed in Section 6.1.2.1. • cultural heritage, floodwater, stormwater, erosion and sediment, land and groundwater, air quality, energy and waste matters are assessed by others and provided separately to this ecological report.
Map 2 - Values shows the key natural and cultural values in the PDA15. Development is sited, designed and constructed to avoid or minimise impacts on natural and cultural values.	Map 2 – Values has been provided at Figure 8 showing the site boundary. The site does not contain any natural and cultural values as identified by the Ripley Valley PDA Scheme.

7 Local Council Compliance

7.1 Local Legislative Considerations

The site is identified as within the Ripley Valley Urban Development Area Development Scheme.

No Biodiversity mapping is shown over the site (vegetation), with minor waterway and minor waterway buffer areas identified under the ICP 2025 over portions of the site. The site and mapped ecological values under the ICP (2025 Version 1) are shown within Figure 7.

Under the *Planning Regulation 2017* Schedule 6, Part 5 (28), a local planning instrument is prohibited from stating the PDA-related development is assessable. As the proposed development is within the Ripley Valley PDA and is for a proposed school in an area identified by the Ripley Valley Map 8: State Community Facilities - Trunk infrastructure as being suitable for a school, the proposed development does not require assessment under the ICP (2025 Version 1).

8 Conclusion

A school development is sought to be established at 54 Wensley Road, Ripley. Range Environmental Consultants were engaged to undertake an ecological assessment for the proposed development for review in the Department of Education's (DoE) detailed business case. The objective of the assessment was to evaluate the ecological features and values across the site to determine the potential impacts associated with the proposed development and provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise identified ecological impacts.

At a state assessment level, the site does not contain any mapped areas of regulated vegetation or koala habitat. Mapped polylines of regulated vegetation – intersecting a watercourse occur within the northeastern and southeastern corners of the site, however as these values are located in areas of non-remnant vegetation they do not constitute MSES and no further assessment is required.

Mapped WWBW occur in the northeastern and southeastern corners of the site. As discussed in Section 6.1.2.1, DPI consider that the mapped feature in the northeastern corner of the site does not constitute a waterway. Works that interfere with this feature consequently do not trigger waterway barrier works. The mapped WWBW feature in the southeastern corner of the site is not proposed to be impacted by the proposed development. Therefore, assessment under the *Fisheries Act 1994* is not required.

The site does not contain any natural or cultural values as mapped under the Ripley Valley PDA Development Scheme. The proposed development is considered to comply with the ecological matters outlined in the Natural and cultural values PDA-wide criteria of the Ripley Valley PDA Scheme as discussed in Section 6.3 through avoidance of impacts to mapped values and the drainage feature in the southeastern corner of the site.

The proposed development has been assessed against Column 1 of the Infrastructure Self-Assessment Criteria under the State Government Supported Infrastructure – Koala Conservation Policy, as the development constitutes a Queensland Government Supported Infrastructure project. It is noted however, that while the site is located within the SEQKPA it does not contain mapped areas of koala habitat. The proposed development is considered to comply with the requirements of Column 1 through avoiding impacts to and fragmentation of mapped koala habitat areas, conducting clearing works in accordance with the sequential clearing requirements of Section 10 of the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*, providing a qualified fauna spotter catcher to oversee clearing works, and utilising native koala habitat trees for any landscaping around the edges of the development to support movement opportunities for koala.

The site comprises significantly degraded vegetation values which are densely clustered around existing mature trees in an isolated regrowth form. The site assessment found that while these vegetated clusters contain eucalypts which provides suitable habitat for the koala, no evidence of koala in the form of scats was observed during the site survey, and limited fauna scratches were observed which are unable to definitively be attributed to koala due to the potential for other arboreal fauna to utilise the site. Flowering eucalypts within these clusters may also provide suitable foraging habitat for grey headed flying foxes. No roosts were identified as occurring at the site. The small dam in the southeastern corner of the site may further provide marginal, opportunistically utilised habitat for a number of freshwater waders (birds).

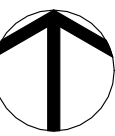
Completion of a detailed EPBC self-assessment is outside the scope of this EAR, which is for the purpose of assessing development in a PDA under the PDA development scheme. A detailed assessment which considers the *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance* is recommended to be undertaken to assess the development's likelihood of having a significant impact on MNES values.

Appendices

Appendix A Site Plan



Amendments		
Issue	Description	Date
A	FINAL CMP ISSUE	02/04/2026
B	ISSUE FOR PLANNING APPROVAL	07/04/2026



PRELIMINARY

Consultant
Consultant Company
Consultant Details

Consultant
Consultant Company
Consultant Details

Consultant
Consultant Company
Consultant Details

Consultant
Consultant Company
Consultant Details

Client
PC BUNDLE - RIPLEY VALLEY
Client Details

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architecture interior design urban design landscape
nom architect Lisa-Maree Carrigan 5696
Project Title

RIPLEY VALLEY SHS

Drawing Title

90% CMP OVERALL

Scale 1 : 1200

Drawing Created (date) AUGUST 2025

Drawing Created (by) GM

Plotted and checked by GM

Verified LM

Approved LM

Project No Drawing No Issue

A252264 A1150

B

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Appendix B Desktop Search Results



Vegetation management report

For Lot: 191 Plan: SL18

09/02/2026

This publication has been compiled by Operations Support, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development.

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Recent changes

Updated mapping

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

The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation have also updated their koala protection mapping to align with the Queensland Herbarium scientific updates.

The latest version (v10) of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map (trigger map) was released on 6 September 2023.

Overview

Based on the lot on plan details you have supplied, this report provides the following detailed information:

Property details - information about the specified Lot on Plan, lot size, local government area, bioregion(s), subregion(s) and catchment(s);

Vegetation management framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development who administer the framework;

Vegetation management framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the vegetation management categories on the property;
- the vegetation management regional ecosystems on the property;
- vegetation management watercourses or drainage features on the property;
- vegetation management wetlands on the property;
- vegetation management essential habitat on the property;
- whether any area management plans are associated with the property;
- whether the property is coastal or non-coastal; and
- whether the property is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B;

Protected plant framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework, including:

- high risk areas on the protected plant flora survey trigger map for the property;

Koala protection framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework; and

Koala protection framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the koala district the property is located in;
- koala priority areas on the property;
- core and locally refined koala habitat areas on the property;
- whether the lot is located in an identified koala broad-hectare area; and
- koala habitat regional ecosystems on the property for core koala habitat areas.

This information will assist you to determine your options for managing vegetation under:

- the vegetation management framework, which may include:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing code;
- an area management plan;
- a development approval;

- the protected plant framework, which may include:

- the need to undertake a flora survey;
- exempt clearing;
- a protected plant clearing permit;

- the koala protection framework, which may include:

- exempted development;
- a development approval;
- the need to undertake clearing sequentially and in the presence of a koala spotter.

Other laws

The clearing of native vegetation is regulated by both Queensland and Australian legislation, and some local governments also regulate native vegetation clearing. You may need to obtain an approval or permit under another Act, such as the Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Section 8 of this guide provides contact details of other agencies you should confirm requirements with, before commencing vegetation clearing.

Table of Contents

1. Property details	6
1.1 Tenure and title area	6
1.2 Property location	6
2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development).....	7
2.1 Exempt clearing work	7
2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes	7
2.3 Area management plans	8
2.4 Development approvals	8
2.5. Contact information for the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development.....	8
3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 191 Plan: SL18	9
3.1 Vegetation categories	9
3.2 Regional ecosystems	10
3.3 Watercourses	10
3.4 Wetlands	10
3.5 Essential habitat	10
3.6 Area Management Plan(s)	11
3.7 Coastal or non-coastal	11
3.8 Agricultural Land Class A or B	11
4. Vegetation management framework maps	12
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map	13
4.2 Vegetation management supporting map	14
4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map	15
4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture	16
5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI))......	17
5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map	17
5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map	17
5.3 Exemptions	17
5.4 Contact information for DETSI	17
5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map	18
6. Koala protection framework (administered by DETSI)	20
6.1 Koala mapping	20
6.2 Koala habitat planning controls	21
6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements	22
6.4 Contact information for DETSI	22
7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 191 Plan: SL18	23
7.1 Koala districts	23
7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare map	23
7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas	24
8. Other relevant legislation contacts list	25

1. Property details

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 191 Plan: SL18 are listed in Table 1.

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

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Property title area (sq metres)
191	SL18	Freehold	180,240

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

Does the property Lot: 191 Plan: SL18 have a freehold tenure and is in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area?

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

1.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 191 Plan: SL18, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

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

2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development)

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

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

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

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

2.1 Exempt clearing work

Exempt clearing work is an activity for which you do not need to notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development or obtain an approval under the vegetation management framework. Exempt clearing work was previously known as exemptions.

In areas that are mapped as Category X (white in colour) on the regulated vegetation management map (see section 4.1), and where the land tenure is freehold, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes, the clearing of vegetation is considered exempt clearing work and does not require notification or development approval under the vegetation management framework. For all other land tenures, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development before commencing clearing to ensure that the proposed activity is exempt clearing work.

A range of routine property management activities are considered exempt clearing work. A list of exempt clearing work is available at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/exemptions/>.

Exempt clearing work may be affected if the proposed clearing area is subject to development approval conditions, a covenant, an environmental offset, an exchange area, a restoration notice, or an area mapped as Category A. Exempt clearing work may require approval under other Commonwealth, State or Local Government laws, or local government planning schemes. Contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development prior to clearing in any of these areas.

2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes

Some clearing activities can be undertaken under an accepted development vegetation clearing code. The codes can be downloaded at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/codes/>

If you intend to clear vegetation under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, you must notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development before commencing. The information in this report will assist you to complete the online notification form.

You can complete the online form at

<https://vegetation-apps.dnrm.qld.gov.au>

2.3 Area management plans

Area Management Plans (AMP) provide an alternative approval system for vegetation clearing under the vegetation management framework. They list the purposes and clearing conditions that have been approved for the areas covered by the plan. It is not necessary to use an AMP, even when an AMP applies to your property.

On 8 March 2020, AMPs ended for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation and managing encroachment. New notifications cannot be made for these AMPs. You will need to consider options for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation or encroachment under a relevant accepted development vegetation clearing code or apply for a development approval.

New notifications can be made for all other AMPs. These will continue to apply until their nominated end date.

If an Area Management Plan applies to your property for which you can make a new notification, it will be listed in Section 3.6 of this report. Before clearing under one of these AMPs, you must first notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development and then follow the conditions and requirements listed in the AMP.

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/area-management-plans>

2.4 Development approvals

If under the vegetation management framework your proposed clearing is not exempt clearing work, or is not permitted under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, or an AMP, you may be able to apply for a development approval. Information on how to apply for a development approval is available at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/development>

2.5. Contact information for the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

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

3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 191 Plan: SL18

3.1 Vegetation categories

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

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category	Area (ha)
Category X	18.03

Table 4: Description of vegetation categories

Category	Colour on Map	Description	Requirements / options under the vegetation management framework
A	red	Compliance areas, environmental offset areas and voluntary declaration areas	Special conditions apply to Category A areas. Before clearing, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development to confirm any requirements in a Category A area.
B	dark blue	Remnant vegetation areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with accepted development vegetation clearing codes, area management plans or development approval.
C	light blue	High-value regrowth areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category C regrowth vegetation accepted development vegetation clearing code.
R	yellow	Regrowth within 50m of a watercourse or drainage feature in the Great Barrier Reef catchment areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category R regrowth accepted development vegetation clearing code or area management plans.
X	white	Clearing on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes is considered exempt clearing work under the vegetation management framework. Contact the Department to clarify whether a development approval is required for other State land tenures.	No permit or notification required on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing. A development approval may be required for some State land tenures.

Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)

There is no Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) present on this property.

3.2 Regional ecosystems

The endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems on your property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 and are listed in Table 5.

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/descriptions/>

Table 5: Regional ecosystems present on subject property

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
non-rem	None	X	18.03	None	None

Please note:

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

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

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

3.3 Watercourses

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

3.4 Wetlands

There are no vegetation management wetlands present on this property.

3.5 Essential habitat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No records

3.6 Area Management Plan(s)

Nil

3.7 Coastal or non-coastal

For the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP), this property is regarded as*

Coastal

*See also Map 4.3

3.8 Agricultural Land Class A or B

The following can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code:

Does this lot contain land that is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B in the State Planning Interactive Mapping System?

No Class A

No Class B

Note - This confirms Agricultural Land Classes as per the State Planning Interactive Mapping System only. This response does not include Agricultural Land Classes identified under local government planning schemes. For further information, check the Planning Scheme for your local government area.

See Map 4.4 to identify the location and extent of Class A and/or Class B Agricultural land on Lot: 191 Plan: SL18.

4. Vegetation management framework maps

Vegetation management maps included in this report may also be requested individually at:

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request>

Regulated vegetation management map

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

Vegetation management supporting map

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

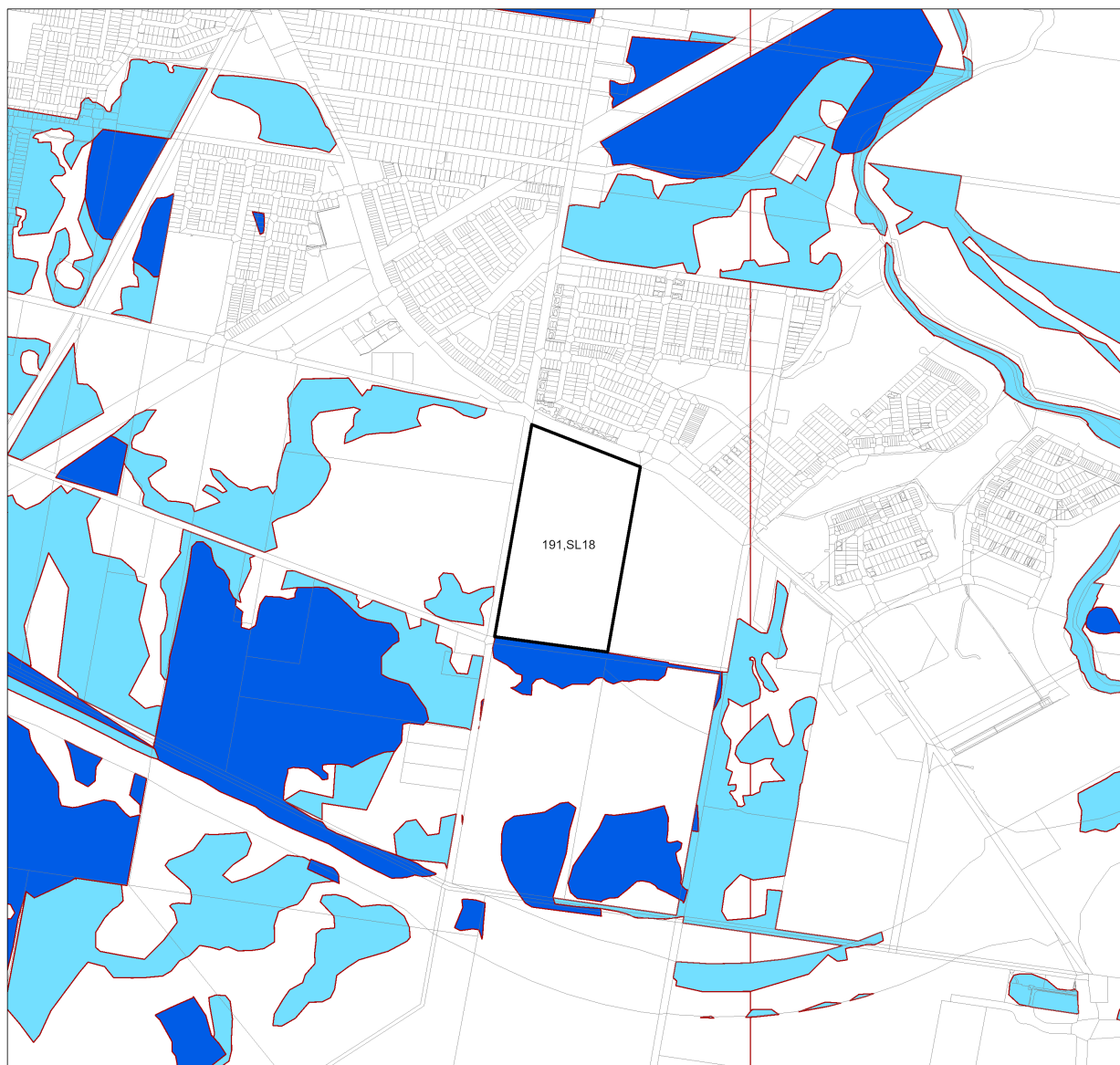
Coastal/non-coastal map

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

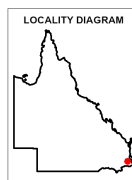
Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

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

4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



Regulated Vegetation Management Map



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

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Additional information required for the assessment of vegetation values is provided in the accompanying "Vegetation Management Supporting map". For further information go to the web site: www.nrm.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development.

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

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

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

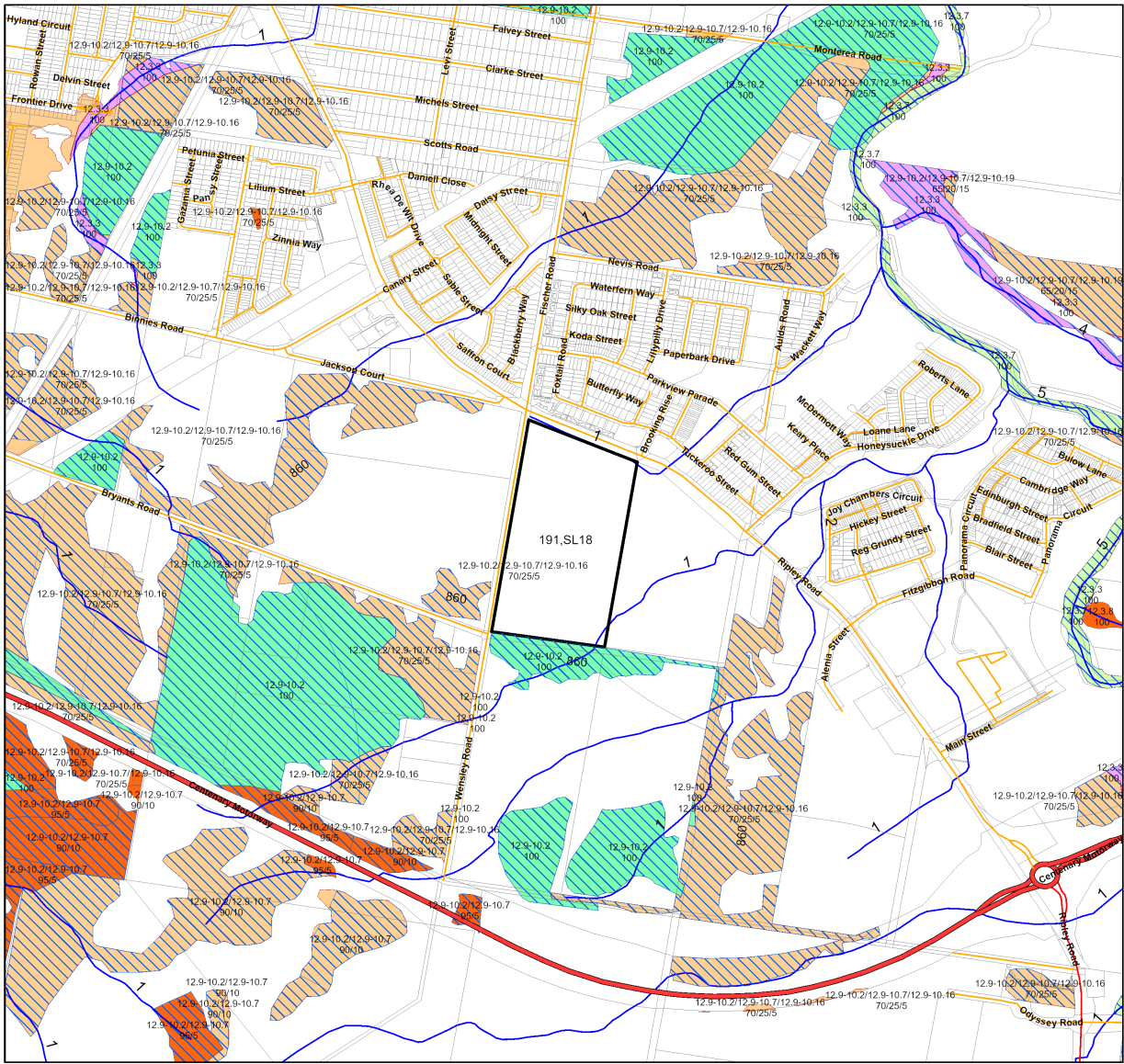


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4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



Vegetation Management Supporting Map

Labels for Essential Habitat are centred on the area of enquiry.

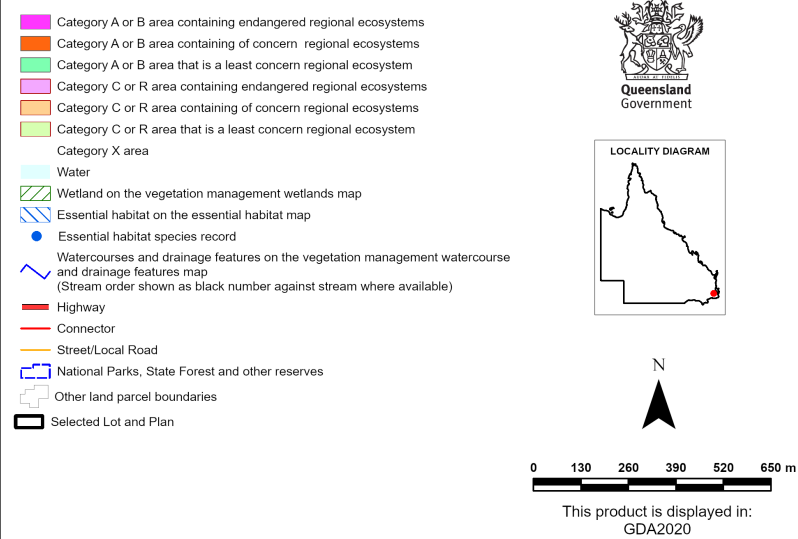
Regional ecosystem linework has been compiled at a scale of 1:100 000, except in designated areas where a compilation scale of 1:50 000 is available. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of RE data mapped at a scale of 1:100 000 is +/- 100 metres.

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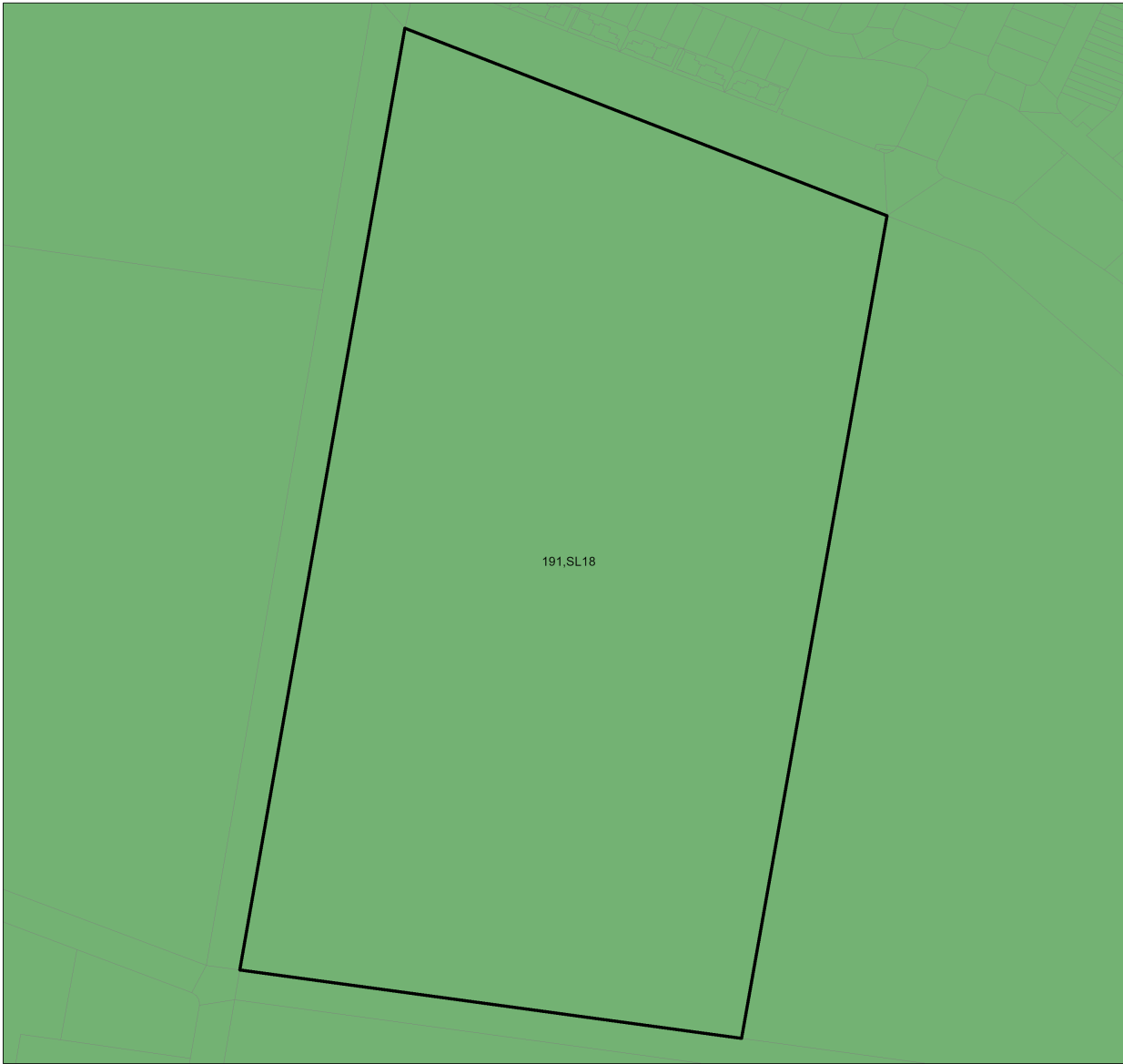
Additional information may be required for the purposes of land clearing or assessment of a regional ecosystem map or PMAV applications. For further information go to the web site: www.nrm.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development.

Digital data for the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map, vegetation management wetlands map, essential habitat map and the vegetation management remnant and regional ecosystem map are available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at <http://www.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/>

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

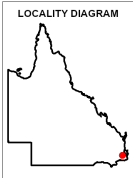


4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



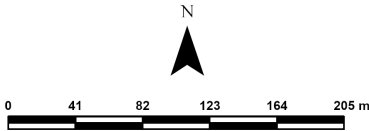
Coastal/Non Coastal Map

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



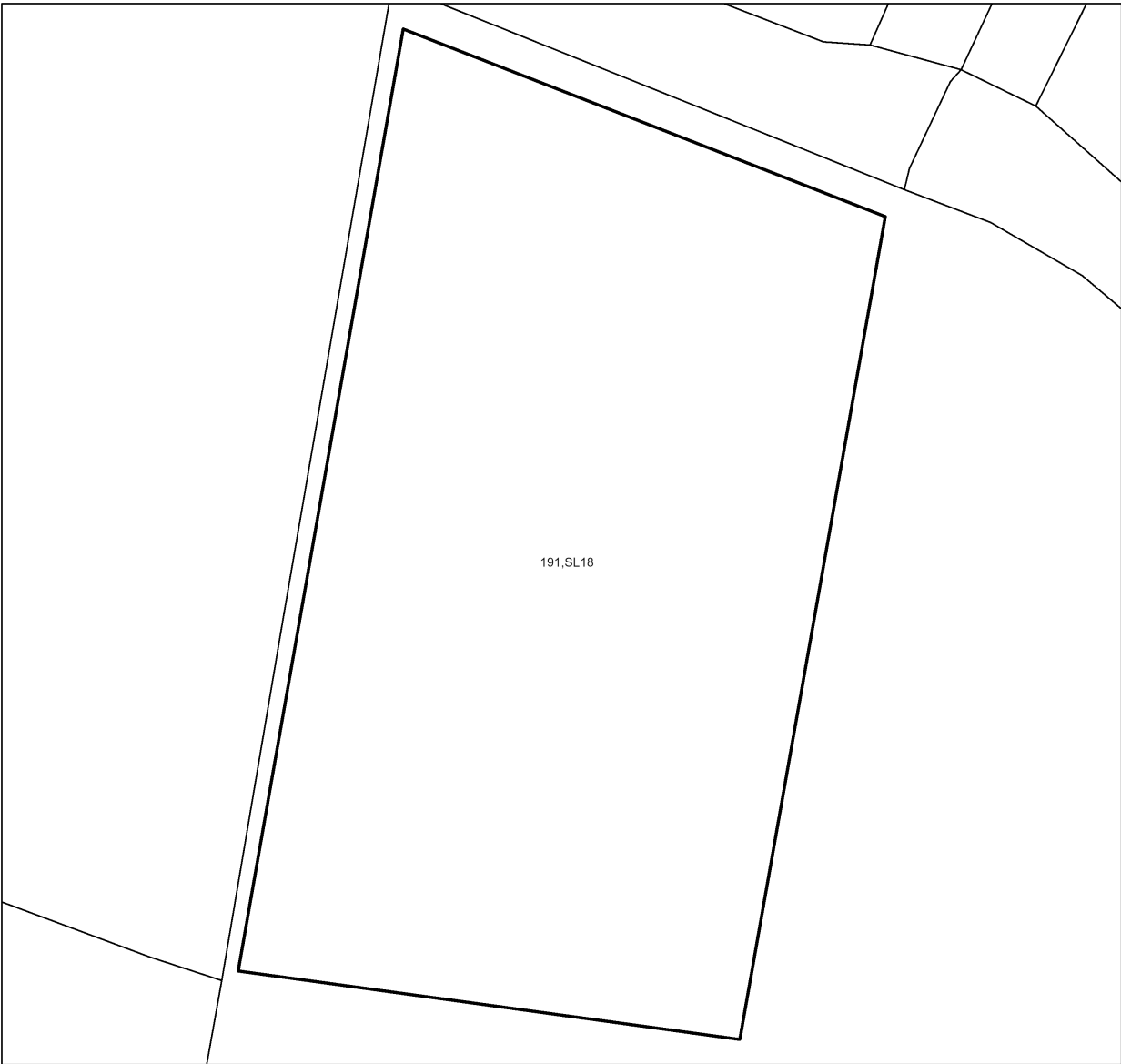
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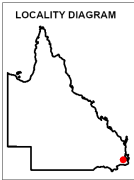
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4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

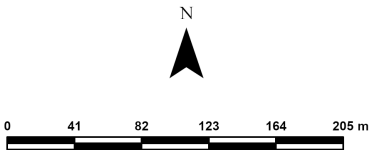


**Agricultural Land Class A or B
as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture**

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



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

In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the [Nature Conservation Act 1992](#) (NCA). The NCA regulates the clearing of protected plants 'in the wild' (see [Operational policy: When a protected plant in Queensland is considered to be 'in the wild'](#)) that are listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the Act.

Please note that the protected plant clearing framework applies irrespective of the classification of the vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and any approval or exemptions given under another Act, for example, the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* or *Planning Regulation 2017*.

5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map identifies high-risk areas for threatened and near threatened plants. These are areas where threatened or near threatened plants are known to exist or are likely to exist based on the habitat present. The flora survey trigger map for this property is provided in section 5.5.

If you are proposing to clear an area shown as high risk on the flora survey trigger map, a flora survey of the clearing impact area must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the [Flora survey guidelines](#). The main objective of a flora survey is to locate any threatened or near threatened plants that may be present in the clearing impact area.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are not present within the clearing impact area or clearing within 100m of Endangered, Vulnerable, Near-Threatened (EVNT) plants can be avoided, the clearing activity is exempt from a permit. An [exempt clearing notification form](#) must be submitted to the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, with a copy of the flora survey report, at least one week prior to clearing.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared, a clearing permit is required before any clearing is undertaken. The flora survey report, as well as an impact management report, must be submitted with the [clearing permit application form](#).

5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

In an area other than a high risk area, a clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes aware that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared. You must keep a copy of the flora survey trigger map for the area subject to clearing for five years from the day the clearing starts. If you do not clear within the 12 month period that the flora survey trigger map was printed, you need to print and check a new flora survey trigger map.

5.3 Exemptions

Many activities are 'exempt' under the protected plant clearing framework, which means that clearing of native plants that are in the wild can be undertaken for these activities with no need for a flora survey or a protected plant clearing permit. The Information sheet - General exemptions for the take of protected plants provides some of these exemptions.

Some exemptions under the NCA are the same as exempt clearing work (formerly known as exemptions) under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (i.e. listed in Schedule 21 of the Planning Regulations 2017) while some are different.

5.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the protected plants framework:

Phone 1300 130 372 (and select option four)

Email palm@detsi.qld.gov.au

Visit <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/protected-plants>

5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map

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

Updates to the data informing the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map will be reviewed, and updated if necessary, at least every 12 months to ensure the map reflects the most up-to-date and accurate data available.

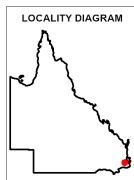
Species information

Please note that flora survey trigger maps do not identify species associated with 'high risk areas'. While some species information may be publicly available, for example via the [Queensland Spatial Catalogue](#), the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation does not provide species information on request. Regardless of whether species information is available for a particular high risk area, clearing plants in a high risk area may require a flora survey and/or clearing permit. Please see the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation webpage on the [clearing of protected plants](#) for more information.



Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

- High risk area
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Freeways / motorways / highways
- Secondary roads / streets
- Selected Lot and Plan



0 27.5 55 82.5 110 137.5 m

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

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

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

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

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

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed in Queensland as endangered by the Queensland Government under *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and by the Australian Government under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Queensland Government's koala protection framework is comprised of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*, the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*, the *Planning Act 2016* and the *Planning Regulation 2017*.

6.1 Koala mapping

6.1.1 Koala districts

The parts of Queensland where koalas are known to occur has been divided into three koala districts - koala district A, koala district B and koala district C. Each koala district is made up of areas with comparable koala populations (e.g. density, extent and significance of threatening processes affecting the population) which require similar management regimes.

Section 7.1 identifies which koala district your property is located in.

6.1.2 Koala habitat areas

Koala habitat areas are areas of vegetation that have been determined to contain koala habitat that is essential for the conservation of a viable koala population in the wild based on the combination of habitat suitability and biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water). In order to protect this important koala habitat, clearing controls have been introduced into the *Planning Regulation 2017* for development in koala habitat areas.

Please note that koala habitat areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

There are two different categories of koala habitat area (core koala habitat area and locally refined koala habitat), which have been determined using two different methodologies. These methodologies are described in the document [Spatial modelling in South East Queensland](#).

Section 7.2 shows any koala habitat area that exists on your property.

Under the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*, an owner of land (or a person acting on the owner's behalf with written consent) can request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination if they believe, on reasonable grounds, that the existing determination for all or part of their property is incorrect.

More information on requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be found in the document [Guideline - Requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination](#).

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

Changes to the koala habitat area map which occur between annual updates because of a request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be viewed on the register of approved requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area available at:

<https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/koalamaps>. The register includes the lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder that shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

6.1.3 Koala priority areas

Koala priority areas are large, connected areas that have been determined to have the highest likelihood of achieving conservation outcomes for koalas based on the combination of habitat suitability, biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water) and a koala conservation cost benefit analysis.

Conservation efforts will be prioritised in these areas to ensure the conservation of viable koala populations in the wild including a focus on management (e.g. habitat protection, habitat restoration and threat mitigation) and monitoring. This includes a prohibition on clearing in koala habitat areas that are in koala priority areas under the *Planning Regulation 2017* (subject to some exemptions).

Please note that koala priority areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in a koala priority area.

6.1.4 Identified koala broad-hectare areas

There are seven identified koala broad-hectare areas in SEQ. These are areas of koala habitat that are located in areas committed to meet development targets in the SEQ Regional Plan to accommodate SEQ's growing population including bring-forward Greenfield sites under the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy and declared master planned areas under the repealed *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

Specific assessment benchmarks apply to development applications for development proposed in identified koala broad-hectare areas to ensure koala conservation measures are incorporated into the proposed development.

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in an identified koala broad-hectare area.

6.2 Koala habitat planning controls

On 7 February 2020, the Queensland Government introduced new planning controls to the Planning Regulation 2017 to strengthen the protection of koala habitat in South East Queensland (i.e. koala district A).

More information on these planning controls can be found here:

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

As a high-level summary, the koala habitat planning controls make:

- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area, prohibited development (i.e. development for which a development application cannot be made);
- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is a koala habitat area but is not a koala priority area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required); and
- development that is for extractive industries where the development involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala habitat area and a key resource area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required).

Interfering with koala habitat means:

1. Removing, cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning or destroying in anyway, including by burning, flooding or draining native vegetation in a koala habitat area; but
2. Does not include destroying standing vegetation stock or lopping a tree.

However, these planning controls do not apply if the development is exempted development as defined in Schedule 24 of the [Planning Regulation 2017](#). More information on exempted development can be found here:

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

There are also assessment benchmarks that apply to development applications for:

- building works, operational works, material change of use or reconfiguration of a lot where:

- the local government planning scheme makes the development assessable;
- the premises includes an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area; and
- the development does not involve interfering with koala habitat (defined above); and

- development in identified koala broad-hectare areas.

The [Guideline - Assessment Benchmarks in relation to Koala Habitat in South East Queensland assessment benchmarks](#) outlines these assessment benchmarks, the intent of these assessment benchmarks and advice on how proposed development may meet these assessment benchmarks.

6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements

Section 10 and 11 of the [Nature Conservation \(Koala\) Conservation Plan 2017](#) prescribes requirements that must be met when clearing koala habitat in koala district A and koala district B.

These clearing requirements are independent to the koala habitat planning controls introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017, which means they must be complied with irrespective of any approvals or exemptions offered under other legislation.

Unlike the clearing controls prescribed in the Planning Regulation 2017 that are to protect koala habitat, the clearing requirements prescribed in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 are in place to prevent the injury or death of koalas when koala habitat is being cleared.

6.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the koala protection framework:

Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Email koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au

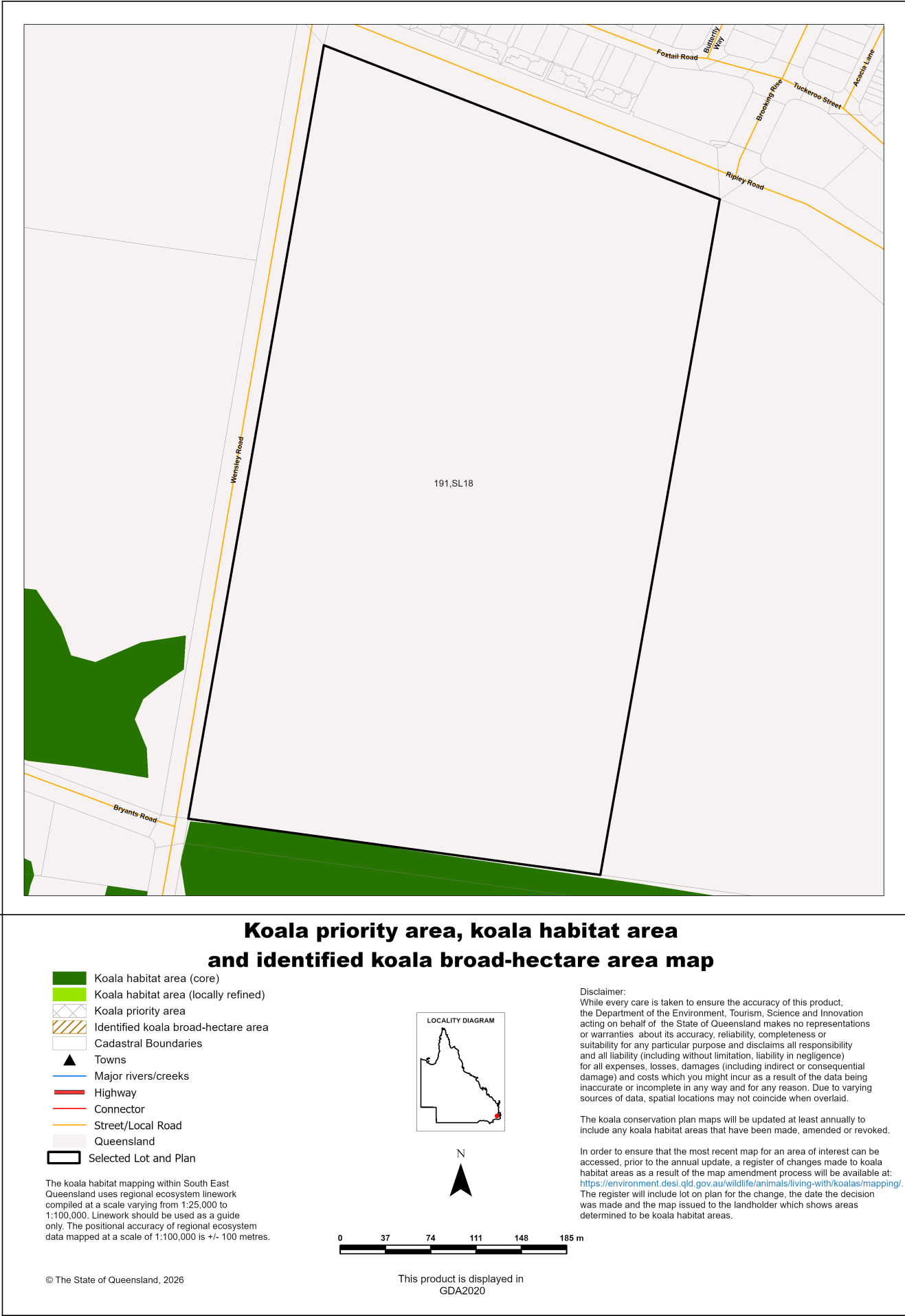
Visit <https://environment.desi.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping>

7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 191 Plan: SL18

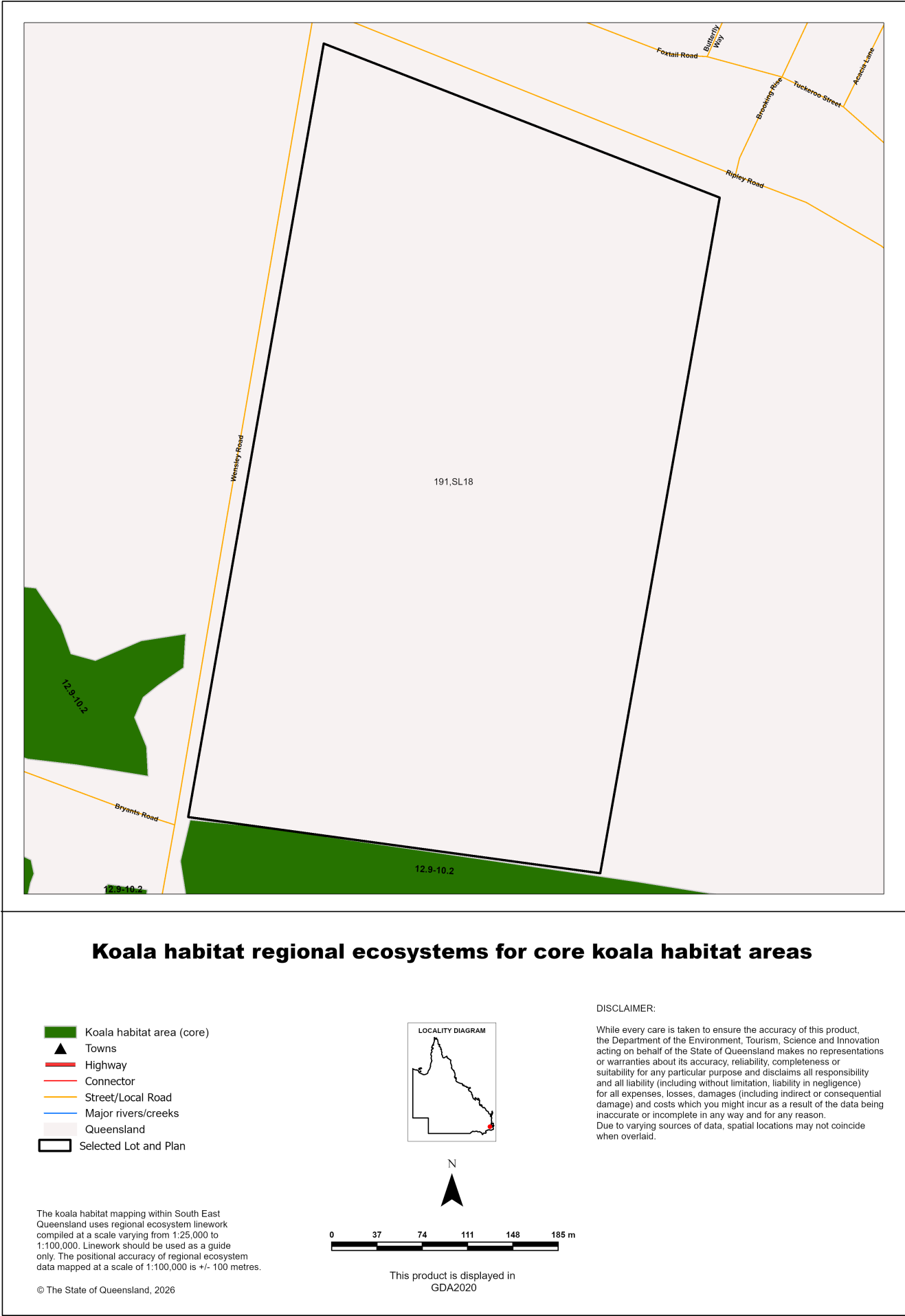
7.1 Koala districts

Koala District A

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



7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	<i>Water Act 2000</i>	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dlgwv.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	<i>Soil Conservation Act 1986</i>	Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	<i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990</i>	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	Queensland Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.tatsipca.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Protected plants and protected areas	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@detsi.qld.gov.au www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Koala mapping and regulations	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> <i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Queensland Department of Primary Industries	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dpi.qld.gov.au
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 920 528 www.dcceew.gov.au
Development and planning processes	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>	Queensland Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.planning.qld.gov.au
Coordinated projects	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	<i>Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993</i>	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au
Requirements on State controlled road	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	<i>Local Government Act 2009</i> <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Your relevant local government office	Local Government Contact Directory



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: 09-Feb-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:	8
Listed Threatened Species:	48
Listed Migratory Species:	11

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:	4
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	21
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	50
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 may 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
Swamp Tea-tree (Melaleuca irbyana) Forest of South-east Queensland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
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
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known 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			
Neoceratodus forsteri Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish [67620]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat 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 hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
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 likely 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
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 may 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 known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Leuzea australis listed as Rhaponticum australe Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [9363]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea x ipsviciensis listed as Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [93460]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Picris evae Hawkweed [10839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Planchonella eerwah Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]			
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands

[[Resource Information](#)]

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

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Department of Defence		
Lot 1 on RP179314 [AGPR2487]	QLD	In buffer area only
RAAF Amberley AP90 Small Arms Range [DD_0865]	QLD	In buffer area only
Department of Veterans' Affairs		
Lot 12 on RP78796 [AGPR6274]	QLD	In buffer area only
Lot 62 on RP93751 [AGPR6257]	QLD	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species

[[Resource Information](#)]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
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 known to 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
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]	
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
AW Bidco 6 Pty Ltd - Urban Development Project	2023/09690		Referral Decision	In buffer area only
Barrams Road Residential Development	2021/9005		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Bayliss Road, South Ripley Residential Development	2025/10117		Assessment	In buffer area only
Bryants Road Residential Development	2023/09484		Assessment	In feature area
Greater Brisbane Greyhound Centre	2022/09252		Completed	In buffer area only
Greater Brisbane Greyhound Centre	2022/09321		Completed	In buffer area only
Redbank Plains Industrial Development	2023/09705		Assessment	In buffer area only
Residential Development Project	2025/10110		Assessment	In buffer area only
Ripley Residential Development Project	2024/09865		Assessment	In buffer area only
Ripley Valley PDA Providence East and South	2018/8347		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Ripley View Residential Subdivision	2020/8615		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
South Ripley Residential Development	2023/09656		Assessment	In buffer area only
Watsons Road, South Ripley - Residential Development	2024/09861		Assessment	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
AV JENNINGS PTY LTD - Coleman Road, South Ripley - Residential Development	2021/9061	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Casino Ipswich Pipeline	2007/3877	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
CROCODILE 03 Military Training Exercise	2002/888	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Cumner Road mixed use subdivision, Whiterock,Ripley Valley,Qld	2014/7388	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
ECCO Ripley Residential Development, Ipswich, QLD	2015/7513	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Grampian Drive Deebing Heights Residential Development, Qld	2015/7628	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Hayfield School Site	2021/9070	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Paradise Waters Residential Estate, Gampian Drive, Deebing Heights	2013/6864	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Providence West Residential Development	2020/8698	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In feature area
Residential development, Rawlings Road, Ripley Valley	2016/7723	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Residential Development, Ripley	2020/8791	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In feature area
Ripley Road Residential Development	2019/8539	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Ripley Road residential development, Ripley Valley, Qld	2017/8095	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Southern Regional Water Pipeline	2006/2593	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Blackstone Power Station	2012/6252	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
BrisWest Holdings - Release 5 Operational Works	2021/9086	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Daleys Road Residential Development	2010/5638	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Fernbrooke Ridge residential estate development - Balance Land, Redbank Plains, Qld	2013/6818	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Grampian Drive residential development, Deebing Heights, Qld	2016/7634	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
Inland Rail Gowrie to Kagaru Geotechnical Project, QLD	2018/8263	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Master planned residential community, Ripley Valley, QLD	2014/7325	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Northern Link Parallel Road Tunnels Project	2007/3824	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
REMONDIS Waste to Energy Facility	2020/8806	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Removal of Grey-headed Flying-fox Habitat	2005/2137	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Residential/Commercial development Binnies Road, Ripley, Qld	2016/7669	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Residential Subdivision on Montereia Road, Ripley	2012/6644	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Ripley Town Centre,Ipswich, QLD	2015/7471	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
South West Transport Corridor	2006/2547	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Swanbank Gas Fired Combined Cycle Plant	2008/4087	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Swanbank Waste Management Facility Stage 1B extension Area, Qld	2015/7581	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
To develop the Paradise Heights residential subdivision, QLD	2014/7310	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Underground Bus and Train Project, Brisbane	2013/7106	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
168 Lot Residential and Commercial Development at Deebing Heights	2009/4818	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Construction & Operation 275/330kV Transmission Line	2006/2820	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)		Manner)		
Cross River Rail	2010/5427	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Paper Mill	2003/915	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

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

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Superseded	Conservation significant	Establishment	Sensitive species	Area survey lists	Sighting records	Specimen records	Sighting summary
19287	Animalia	Insecta	Lycaenidae	<i>Psychonotis caelius taygetus</i>	small green-banded blue			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19149	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea andromacha andromacha</i>	glasswing			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19147	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Charaxes sempronius sempronius</i>	tailed emperor			No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
19179	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus petilia</i>	lesser wanderer			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19177	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	monarch			No	No	II	No		2	0	2
20556	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus sp.</i>				No	No	U	No		1	0	1
19185	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Euploea corinna</i>	common crow			No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
19172	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia villida villida</i>	meadow argus			No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
19122	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Melanitis leda bankia</i>	evening brown			No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
19176	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Tirumala hamata hamata</i>	blue tiger			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19061	Animalia	Insecta	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium choredon</i>	blue triangle			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19068	Animalia	Insecta	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio aegaeus aegaeus</i>	orchard swallowtail (Australian subspecies)			No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
19078	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	lemon migrant			No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
19111	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	<i>Cepora perimale scyllara</i>	caper gull (Australian subspecies)			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19098	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	<i>Delias argenthona argenthona</i>	scarlet jezebel			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19086	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	large grass-yellow			No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
19084	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	<i>Eurema smilax</i>	small grass-yellow			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19118	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	cabbage white			No	No	II	No		1	0	1
26908	Animalia	Actinoptery	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla australis</i>	southern shortfin eel			No	No	QAI	No		3	0	3
26910	Animalia	Actinoptery	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	longfin eel			No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
26920	Animalia	Actinoptery	Atherinidae	<i>Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum</i>	flyspecked hardyhead			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
26938	Animalia	Actinoptery	Cichlidae	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique mouthbrooder			No	No	II	No		1	0	1
26952	Animalia	Actinoptery	Eleotridae	<i>Gobiomorphus australis</i>	striped gudgeon			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
26954	Animalia	Actinoptery	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris compressa</i>	empire gudgeon			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
26955	Animalia	Actinoptery	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris galii</i>	firetail gudgeon			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
33897	Animalia	Actinoptery	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris sp.</i>				No	No	U	No		1	0	1
26968	Animalia	Actinoptery	Eleotridae	<i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i>	flathead gudgeon			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
27024	Animalia	Actinoptery	Melanotaenidae	<i>Melanotaenia duboulayi</i>	crimsonspotted rainbowfish			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
27055	Animalia	Actinoptery	Poeciliidae	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	mosquitofish			No	No	II	No		2	0	2
19501	Animalia	Actinoptery	Poeciliidae	<i>Xiphophorus maculatus</i>	platy			No	No	II	No		1	0	1
716	Animalia	Amphibia	Bufonidae	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	cane toad			No	No	II	No		9	3	9
617	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria balatus</i>	slender bleating treefrog	C		No	No	QA	No		7	6	7
627	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	common green treefrog	C		No	No	QAI	No		32	27	32
608	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	eastern sedgefrog	C		No	No	QA	No		14	9	14
611	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria gracilentia</i>	graceful treefrog	C		No	No	QA	No		24	23	24
614	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	broad palmed rocketfrog	C		No	No	QA	No		8	6	8
604	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	striped rocketfrog	C		No	No	QAI	No		3	0	3
42565	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria pyrina</i>				No	No		No		19	19	19
600	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	ruddy treefrog	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
29174	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria wilcoxii</i>	eastern stony creek frog	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
681	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	striped marshfrog	C		No	No	QA	No		32	28	32
684	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	spotted grassfrog	C		No	No	QA	No		10	10	10
673	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes terraereginae</i>	scarlet sided pobblebonk	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
680	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i>	ornate burrowing frog	C		No	No	QA	No		12	9	12
696	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	beeping froglet	C		No	No	QA	No		13	9	13
698	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	clicking froglet	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
672	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	red backed broodfrog	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
661	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i>	copper backed broodfrog	C		No	No	Q	No		2	1	2
633	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Uperoleia fusca</i>	dusky gungan	C		No	No	QA	No		3	2	3
1419	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	yellow-rumped thornbill	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
1423	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	brown thornbill	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1396	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	white-throated gerygone	C		No	No	QAI	No		7	0	7
1403	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Pyrholaemus sagittatus</i>	speckled warbler	C		No	No	QA	No		8	0	8
1382	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	white-browed scrubwren	C		No	No	QA	No		6	0	6
1371	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>	weebill	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
1742	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	collared sparrowhawk	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1729	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	brown goshawk	C		No	No	QAI	No		7	0	7
1732	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	C		No	No	QAI	No		9	0	9
1721	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific baza	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1722	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Circus approximans</i>	swamp harrier	C		No	No	QAI	No		3	0	3
1725	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	black-shouldered kite	C		No	No	QAI	No		5	0	5
1718	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	C		No	No	QAI	No		10	0	10
1720	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaastur indus</i>	brahminy kite	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1707	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaastur spheurnus</i>	whistling kite	C		No	No	QAI	No		5	0	5
1712	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Lopholictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1714	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Mitvus migrans</i>	black kite	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1305	Animalia	Aves	Acrocephalidae	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian reed-warbler	C		No	No	QAI	No		10	0	10
1973	Animalia	Aves	Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian owl-nightjar	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1776	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	azure kingfisher	C		No	No	QAI	No		4	0	4
1767	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguinae</i>	laughing kookaburra	C		No	No	QA	No		18	0	18
1760	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	forest kingfisher	C		No	No	QAI	No		3	0	3

1762	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	Todiramphus sanctus	sacred kingfisher	C	No	No	QAI	No	8	0	8
1992	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Anas castanea	chestnut teal	C	No	No	QA	No	5	0	5
1993	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Anas gracilis	grey teal	C	No	No	QAI	No	13	0	13
1994	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Anas platyrhynchos	northern mallard		No	No	II	No	1	0	1
1998	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Anas superciliosa	Pacific black duck	C	No	No	QAI	No	23	0	23
1999	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Aythya australis	hardhead	C	No	No	QAI	No	17	0	17
2003	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Chenonetta jubata	Australian wood duck	C	No	No	QA	No	29	0	29
2005	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Cygnus atratus	black swan	C	No	No	QA	No	12	0	12
1977	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Dendrocygna arcuata	wandering whistling-duck	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1978	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Dendrocygna eytoni	plumed whistling-duck	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
1980	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Malacorhynchus membranaceus	pink-eared duck	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1996	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Spatula rhynchotis	Australasian shoveler	C	No	No	QAI	No	2	0	2
1976	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Tadorna tadornoides	Australian shelduck	C	No	No	VU	No	1	0	1
1279	Animalia	Aves	Anhingidae	Anhinga novaehollandiae	Australasian darter	C	No	No	QAI	No	15	0	15
1963	Animalia	Aves	Anseranatidae	Anseranas semipalmata	magpie goose	C	No	No	QAI	No	3	0	3
1971	Animalia	Aves	Apodidae	Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	V	V	Yes	QAI	No	3	0	3
1829	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea alba modesta	eastern great egret	C	No	No	QAI	No	7	0	7
1831	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea intermedia	intermediate egret	C	No	No	QAI	No	7	0	7
1832	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea pacifica	white-necked heron	C	No	No	QA	No	5	0	5
1830	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Bubulcus ibis	cattle egret	C	No	No	QAI	No	14	0	14
1840	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Egretta garzetta	little egret	C	No	No	QAI	No	3	0	3
1826	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Egretta novaehollandiae	white-faced heron	C	No	No	QAI	No	18	0	18
1818	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Nycticorax caledonicus	nankeen night-heron	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1660	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Artamus leucorhynchus	white-breasted woodswallow	C	No	No	QA	No	5	0	5
1649	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Artamus superciliosus	white-browed woodswallow	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1654	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Cracticus nigrogularis	pied butcherbird	C	No	No	QA	No	25	0	25
1651	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Cracticus sp.		C	No	No	U	No	3	0	3
1656	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Cracticus torquatus	grey butcherbird	C	No	No	QA	No	18	0	18
1644	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian magpie	C	No	No	QAI	No	38	0	38
1645	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Strepera graculina	pied currawong	C	No	No	QA	No	3	0	3
1191	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Cacatua galerita	sulphur-crested cockatoo	C	No	No	QAI	No	12	0	12
1194	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Cacatua sanguinea	little corella	C	No	No	QAI	No	2	0	2
21967	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Cacatua tenuirostris	long-billed corella	C	No	No	IA	No	1	0	1
1196	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Calyptorhynchus banksii	red-tailed black-cockatoo	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1193	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Eolophus roseicapilla	galah	C	No	No	QA	No	11	0	11
1636	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Coracina novaehollandiae	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	C	No	No	QAI	No	19	0	19
1639	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Edolisoma tenuirostre	common cicadabird	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1642	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Lalage tricolor	white-winged triller	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1940	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Eiseornis melanops	black-fronted dotterel	C	No	No	QAI	No	11	0	11
1942	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Erythronyx cinctus	red-kneed dotterel	C	No	No	QA	No	4	0	4
27774	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Vanellus miles	masked lapwing	C	No	No	QAI	No	3	0	3
1933	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Vanellus miles novaehollandiae	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)	C	No	No	QAI	No	20	0	20
1820	Animalia	Aves	Ciconiidae	Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus	black-necked stork	C	No	No	QAI	No	10	0	10
1294	Animalia	Aves	Cisticolidae	Cisticola exilis	golden-headed cisticola	C	No	No	QAI	No	15	0	15
18293	Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	Cormobates leucophaea metastasis	white-throated treecreeper (southern)	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
1804	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Columba livia	rock dove		No	No	II	No	6	0	6
1809	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Geopelia cuneata	diamond dove	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1810	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Geopelia humeralis	bar-shouldered dove	C	No	No	QAI	No	8	0	8
18323	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Geopelia placida	peaceful dove	C	No	No	QAI	No	5	0	5
1791	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Macropygia phasianella	brown cuckoo-dove	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1793	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Ocyphaps lophotes	crested pigeon	C	No	No	QA	No	16	0	16
1795	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Phaps chalcoptera	common bronzewing	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
1774	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Spilopelia chinensis	spotted dove		No	No	II	No	11	0	11
1779	Animalia	Aves	Coraciidae	Eurystomus orientalis	dollarbird	C	No	No	QAI	No	4	0	4
1609	Animalia	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus orru	Torresian crow	C	No	No	QAI	No	36	0	36
1754	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Cacomantis flabelliformis	fan-tailed cuckoo	C	No	No	QAI	No	7	0	7
1750	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Cacomantis pallidus	pallid cuckoo	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1751	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Centropus phasianinus	pheasant coucal	C	No	No	QA	No	3	0	3
1744	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Chalcites basalis	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1745	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Chalcites lucidus	shining bronze-cuckoo	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1738	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Eudynamys orientalis	eastern koel	C	No	No	QAI	No	6	0	6
1740	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Scythrops novaehollandiae	channel-billed cuckoo	C	No	No	QAI	No	6	0	6
1611	Animalia	Aves	Dicaeidae	Dicaeum hirundinaceum	mistletoebird	C	No	No	QAI	No	13	0	13
1601	Animalia	Aves	Dicruridae	Dicrurus bracteatus	spangled drongo	C	No	No	QAI	No	6	0	6
1366	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Lonchura castaneothorax	chestnut-breasted mannikin	C	No	No	QAI	No	8	0	8
1367	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Lonchura punctulata	nutmeg mannikin		No	No	II	No	1	0	1
1359	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Neochmia temporalis	red-browed finch	C	No	No	QA	No	4	0	4
1342	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Taeniopygia bichenovii	double-barred finch	C	No	No	QA	No	13	0	13
1949	Animalia	Aves	Eurostopodidae	Eurostopodus mystacalis	white-throated nightjar	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1716	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	Falco berigora	brown falcon	C	No	No	QAI	No	3	0	3
1704	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	Falco cenchroides	nankeen kestrel	C	No	No	QAI	No	5	0	5
1691	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	Falco longipennis	Australian hobby	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1

1692	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	Falco peregrinus macropus	Australian peregrine falcon	C	No	No	QA	No	4	0	4
1583	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	Cheramoeca leucosterna	white-backed swallow	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1572	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	Hirundo neoxena	welcome swallow	C	No	No	QAI	No	21	0	21
1585	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	Petrochelidon ariel	fairy martin	C	No	No	QA	No	8	0	8
1573	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	Petrochelidon nigricans	tree martin	C	No	No	QAI	No	5	0	5
1928	Animalia	Aves	Jacaniidae	Irediparra gallinacea	comb-crested jacana	C	No	No	QAI	No	8	0	8
1919	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	Chlidonias hybrida	whiskered tern	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1912	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae	silver gull	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1291	Animalia	Aves	Locustellidae	Cinclocephalus cruralis	brown songlark	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1289	Animalia	Aves	Locustellidae	Cinclocephalus timoriensis	tawny grassbird	C	No	No	QAI	No	6	0	6
1287	Animalia	Aves	Locustellidae	Poodytes gramineus	little grassbird	C	No	No	QAI	No	5	0	5
1570	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus cyaneus	superb fairy-wren	C	No	No	QA	No	22	0	22
18458	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus lamberti	variegated fairy-wren	C	No	No	QA	No	9	0	9
1558	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus melanocephalus	red-backed fairy-wren	C	No	No	QA	No	14	0	14
1523	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Caligavis chrysops	yellow-faced honeyeater	C	No	No	QA	No	8	0	8
1539	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Entomyzon cyanotis	blue-faced honeyeater	C	No	No	QAI	No	6	0	6
1497	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Lichmera indistincta	brown honeyeater	C	No	No	QA	No	22	0	22
1500	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Manorina melanocephala	noisy miner	C	No	No	QA	No	29	0	29
1507	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Melithreptus albigularis	white-throated honeyeater	C	No	No	QAI	No	6	0	6
1483	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Melithreptus gularis	black-chinned honeyeater	C	No	No	QA	No	6	0	6
1489	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Myzomela sanguinolenta	scarlet honeyeater	C	No	No	QA	No	12	0	12
1493	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Philemon citreogularis	little friarbird	C	No	No	QAI	No	7	0	7
1494	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Philemon corniculatus	noisy friarbird	C	No	No	QAI	No	23	0	23
1471	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Plectrohyncha lanceolata	striped honeyeater	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
1513	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Ptilotula fusca	fuscous honeyeater	C	No	No	QA	No	8	0	8
1764	Animalia	Aves	Meropidae	Merops ornatus	rainbow bee-eater	C	No	No	QAI	No	10	0	10
1589	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Grallina cyanoleuca	magpie-lark	C	No	No	QAI	No	27	0	27
1586	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Myiagra rubecula	leaden flycatcher	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1597	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Symphosichrus trivirgatus	spectacled monarch	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1455	Animalia	Aves	Motacillidae	Anthus novaeseelandiae	Australasian pipit	C	No	No	QAI	No	2	0	2
1453	Animalia	Aves	Neosittidae	Daphoenositta chrysoptera	varied sittella	C	No	No	QAI	No	5	0	5
1442	Animalia	Aves	Oriolidae	Oriolus sagittatus	olive-backed oriole	C	No	No	QAI	No	2	0	2
1444	Animalia	Aves	Oriolidae	Sphecotheres vieilloti	Australasian figbird	C	No	No	QAI	No	7	0	7
1449	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla harmonica	grey shrike-thrush	C	No	No	QAI	No	6	0	6
1450	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla megarrhyncha	little shrike-thrush	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1436	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala pectoralis	golden whistler	C	No	No	QAI	No	8	0	8
1437	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala rufiventris	rufous whistler	C	No	No	QAI	No	10	0	10
1389	Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus punctatus	spotted pardalote	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1392	Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus striatus	striated pardalote	C	No	No	QA	No	25	0	25
1360	Animalia	Aves	Passeridae	Passer domesticus	house sparrow		No	No	II	No	5	0	5
1284	Animalia	Aves	Pelecanidae	Pelecanus conspicillatus	Australian pelican	C	No	No	QAI	No	18	0	18
1347	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Eopsaltria australis	eastern yellow robin	C	No	No	QA	No	6	0	6
1339	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Microeca fascians	jacky winter	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1332	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Petroica rosea	rose robin	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
1286	Animalia	Aves	Phaethontidae	Phaethon lepturus	white-tailed tropicbird	SL	No	Yes	QAI	No	1	1	1
1261	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Microcarbo melanoleucos	little pied cormorant	C	No	No	QAI	No	18	0	18
1275	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax carbo	great cormorant	C	No	No	QAI	No	7	0	7
1263	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax sulcirostris	little black cormorant	C	No	No	QA	No	20	0	20
1264	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax varius	pied cormorant	C	No	No	QAI	No	11	0	11
1699	Animalia	Aves	Phasianidae	Coturnix pectoralis	stubble quail	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
1687	Animalia	Aves	Phasianidae	Synoisys ypsilophorus	brown quail	C	No	No	QAI	No	4	0	4
1955	Animalia	Aves	Podargidae	Podargus strigoides	tawny frogmouth	C	No	No	QA	No	9	0	9
1271	Animalia	Aves	Podicipedidae	Podiceps cristatus	great crested grebe	C	No	No	QAI	No	9	0	9
1249	Animalia	Aves	Podicipedidae	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	Australasian grebe	C	No	No	QAI	No	19	0	19
1318	Animalia	Aves	Pomatostomidae	Pomatostomus temporalis	grey-crowned babbler	C	No	No	QAI	No	4	0	4
1180	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Alisterus scapularis	Australian king-parrot	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
1170	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Barnardius zonarius	Australian ringneck	C	No	No	QA	No	5	0	5
1145	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Glossopsitta concinna	musk lorikeet	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1151	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Melopsittacus undulatus	budgerigar	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
1147	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Parvipsitta pusilla	little lorikeet	C	No	No	QA	No	10	0	10
1136	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Platycercus adscitus	pale-headed rosella	C	No	No	QA	No	19	0	19
21976	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Platycercus adscitus palliceps	pale-headed rosella (southern form)	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1139	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Platycercus eximius	eastern rosella	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
1118	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Psephotus haematonotus	red-rumped parrot	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1124	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	scaly-breasted lorikeet	C	No	No	QA	No	30	0	30
1125	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Trichoglossus moluccanus	rainbow lorikeet	C	No	No	QA	No	19	0	19
1623	Animalia	Aves	Psophodidae	Psophodes olivaceus	eastern whipbird	C	No	No	QA	No	4	0	4
1682	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Amauromis moluccana	pale-vented bush-hen	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
1686	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Fulica atra	Eurasian coot	C	No	No	QAI	No	18	0	18
1673	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Gallinula tenebrosa	dusky moorhen	C	No	No	QAI	No	19	0	19
1675	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Gallirallus philippensis	buff-banded rail	C	No	No	QAI	No	4	0	4
1670	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Lewinia pectoralis	Lewin's rail	C	No	No	QAI	No	4	0	4

1662	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Porphyrio melanotus	purple swamphen	C		No	No	QAI	No	14	0	14
1664	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Porzana fluminea	Australian spotted crane	C		No	No	QA	No	6	0	6
1665	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Zapornia pusilla	Bailion's crane	C		No	No	QAI	No	13	0	13
1667	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Zapornia tabuensis	spotless crane	C		No	No	QAI	No	6	0	6
1893	Animalia	Aves	Recurvirostridae	Himantopus leucocephalus	pled stilt	C		No	No	QAI	No	11	0	11
1575	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura albiscapa	grey fantail	C		No	No	QAI	No	14	0	14
1576	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura leucophrys	willie wagtail	C		No	No	QAI	No	25	0	25
1578	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura rufifrons	rufous fantail	C		No	No	QAI	No	2	0	2
1883	Animalia	Aves	Rostratulidae	Rostratula australis	Australian painted-snipe	E	E	No	Yes	QA	No	7	0	7
1885	Animalia	Aves	Scotopaciidae	Actitis hypoleucos	common sandpiper	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No	9	0	9
1874	Animalia	Aves	Scolopaciidae	Calidris acuminata	sharp-tailed sandpiper	V	V	No	Yes	QAI	No	1	0	1
1879	Animalia	Aves	Scolopaciidae	Calidris melanotos	pectoral sandpiper	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No	1	0	1
1857	Animalia	Aves	Scolopaciidae	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's snipe	V	V	No	Yes	QAI	No	6	0	6
1855	Animalia	Aves	Scolopaciidae	Limosa limosa	black-tailed godwit	E	E	No	Yes	QAI	No	4	0	4
1841	Animalia	Aves	Scolopaciidae	Tringa stagnatilis	marsh sandpiper	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No	1	0	1
1102	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	Ninox boobook	southern boobook	C		No	No	QAI	No	3	0	3
1107	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	Ninox strenua	powerful owl	V		No	Yes	QA	No	1	0	1
1314	Animalia	Aves	Stumidae	Acridotheres tristis	common myna			No	No	II	No	12	0	12
1303	Animalia	Aves	Stumidae	Stumus vulgaris	common starling			No	No	II	No	5	0	5
1822	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Platalea flavipes	yellow-billed spoonbill	C		No	No	QA	No	7	0	7
1823	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Platalea regia	royal spoonbill	C		No	No	QAI	No	10	0	10
1825	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Plegadis falcinellus	glossy ibis	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No	2	0	2
1812	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis molucca	Australian white ibis	C		No	No	QAI	No	7	0	7
1800	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis spinicollis	straw-necked ibis	C		No	No	QAI	No	13	0	13
1091	Animalia	Aves	Turnicidae	Turnix maculosus	red-backed button-quail	C		No	No	QAI	No	2	0	2
1108	Animalia	Aves	Tytonidae	Tyto javanica	eastern barn owl	C		No	No	QAI	No	2	0	2
1276	Animalia	Aves	Zosteropidae	Zosterops lateralis	silveryeye	C		No	No	QAI	No	20	0	20
930	Animalia	Mammalia	Acrobatidae	Acrobates pygmaeus	feathertail glider	C		No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1072	Animalia	Mammalia	Bovidae	Capra hircus	goat			No	No	II	No	1	0	1
1067	Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	Canis familiaris	dog			No	No	II	No	1	0	1
1068	Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	Canis familiaris (dingo)	dingo			No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1071	Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	Vulpes vulpes	red fox			No	No	II	No	3	0	3
22485	Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Antechinus flavipes flavipes	yellow-footed antechinus (south-east Queensland)	C		No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
808	Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa	brush-tailed phascogale	C		No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
1006	Animalia	Mammalia	Emballonuridae	Saccolaimus flaviventris	yellow-bellied sheath-tail bat	C		No	No	QAI	No	2	0	2
832	Animalia	Mammalia	Leporidae	Lepus europaeus	European brown hare			No	No	II	No	8	0	8
901	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Macropus giganteus	eastern grey kangaroo	C		No	No	QA	No	6	0	6
906	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Macropus sp.		C		No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
914	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Notamacropus dorsalis	black-striped wallaby	C		No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
904	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Notamacropus rufogriseus	red-necked wallaby	C		No	No	QA	No	8	0	8
885	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Wallabia bicolor	swamp wallaby	C		No	No	QA	No	3	0	3
954	Animalia	Mammalia	Miniopteridae	Miniopterus australis	little bent-wing bat	C		No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
955	Animalia	Mammalia	Miniopteridae	Miniopterus orianae oceanensis	eastern bent-wing bat	C		No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
989	Animalia	Mammalia	Molossidae	Austronomus australis	white-striped freetail bat	C		No	No	QA	No	4	0	4
764	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	Mus musculus	house mouse			No	No	II	No	1	0	1
731	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	Rattus rattus	black rat			No	No	II	No	1	0	1
784	Animalia	Mammalia	Peramelidae	Isodon macrourus	northern brown bandicoot	C		No	No	QAI	No	2	0	2
877	Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	Petaurus breviceps sensu lato	sugar glider			Yes	No	QAI	No	3	0	3
879	Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	Petaurus norfolcensis	squirrel glider	C		No	No	QA	No	6	0	6
880	Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	Petaurus sp.		C		No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
857	Animalia	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	Trichosurus caninus	short-eared possum	C		No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
859	Animalia	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	Trichosurus vulpecula	common brushtail possum	C		No	No	QA	No	8	0	8
860	Animalia	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	Phascolarctos cinereus	koala	E	E	No	Yes	QA	No	98	0	98
984	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	Pteropus alecto	black flying-fox	C		No	No	QAI	No	18	0	18
962	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	Pteropus poliocephalus	grey-headed flying-fox	C	V	No	Yes	QA	No	18	0	18
1080	Animalia	Mammalia	Suidae	Sus scrofa	pig			No	No	II	No	1	0	1
838	Animalia	Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	Tachyglossus aculeatus	short-beaked echidna	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No	7	0	7
972	Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Chalinolobus gouldii	Gould's wattled bat	C		No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
973	Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Chalinolobus morio	chocolate wattled bat	C		No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
22066	Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Myotis macropus	large-footed myotis	C		No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
936	Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Nyctophilus gouldi	Gould's long-eared bat	C		No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
22059	Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Scotorepens sp. (Parnaby)	central-eastern broad-nosed bat	C		No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
928	Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Vespertilio troughtoni	eastern cave bat	C		No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
567	Animalia	Reptilia	Agamidae	Diporiphora australis	tommy roundhead	C		No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
554	Animalia	Reptilia	Agamidae	Intellagama lesueuri	eastern water dragon	C		No	No	QA	No	4	0	4
556	Animalia	Reptilia	Agamidae	Pogona barbata	bearded dragon	C		No	No	QA	No	14	0	14
519	Animalia	Reptilia	Boidae	Morelia spilota	carpet python	C		No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
62	Animalia	Reptilia	Chelidae	Chelodina expansa	broad-shelled river turtle	C		No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
63	Animalia	Reptilia	Chelidae	Chelodina longicollis	eastern snake-necked turtle	C		No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
43	Animalia	Reptilia	Chelidae	Emydura macquarii macquarii	Murray turtle	C		No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
522	Animalia	Reptilia	Colubridae	Bolga irregularis	brown tree snake	C		No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
512	Animalia	Reptilia	Colubridae	Dendrelaphis punctulatus	green tree snake	C		No	No	QAI	No	7	0	7

508	Animalia	Reptilia	Colubridae	Tropidonophis mairii	freshwater snake	C	No	No	QAI	No	1	0	1
460	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	Brachyuropsis australis	coral snake	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
501	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	Cacophis harriettae	white-crowned snake	C	No	No	QA	No	3	0	3
493	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	Demansia psammophis	yellow-faced whipsnake	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
486	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	Furina diadema	red-naped snake	C	No	No	QA	No	4	0	4
462	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	Pseudechis porphyriacus	red-bellied black snake	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
454	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	Pseudonaja textilis	eastern brown snake	C	No	No	QAI	No	6	0	6
420	Animalia	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Gehyra dubia	dubious dtella	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
411	Animalia	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Hemidactylus frenatus	house gecko		No	No	II	No	1	0	1
321	Animalia	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	Delma plebeia	common delma	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
308	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Anomalopus verreauxii	three-clawed worm-skink	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
34646	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Carlia pectoralis	open-litter rainbow skink	C	No	No	Q	No	2	0	2
297	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Carlia pectoralis sensu lato			Yes	No	Q	No	1	0	1
277	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Carlia vivax	tussock rainbow-skink	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
188	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Concinnia martini	dark bar-sided skink	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
31898	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher	elegant snake-eyed skink	C	No	No	QA	No	3	0	3
240	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Ctenotus spaldingi	straight-browed ctenotus	C	No	No	QAI	No	5	0	5
243	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Ctenotus taeniolatus	copper-tailed skink	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
180	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Lampropholis amica	friendly sunskink	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
184	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Lampropholis delicata	dark-flecked garden sunskink	C	No	No	QA	No	6	0	6
159	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Lampropholis sp.		C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
150	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Lygisaurus foliorum	tree-base litter-skink	C	No	No	QA	No	2	0	2
107	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Tiliqua scincoides scincoides	eastern bluetongue	C	No	No	QA	No	3	0	3
83	Animalia	Reptilia	Typhlopidae	Anilius wiedii	brown-snouted blind snake	C	No	No	QA	No	1	0	1
61	Animalia	Reptilia	Varanidae	Varanus varius	lace monitor	C	No	No	QA	No	3	0	3
34907	Fungi	Lecanorom	Cladoniaceae	Cladia muelleri		C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
33640	Plantae	Equisetops	Acanthaceae	Ruellia simplex			No	No	NAQ	No	1	1	1
29878	Plantae	Equisetops	Asteraceae	Cassinia straminea		C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
10486	Plantae	Equisetops	Asteraceae	Senecio madagascariensis	fireweed		No	No	NAQ	No	1	1	1
30875	Plantae	Equisetops	Asteraceae	Thymophylla tenuiloba var. tenuiloba			No	No	NAQ	No	1	1	1
13864	Plantae	Equisetops	Campanulaceae	Lobelia stenophylla		SL	No	Yes	NTQ	No	1	1	1
15918	Plantae	Equisetops	Campanulaceae	Wahlenbergia gracilis	sprawling bluebell	SL	No	Yes	NTQ	No	1	1	1
16964	Plantae	Equisetops	Celastraceae	Hippocratea barbata	knotvine	C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
14766	Plantae	Equisetops	Cupressaceae	Callitris baileyi	Bailey's cypress	NT	No	Yes	NTQ	No	1	1	1
17062	Plantae	Equisetops	Goodeniaceae	Goodenia hederacea subsp. hederacea		C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
12119	Plantae	Equisetops	Hypoxidaceae	Hypoxis hygrometrica var. villosisepala		C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
15667	Plantae	Equisetops	Lamiaceae	Ajuga australis	Australian bugle	C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
41024	Plantae	Equisetops	Lamiaceae	Coleus habrophyllus		E	No	Yes	NTQ	No	1	1	1
17539	Plantae	Equisetops	Lauraceae	Cryptocarya triplinervis var. pubens		C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
32512	Plantae	Equisetops	Leguminosae	Erythrina numerosa		C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
10846	Plantae	Equisetops	Leguminosae	Indigofera spicata	creeping indigo		No	No	NAQ	No	1	1	1
28397	Plantae	Equisetops	Leguminosae	Tephrosia sp. (The Gramplains L.H.Bird AQ565381)		C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
17252	Plantae	Equisetops	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus crebra	narrow-leaved red ironbark	C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
26403	Plantae	Equisetops	Myrtaceae	Melaleuca irbyana		E	No	Yes	NTQ	No	7	6	7
14378	Plantae	Equisetops	Oleaceae	Notelaea ovata	forest olive	C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
34709	Plantae	Equisetops	Poaceae	Calyptochloa gracillima subsp. ipsviciensis		CR	No	Yes	NTQ	No	6	6	6
15498	Plantae	Equisetops	Poaceae	Cleistochloa subjuncea		C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
34498	Plantae	Equisetops	Poaceae	Diplachne fusca var. uninervia			No	No	NAQ	No	1	1	1
18110	Plantae	Equisetops	Pteridaceae	Acrostichum speciosum	mangrove fern	SL	No	Yes	NTQ	No	1	1	1
17679	Plantae	Equisetops	Pteridaceae	Chellanthos distans	bristly cloak fern	C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
17682	Plantae	Equisetops	Pteridaceae	Chellanthos sieberi subsp. sieberi		C	No	No	NTQ	No	2	2	2
13446	Plantae	Equisetops	Rhamnaceae	Cryptandra longistaminea		C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1
12373	Plantae	Equisetops	Rosaceae	Prunus persica var. persica			No	No	NAQ	No	1	1	1
14011	Plantae	Equisetops	Scrophulariaceae	Buddleja madagascariensis	buddleia		No	No	NAQ	No	1	1	1
16169	Plantae	Equisetops	Solanaceae	Solanum linnaeanum	apple of Sodom		No	No	NAQ	No	1	1	1
41432	Plantae	Equisetops	Vitaceae	Causonis clematidea		C	No	No	NTQ	No	1	1	1

Appendix C Likelihood of Occurrence (Flora)

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Optimal Survey Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Hairy-joint Grass	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Hairy joint grass has been recorded within or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, near creeks and swamps, woodlands, around freshwater springs on coastal foreshore dunes, shaded gullies, creek banks and on alluvium in creek beds in open forest (DEWHA, 2008).	All year Perennial species identified from vegetative material. Dieback may occur in winter (DEWHA, 2008).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not present within the site.
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i>	Three-leaved bosistoa	Least Concern	Vulnerable	Grows in wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up to 300 m in altitude. Associated vegetation includes <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> (Booth 2012).	Flowering has been recorded between the months of December and July. Fruiting has been recorded most of the year (Booth 2012).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not present within the site.
<i>Callitris baileyi</i>	Bailey's cypress	Near threatened	Not listed	This species grows on rocky slopes and hilly or mountainous areas in shallow soils often made of clay. It is usually found in eucalypt woodland and is associated with ironbark, blue gum and spotted gum (Bean, 2009).	All year. Perennial species identified from vegetative material.	Wildnet Possible occurrence The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, with one (1) record visible on Biomaps within 1.5km to the southwest, south of

						the Centenary Highway. Not identified during the site assessment.
<i>Calyptrichloa gracillima</i> subsp. <i>ipsviciensis</i>	Ipswich carpet grass	Critically Endangered	Not listed	Endemic to southeast Queensland in the vicinity of Ipswich where it is known from a few small areas. It is an uncommon to dominant species in woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. including <i>E. crebra</i> and <i>E. moluccana</i> and/or <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> on loam to clay loam duplex soils derived from shale on gently undulating to hilly terrain. REs represented include 12.9–10.2, 12.9–10.3 and 12.9–10.19. Associated ground layer species include <i>Aristida caput-medusae</i> , <i>Cleistochloa subjuncea</i> , and <i>Themeda triandra</i> . The habitat is typically moderately shaded (AusGrass2 2013).	Flowers from December to March (AusGrass 2013)	Wildnet Possible occurrence The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site and the site may contain potentially suitable habitat however wooded and shady areas are limited within the site.
<i>Coleus habrophyllus</i> (formerly <i>Plectranthus habrophyllus</i>)	NA	Endangered	Endangered	Seven known populations: Oxley Creek, Greenbank; Opposum Creek, Springfield; Woogaroo Creek, Goodna; three populations within White Rock Conservation Park, incorporating Six Mile Creek Conservation Park; and near Ormeau (south of Beenleigh). Plants have been recorded growing on chert or sandstone outcrops, in open woodlands often in shaded situations near vine forest (DotE 2023).	Flowers have been recorded in February, August and December (Queensland Herbarium 2008).	Wildnet, PMST Unlikely to occur While the species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. The site is separated from known populations by numerous existing roads and ongoing development. The site does not contain outcrops or vine forest and shady areas are limited.

<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>	Wedge-leaf tuckeroo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species occurs in a number of small populations throughout its range, in dry rainforest and scrubby urbanised areas on moderate to very steep slopes, screeslope gullies and rocky stream channels at elevations of 60–550 m above sea level. The distribution of this species overlaps with the following EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological communities: Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions, and Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant) (DEWHA 2008). Some commonly associated tree and shrub species also found at the sites are as follows: <i>Ailanthus triphysa</i> , <i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i> , <i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> , <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> , <i>Archidendropsis thozetiana</i> , <i>Argyrodendron trifoliatum</i> , <i>Atalaya multiflora</i> , <i>Austromyrtus bidwillii</i> , <i>Baloghia inophylla</i> , <i>Barklya syringifolia</i> , <i>Bosistoa transversa</i> , <i>Bouchardatia neurococca</i> , <i>Croton acronychioides</i> , <i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i> , <i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i> , <i>Diospyros australis</i> , <i>Disiliaria muelleri</i> , <i>Drypetes deplanchei</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i> , <i>Fitzalania heteropetala</i> , <i>Planchonella laurifolia</i> , <i>P. myrsinoides</i> , <i>Pleiogynium timorense</i> , <i>Sterculia quadrifida</i> and <i>Strychnos axillaris</i> (DotE 2023).	Flowers from April to June, fruits thought to ripen in late June (DotE 2023).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat was not present at the site.
<i>Cupaniopsis tomentella</i>	Boonah tuckeroo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Known only from an area between Boonah and Ipswich in south-eastern Queensland. It grows in vine thickets predominantly on fertile clay soils. The distribution of this species overlaps with the following EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological communities: Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions, and Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant) (DEWHA 2008).	Flowers in autumn and fruits late autumn to winter.	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat was not present at the site.

<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	Bluegrass	Least Concern	Vulnerable	This species is associated with heavy basaltic black soils and red-brown loams with clay subsoil. Associated species include <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> , <i>E. melliodora</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> , <i>Myoporum debile</i> , <i>Aristida ramosa</i> , <i>Themeda triandra</i> , <i>Poa sieberiana</i> , <i>Bothriochloa ambigua</i> , <i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> and <i>Austrodanthonia</i> spp. This species is often found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants and highly disturbed pasture. It is often collected from disturbed open grassy woodlands on the northern tablelands, where the habitat has been variously grazed, nutrient-enriched and water-enriched (DEWHA, 2008).	December to March (DAWE 2008)	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>	Queensland fontainea	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	<i>Fontainea venosa</i> occurs south west of Beenleigh near Brisbane, along the Koolkooroon Creek in the Boyne Valley, and near Littlemore, in Queensland. The species is located within Dawes National Park State and Marys Creek State Forest (Wearne 2012). 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. Associated species include <i>Backhousia citriodora</i> , <i>Actephila lindleyi</i> , <i>Bosistoa medicinalis</i> , <i>Diospyros fasciculosa</i> , <i>Barkly syringifolia</i> , <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> , <i>Owenia venosa</i> , <i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> , <i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i> , <i>Croton acronychioides</i> , <i>Pentaceras australe</i> and <i>Planchonella myrsinoides</i> (Wearne, 2012).	Flowering recorded in Jan-Feb, Apr-Jun, Aug & Oct. Fruiting in Jan-Apr, Jun-Oct & Dec. Fruit ripe in Aug-Oct (Wearne 2012).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not present within the site.
<i>Leuzea australis</i> formerly <i>Rhaptonticum australe</i>	Austral cornflower	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species is found in open eucalypt forest which has a grassy understory, or on black clay soil in a grassland. It can also be found along roadsides or road and rail reserves. Often associated with <i>Chloris gayana</i> , <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i>	February, October, November and December. Herbaceous perennial which	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously

				<i>tereticornis</i> and <i>Angophora floribunda</i> (Booth, 2012). The species usually grows on heavy black or red-brown clay, or clay loams derived from basalt (DAWE, 2020). Populations are often confined to roadsides and cultivation headlands. Locations where the species occurs range in altitude up to 480 m above sea level (DAWE, 2020).	flowers in February, October, November and December. Identified from vegetative or propagative material (Queensland Herbarium, 2012)	recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	Bush-House Paperbark	Endangered	Not listed	This species is found in eucalypt forest, mixed forest and Melaleuca woodlands with sparse and grassy understoreys. It usually grows in flat areas that are periodically waterlogged. It grows on poorly draining, heavy clay soils (Bean 2009).	Flowers mainly from September to January (Bean 2009)	Wildnet Possible occurrence The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, with surrounding records mainly located in White Rock NP to the east and forested areas associated with Deebling Creek to the west. The site may contain limited suitable habitat.
<i>Notelaea ipsviciensis</i>	Cooneana olive	Critically Endangered	Critically endangered	Known from only three closely clustered sub-populations in the Ipswich area of southern Queensland. Total extent of occurrence is less than 2 km ² , and total number of specimens is 17 (all mature). The Cooneana Olive grows as an understorey plant in open woodlands, and is primarily associated with eucalypt-dominated dry sclerophyll communities situated on poor, sandstone-based soils (Lock et al., 2004; Beyleveld, 2006, 2007). This species occurs within the South-East Queensland Natural Resource	Records suggest that the Cooneana Olive flowers in July and fruits in October, however, recent studies suggest that flowering can occur at other times of the year in response to fire and weather conditions. It is also	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

				Management Region (<i>Notealea ipsviciensis</i> Approved Conservation Advice 2008).	suggested that flowering may be dependant on high rainfall and/or fire events. Similarly, fruiting may be sporadic which may be the result of environmental stress or the result of poor environmental conditions in which the species grow (DotE 2023). Records suggest that the Cooneana Olive flowers in July and fruits in October, however, recent studies suggest that flowering can occur at other times of the year in response to fire and weather conditions (DCCEEW 2009).	
<i>Notelaea lloydii</i>	Loyd's native olive	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Commonly occurs in open eucalypt forest, often near the margins of vine thickets, vine forests and softwood scrub at altitudes between 80 and 480m. It is usually found on stony, shallow and rocky soils derived from sandstone or acid volcanic rocks, often on steep slopes, or near drainage lines (Queensland Herbarium, 2008). Endemic to south-east Queensland between Mt Brisbane, near Somerset Dam, to just south of	Flowering period: June to early August. Fruiting period: October to December (Guymer 1987).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species

				Beaudesert and as far west as Mt Berryman near Laidley. Distribution overlaps with Brigalow EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological community (Approved Conservation Advice <i>Notelaea lloydii</i> 2008). This species occurs on hilly terrain which is undulating, either moist gullies or dry slopes (either gentle or steep). Preferred soil types are mostly shallow and well drained, as well as either stony to very rocky. Found between vine thickets and open eucalypt forests, higher than 80 m above sea level. Associated species include: Narrow-leaved Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>), Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>), White Mahogany (<i>E. acmenoides</i>), Lemon-scented gum (<i>C. citriodora</i>) and Curracabah (<i>Acacia concurrens</i>) with associated trees and shrubs of Kurrajong (<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>), Red Ash (<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>), Brown Salwood (<i>A. aulacocarpa</i>), Burra (<i>A. falcata</i>) and Ebony (<i>Diospyros ferrea</i> var. <i>geminata</i>). The species known locations include: Mt Crosby area, on the western outskirts of the city of Brisbane; the Boonah district, south-west of Brisbane; Moggill State Forest (SF 494), west of Brisbane; State Forest 637 (unnamed); and Moogerah Peaks National Park, approximately 100km south-west of Brisbane (DotE 2022).		was limited within the site. The site does not contain brigalow communities and is not located in proximity to any known populations of the species.
<i>Picris evae</i>	Hawkweed	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The main habitat of this species is open eucalypt forest including <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> . It grows in black, dark grey, red-brown and reddish clay-loam or medium clay soils (DEWHA 2008).	October to May Annual species identified from flower or vegetative material (OEH 2020).	PMST Unlikely to occur While the site may contain potentially suitable habitat, the species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site.
<i>Planchonella eerwah</i>	Shiny-leaved condoo/	Endangered	Endangered	The species grows in subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest and Hoop Pine (<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>) vine scrub. All known areas in which the Shiny-leaved	Flowering is recorded from January to April, in	PMST Unlikely to occur

	Black plum/ Wild apple			Condoo occurs are warm and subtropical with an annual rainfall of between 650–1000 mm. Sixty percent of the annual rain falls in the summer months. The Shiny-leaved Condoo is restricted to three locations within south-east Queensland; Nambour-Maleny district, Beenleigh-Ormeau-Pimpama district and Ipswich-Beaudesert district (DEWHA 2009).	June, and August to September. Fruits are reported from January to September and November to December (DotE 2023).	The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not present within the site.
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub turpentine	Critically Endangered	Critically endangered	This species typically occurs in coastal regions but occasionally extends inland to altitudes of 600m in high rainfall areas. They can grow in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest, and wet sclerophyll forest. It is usually found on volcanic and sedimentary soils (OEH 2019).	Flowers late winter to spring (PlantNet 1991).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not present within the site.
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	Native guava	Critically Endangered	Critically endangered	Currently known to occur from Broken Bay, approximately 90 km north of Sydney, New South Wales (NSW), to Maryborough in Queensland. Populations are typically restricted to coastal and sub-coastal areas of low elevation however the species does occur up to approx. 120 km inland in the Hunter and Clarence River catchments and along the Border Ranges in NSW. Known to occur in rainforest and adjoining margins of sclerophyll vegetation, often near creeks and drainage lines. The species has been described as a pioneer species in disturbed environments (Williams and Adam 2010) and is locally common in disturbed areas, such as regrowth and rainforest margins. Suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur in Subtropical Rainforests, Warm Temperate Rainforests, Littoral Rainforests, and Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Keith 2004; Floyd 2008). Associated species include <i>Acacia bakeri</i> ,	Flowers late spring to early summer (TSSC 2020).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not present within the site.

				<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> , <i>Argyrodendron</i> spp., <i>Calamus</i> spp., <i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus kirtonii</i> , <i>Glochidion sumatranum</i> , <i>Livistona australis</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Orites excelsa</i> and <i>Pilidiostigma rhytispermum</i> (TSSC 2020).		
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>	Quassia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	<i>Samadera bidwillii</i> commonly occurs in lowland rainforest often with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> or on rainforest margins, but it can also be found in other forest types, such as open forest and woodland, it is commonly found in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses up to 510m altitude. Commonly associated trees in the open forest and woodlands include spotted gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>), grey gum (<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>), white mahogany (<i>E. acmenoides</i>), forest red gum (<i>E. tereticornis</i>), pink bloodwood (<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>), ironbark (<i>E. siderophloia</i>), gum topped box (<i>E. moluccana</i>), Gympie messmate (<i>E. cloeziana</i>) and broad-leaved ironbark (<i>E. fibrosa</i>) (Booth, 2012).	Flowers December to March and fruits from February to May (Booth 2012).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral toadflax	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Austral toadflax is semi-parasitic on roots of a range of grass species, particularly Kangaroo grass (<i>Themeda triandra</i>). It occurs in subtropical, temperate and subalpine climates over a wide range of altitudes. It occurs on soils derived from sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic geology on a range of soils including black clay loams to yellow podzolics and peaty loams (DotE 2018). Grows in grassland or woodland, often in damp sites. Examples of associated vegetation includes: open woodland with <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>E. tindaliae</i> on skeletal soils; on heavy alluvium soil in grassy <i>E. populnea</i> woodland; on black cracking clay in grassland of <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> ; and grassland	December to February The species has been known to flower and fruit all year round in coastal areas, preferring the summer months at higher altitudes (DAWE 2021).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

				dominated by <i>Themeda triandra</i> and <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> on basaltic, rocky soils (Booth, 2012).		
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Appendix D Likelihood of Occurrence (Fauna)

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Birds					
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	Habitat is varied across coastal and interior wetland including narrow muddy edged of billabongs, river pools, mangroves, among rocks and snags, reefs or rocky beaches. Avoids wide open mudflats (Morcombe, M. 2000).	Wildnet, PMST Possible occurrence The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site and a small dam/drainage feature in the southeastern corner of the site may provide marginal suitable habitat for the species. Records visible on Biomaps within 5km of the site are greater than 30 years old.
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent honeyeater	Critically endangered	Critically endangered	Inhabits wet, fertile sites such as along creek valleys associated with box-ironbark eucalypt woodland, dry sclerophyll forest and riparian vegetation (DotE 2015). Other known habitats range from lowland coastal forest (in drought season), urban or farm remnant patches, roadside reserves and travelling stock routes (DotE 2015). Favoured species includes <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> , <i>E. albens</i> , <i>E. melliodora</i> , <i>E.</i>	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable

				<i>robusta</i> , <i>Corymbia maculata</i> or <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> with associated <i>Amyena cambagei</i> (DotE 2015).	habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian bittern	Endangered	Endangered	This species occurs in terrestrial freshwater wetlands and, rarely, estuarine habitats (DotE 2015). It favours wetlands with tall, dense vegetation (DotE 2015).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	Special least concern	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	Prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. Such areas include swamps, coastal lakes and pools, dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and swamps, saltpans and inland saltlakes. May also forage in short grassy paddocks after rain. They often roost at the edges of wetlands, on open mud or sand, in shallow water or in short sparse vegetation such as grass or saltmarsh (DotE 2021).	Wildnet, PMST Possible occurrence The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site and a small dam/drainage feature in the southeastern corner of the site may provide marginal suitable habitat for the species. Records visible on Biomaps within 5km of the site are greater than 30 years old.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew sandpiper	Critically endangered	Critically endangered,	This species usually forages and roosts in intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons,	PMST Unlikely to occur

			Migratory, Marine	and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms (DotE 2015).	The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral sandpiper	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	Forages in shallows and soft mud. Uses coastal wetland, both fresh and saline, but also inland on permanent and temporary wetland. Prefers sites with mudflats, fringing vegetation, swamps with heavy overgrowth, of vegetation. A regular but uncommon visitor to Australia, mostly to the southeast but scattered almost throughout coastal and inland areas (Morcombe, M. 2000).	Wildnet, PMST Possible occurrence The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site and a small dam/drainage feature in the southeastern corner of the site may provide marginal suitable habitat for the species. No records are visible on Biomaps within 5km of the site and records visible within 10km are greater than 40 years old.
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i>	Glossy black cockatoo (eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	From approximately Paluma in Queensland to eastern Victoria and ranges inland to Augathella-Tambo region of Queensland (Pizzey & Knight, 2001). The species has a strong preference for woodland dominated by Allocasuarina, or open sclerophyll forests or woodlands, with a middle stratum of Allocasuarina below Eucalyptus, Corymbia or Angophora (Glossy Black Conservancy 2010). The species is rarely found away from Allocasuarina or Casuarina (she-oak) trees, which provide their primary food source (DotEE, 2018).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

				Glossy Black-Cockatoos breed mainly within woodland or remnant woodland containing large, old trees, but have also been recorded in dead, ringbarked eucalypts in cleared country. The species is an obligate hollow nester and requires a hollow stump or limb, living or dead, or a hole in the trunk of a large, old tree, usually a eucalypt, for breeding (Glossy Black Conservancy 2010).	
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown treecreeper	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Open, dry eucalypt forests, woodlands with open ground and fallen timber. Mallee and stands of river red gum (Adams 2018). Mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species. They also occur in mallee, forests and woodlands subject to periodic inundation, e.g., river red gum woodlands with an open understorey of acacias, saltbush, lignum, cumbungi and grasses in the upper Murray River. Not usually found in woodlands with a dense shrub layer, and it is absent from heavily degraded woodlands and steep rocky hills. Optimal habitat must experience some kind of ongoing disturbance regime (historically Indigenous burning practices) to keep the ground layer from becoming too dense and uniform (DCCEEW 2023).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's fig-parrot	Critically endangered	Critically endangered	Occurs in subtropical, dry, littoral, and developing littoral rainforest and vine forest habitats. This species likely favours alluvial areas that support figs and other fleshy fruits. They are often found in remnant native vegetation, forest edges and gallery forest along the edges of waterways. Other habitats they have been recorded in include sub-littoral mixed scrub, corridors of riparian vegetation, open woodland or partially cleared habitat, isolated strands of trees on urban, agricultural or cleared land, and in the ecotone between subtropical rainforest and sclerophyll forest (DotE 2021).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i>	Red goshawk	Endangered	Endangered	Sparsely dispersed across coastal and sub-coastal Australia (Blakers et al. 1984; Aumann & Baker-Gabb 1991; Barrett et al. 2003). The red goshawk prefers landscapes containing a mosaic of habitats including coastal and sub-coastal tall open forest, woodland and rainforest edges (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Forests of intermediate density are particularly favoured, as are ecotones between variably dense habitats (i.e. ecotone between rainforest and sclerophyll forest). It generally avoids open habitats and is only rarely encountered over agricultural land (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Nesting occurs in tall trees within one kilometre of permanent water, generally in open, biologically rich forest or woodland (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Habitat is undisturbed forest or woodland with a mosaic of mixed vegetation, especially patches that include areas of river, billabong or swamp wetland with large bird populations (Morcombe, 2000).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey falcon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Resident or nomadic visitor to inland parts of all mainland states. Also recorded from most of Australia except Cape York Peninsula and Southeast Qld. Mainly occurs where annual rainfall is <500 mm (Garnett et al. 2011). Can occur in the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, and central Australia. Habitat for the grey falcon is generally timbered lowland plains that are crossed by tree-lined watercourses, and adjacent to treeless areas, grasslands and open woodlands that are used for foraging (Garnett et al. 2011). Key habitat is identified as Acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined watercourses (Garnett et al. 2011).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	This species usually inhabits open freshwater wetlands with low dense vegetation such as flooded grasslands, flooded heathlands, swamps and areas around bogs or other bodies of water. They may also inhabit areas with saline or brackish water (e.g. saltmarsh, mangrove creeks, bays, beaches and tidal rivers) during migration.	Wildnet, PMST Possible occurrence The species has been previously recorded within

				This species can be found in a variety of vegetation types including tussock grasslands that have rushes, reeds and sedges, coastal and alpine heathlands, lignum or tea-tree scrub, buttongrass plains, alpine herbfields and open forest. Mud and some form of cover is required for foraging and roosting occurs on the ground nearby or in the foraging area (DotE 2021).	5km of the site and a small dam/drainage feature in the southeastern corner of the site may provide marginal suitable habitat for the species. Records visible on Biomaps within 5km of the site are greater than 30 years old.
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter pigeon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Potential distribution extends south from the Burdekin-Lynd divide in the southern region of Cape York Peninsula to south-east Queensland, south-west to Stanthorpe, near the Queensland-NSW border, south to the NSW border, and north-westwards through Goondiwindi and the Brigalow Belt in Queensland to Charleville (Cooper et al. 2014; Squatter Pigeon Workshop 2011). The squatter pigeon (southern) is locally abundant within the northern part of its range (i.e. Brigalow Belt (North) and Desert Uplands Bioregions) (DotEE, 2018). It is considered to be common in grazing country north of the Tropic of Capricorn (DotEE, 2018). The species occurs in a wide range of habitats wherever there is a grassy understorey. It is often found within close proximity of water bodies (DotEE, 2018). This species can be found in open-forests to sparse, open woodlands and scrub. Main habitat traits include: proximity to water bodies and courses (<3 km), dominant overstorey of Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species, and remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetation communities (DotE 2021).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted honeyeater	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Sparsely distributed from south-eastern Australia to north-western Queensland and eastern Northern Territory (Garnett & Crowley, 2000).	PMST

				The greatest concentrations of the bird and almost all breeding occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, Victoria and southern Queensland (OEH, 2015). Forages on 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 (TSSC, 2015). Although Painted Honeyeaters build nests in a variety of tree species including Eucalyptus spp., many favour Yarran (<i>Acacia homalophylla</i>) and White Cypress-pine (<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>), both of which are hosts of the hemiparasitic Grey Mistletoe (<i>Amyema quandang</i>). Habitat critical to the survival of the species includes: Known or likely breeding habitat in Boree/Weeping Myall (<i>Acacia pendula</i>), Brigalow (<i>A. harpophylla</i>) woodlands, box-gum woodlands and box-ironbark forests on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, VIC and southern QLD; and All preferred foraging species within known and likely foraging habitat particularly mistletoes of the genus <i>Amyema</i> growing on forest and woodland eucalypts and acacias (Commonwealth of Australia 2021).	Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	Conventional habitat descriptions are inapplicable, but there are, nevertheless, certain preferences exhibited by the species (DotE 2015). 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 (DotE 2015). They also commonly occur over heathland, but less often over treeless areas, such as grassland or swamps (DotE 2015). When flying above farmland, they are more often recorded above partly cleared pasture, plantations or remnant vegetation at the edge of paddocks (DotE 2015). In coastal areas, they are sometimes	Wildnet, PMST Possible occurrence The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however the species is primarily aerial in nature and unlikely to utilise the site for foraging.

				seen flying over sandy beaches or mudflats, and often around coastal cliffs and other areas with prominent updraughts, such as ridges and sand-dunes (DotE 2015).	Records available on Biomaps in the vicinity of the site are all greater than 30 years old and predominantly from White Rock Conservation Park to the east of the site.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift parrot	Endangered	Critically endangered, Marine	The Swift Parrot is endemic to south-eastern Australia, breeding in Tasmania and migrating to the Australian mainland in Autumn. Recent records from southern Queensland have come from the Gold Coast, Noosa, Toowoomba, Warwick and Lockyer Valley areas (Swift Parrot Recovery Team 2001). Occur in a variety of habitats that contain preferred mature foraging habitat trees. In south-east Queensland, preferred tree species include grey box (<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>), yellow box (<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>), swamp mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>) and forest red gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>) (Saunders and Tzaros 2011).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed godwit	Endangered	Endangered, Migratory, Marine	In Australia the species has a primarily coastal habitat environment. The species is commonly found in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, or spits and banks of mud, sand or shell-grit; occasionally recorded on rocky coasts or coral islets. The use of habitat often depends on the stage of the tide. It is also found in shallow and sparsely vegetated, near-coastal, wetlands; such as saltmarsh, saltflats, river pools, swamps, lagoons and floodplains. There are a few inland records, around shallow, freshwater and saline lakes, swamps, dams and bore-overflows. They also use lagoons in sewage farms and saltwork (DotE 2023).	Wildnet Possible occurrence The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site and a small dam/drainage feature in the southeastern corner of the site may provide marginal suitable habitat for the species.

					Records visible on Biomaps within 5km of the site are greater than 30 years old.
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful owl	Vulnerable	Not listed	Occurs in coastal and upland areas from Clarke Range (north of Eungella) to the NSW border, and inland to Carnarvon Gorge, Blackdown Tableland, and Durikai State Forest (west of Warwick). Powerful owl have large, possibly permanent home ranges in mountain forests, gullies, and forest margins; sparser hilly woodlands, coastal forests, woodlands, plantations and urban areas (Pizzey and Knight 2007).	Wildnet Unlikely to occur The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site however suitable nesting hollows were not present at the site. Records visible on Biomaps in the vicinity of the site are predominantly from White Rock Conservation Park and Six Mile Environmental Park to the east of the site.
<i>Pandion haeliaetus</i>	Eastern osprey	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	Nests within 1-2 km of water in coastal habitats ranging from open woodlands to open forests. Nests are made in the top of tall dead or partially dead trees. Usually forages over clear coastal rivers and estuarine and inshore marine waters (NSW Scientific Committee 2009). They are typically found in wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia (NSW Central Coast Council 2019).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable rovers and estuarine waters do not occur in the vicinity of the site.

<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed tropicbird	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	Breeds at three locations within Australian territory: in the Cocos-Keeling Islands; at Ashmore Reef, Western Australia; and at Rowley Shoals, Western Australia. Occupies marine habitats in tropical waters with sea-surface temperatures of more than 22°C. In Australia, the White-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean) nests in <i>Pisonia</i> trees amongst <i>Pisonia</i> -coconut vegetation, and on sandy ground. Feeds on fish and cephalopods (DotE 2024).	Wildnet Unlikely to occur While the species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, suitable marine habitat is not present at the site.
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy ibis	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	Often found in wetlands with good vegetation such as wet pasture, grasslands and rice fields (DECCNSW 2007). Preferred foraging and breeding habitat includes fresh water marshes at the edges of lakes and rivers, lagoons, flood-plains, wet meadows, swamps, reservoirs, sewage ponds, rice-fields and irrigated cultivated areas. Trees and shrubs nearby water bodies are used for roosting (DotE 2021).	Wildnet Possible occurrence The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site and a small dam/drainage feature in the southeastern corner of the site may provide marginal suitable habitat for the species. Records visible on Biomaps within 5km of the site are greater than 30 years old.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe	Endangered	Endangered, Migratory, Marine	Well-known from the Murray-Darling basin. Other sightings include the Channel Country and the Fitzroy basin, and recently from the floodwater plains of coastal central and north Qld. Suspected to be regular migrants to coastal floodwater plains, in autumn and winter. Generally inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes,	Wildnet, PMST Possible occurrence The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site and a small

				swamps and claypans (DotEE, 2018). They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains (DotEE, 2018). The Australian Painted Snipe sometimes utilises areas that are lined with trees, or that have some scattered fallen or washed-up timber (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Breeding occurs in shallow wetlands with areas of bare wet mud and both upper and canopy cover nearby, typically from or near small islands in fresh water wetlands (DotEE, 2018).	dam/drainage feature in the southeastern corner of the site may provide marginal suitable habitat for the species. Records visible on Biomaps within 5km of the site are greater than 30 years old.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond firetail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits grassy groundcover underneath open forest, woodland, mallee, acacia scrub and timber belts along watercourses and roadsides (Morcombe, 2000). Diamond firetails occur in eucalypt, acacia or casuarina woodlands, open forests and other lightly timbered habitats, including farmland and grassland with scattered trees. They prefer areas with relatively low tree density, few large logs, and little litter cover but high grass cover (DCCEEW 2023).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank	Endangered	Endangered, Migratory, Marine	Typically occurs where there are large mudflats, saltmarsh, mangroves or seagrass. This species is found in habitats including embayments, harbours, river estuaries, deltas and lagoons. Generally uses edges of wetlands that are made of mud or clay, and rarely sand. Fringing vegetation in these areas may includes short sedges and saltmarsh, mangroves, thickets of rushes, and dead or live trees (DotE 2021).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh sandpiper	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	Inhabits a range of other permanent or ephemeral wetlands such as swamps, lagoons, billabongs, salt pans, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal mudflats and pools on inundated floodplains. Less common	Wildnet Possible occurrence

				habitats they have been recorded in include reservoirs, waterholes, soaks, bore drain swamps and flooded inland lakes (DotE 2021).	The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site and a small dam/drainage feature in the southeastern corner of the site may provide marginal suitable habitat for the species. Records visible on Biomaps within 5km of the site are greater than 30 years old.
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Has been recorded from the Byfield region in the north to at least the Border Ranges rainforests, generally east of the Great Dividing Range, although some observations have been made on its western slopes, up to 300 km inland at locations such as Palmgrove National Park and Barakula State Forest in Queensland (Mathieson & Smith, 2009). Habitat considered critical to the survival of the black-breasted button-quail includes: Vine thickets and rainforest vegetation types, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, Araucarian microphyll vine forest, Araucarian notophyll vine forest and Brachychiton scrubs; Low thickets or woodlands with a dense understorey but little ground cover, typically dominated by <i>Acacia</i> spp.; and in littoral situations, dry vine scrubs, acacia thickets and areas densely covered in shrubs, particularly <i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i> (Mathieson and Smith 2009).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Mammals					

<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared pied bat	Endangered	Endangered	Habitat preferences include fertile woodland valleys or rainforest and moist eucalypt forests within close proximity to sandstone cliffs stretching from Blackdown Table and in central eastern Qld, to Woollongong in NSW (DotE 2015). Roosting sites have also been observed within disused mineshafts, caves, overhangs and tree hollows (where suited) (DotE 2015).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern quoll	Least concern	Endangered	The species diverse range of habitats includes Eucalypt forest and woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert (DotE 2015). The species is also known to occupy non rocky lowland habitats such as beachscrub communities in central Queensland (DotE 2015). Rocky areas provide prime habitat for northern quolls (DotE 2015).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Tiger quoll/ spotted-tail quoll	Endangered	Endangered	The species prefers mature, unlogged wet forest habitat; however, the species has been recorded from a wide range of other habitats including wet sclerophyll forest, lowland forests, open and closed eucalypt woodlands, inland riparian and Eucalyptus camaldulensis forests and coastal heathlands (DotE 2015). The species has been occasionally sighted from open country, grazing land, rocky outcrops and other treeless areas (DotE 2015).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater glider	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species is generally restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly favouring forest with a diversity of eucalypt species (DAWE, 2020). During the day the species shelters in tree hollows, with a particular selection for large hollows in large, old trees (DotE	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within

				2022). Modelling suggests that they require native forest patches of at least 160 km ² to maintain viable populations (Eyre 2002).	5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species occurs in tall mature eucalypt forest, generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south (OEH 2017).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed rock-wallaby	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species prefers rocky habitats, including loose boulder-piles, rocky outcrops, steep rocky slopes, cliffs, gorges and isolated rock stacks and tree limbs (DotE 2015). While it appears that most 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 (DotE 2015).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Endangered	Endangered	In Queensland, the species contains scattered populations throughout moist forests along the coastline, subhumid woodlands in central and southern regions and within Eucalypt woodlands along watercourses within semi-arid areas further west (Melzer et al. 2000). The greatest density of koalas occur through central and eastern areas including the Brigalow Belt, Mitchell Grass Downs, Mulga lands and the Desert Uplands (Patterson 1996). Koalas occur in a variety of eucalypt forests and woodland communities (EPA 2006). They feed almost entirely on eucalypt foliage with preferences varying regionally (Krockenberger et al. 2012). Diet is thought to be a major determinant	Wildnet, PMST Likely to occur (general habitat) The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable eucalypt species were present at the site. RE 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7 which

				of habitat selection, with the species being able to use small remnants of original vegetation where suitable habitat is present (Krockenberger et al. 2012). Koalas are also known to occur in modified or regenerating native vegetation communities, as well as urban and rural landscapes where food trees or shelter trees may be highly scattered.	are the pre-clear REs mapped at the site are known to provide habitat for koalas. Not identified during habitat survey.
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed potoroo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species may occur in a variety of habitats including in wet eucalypt forests to coastal heaths and scrubs (DotE 2015). The main factors driving habitat selection include dense vegetation for shelter and the presence of an abundant supply of fungi for food (DotE 2015).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed flying fox	Least concern	Vulnerable	The species feeds on canopy fruits and nectar within rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, melaleuca swamps and banksia woodlands (DotE 2015). Their primary food source is Eucalypt blossoms however due to a discontinuous supply throughout the year, migrates between suitable habitats (DotE 2015). Roosting sites are typically located within rainforests, riparian vegetation and Melaleuca woodlands near water sources, such as lakes, rivers and dams (DotE 2015). The species has also been recorded using highly modified vegetation in urban and suburban areas (DotE 2015).	Wildnet Likely to occur (general habitat) The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site and the site contained numerous flowering and fruiting species of eucalypt that this species may use for foraging. Not identified during habitat survey. A known roost is located at Deebing

					Creek ~4km northwest of the site.
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked echidna	Special least concern	Not listed	Usually found in open heathland, forests, woodlands, scrublands and grasslands. Often shelter under bushes or in hollow logs (DELWP 2017). Can be found in a variety of habitats from snowy mountains to deserts Australia-wide (DPIE 2020).	Wildnet Likely to occur (general habitat) The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site. Not identified during the habitat survey however species is cryptic and highly generalist in nature. Suitable habitat was present at the site.
Reptiles					
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Collared delma	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species normally inhabits dry eucalypt dominated woodlands and open-forests on stony soils or rocky ridges with an understorey of grasses and Lantana montevidensis (DotE 2015). This also includes alluvial river and creek flats, undulating country on fine-grained sedimentary rocks and sandstone ranges (DotE 2015). The species lives in permanent deep tunnel-like burrows and deep soil cracks, using fallen logs and timber as sheltering sites on the surface (DotE 2015).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's snake	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species range of habitats includes forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by Acacia harpophylla (brigalow), other wattles (A. burowii, A. deanii, A. leiocalyx), Callitris spp. or Allocasuarina luehmannii; and Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus crebra, E. melanophloia, Callitris glaucophylla	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within

				and <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils (DotE 2015).	5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	Grey Snake	Endangered	Endangered	This species favours woodlands (typically brigalow <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and <i>belah Casuarina cristata</i>), usually on heavier, cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies or in areas with small gullies and ditches (gilgais). It shelters under rocks, logs and flood debris, as well as in soil cracks or abandoned burrows within moist/seasonally inundated habitats (Rowland 2012).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Fish					
<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i>	Australian lungfish	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species is restricted to south-eastern Queensland, with natural distributions occurring within the Burnett, Mary and Brisbane River systems. Potentially also found in the Pine River system. This species has had populations translocated to the Coomera, Condamine, Albert and Logan Rivers. Requires still or slow-flowing, shallow, vegetated pools with clear or turbid water in which to spawn and feed. The species is restricted to areas of permanent water (DotE 2022). Inhabits freshwater streams, preferring areas of flowing stream where overhanging riparian vegetation grows along the bank, and areas where woody debris and dense macrophyte beds are found in water. The species cannot tolerate saline water and will not migrate through seawater (DEWHA 2014).	PMST Unlikely to occur The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not present within the site.
Insect					
<i>Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</i>	Australian fritillary	Endangered	Critically Endangered	This species usually occurs around river estuaries or open, swampy coastal regions at low altitudes. In the wild, they are only found in areas containing the arrowhead violet, as this is their larval food	PMST Unlikely to occur

				source. The arrowhead violet grows in damp niches of open habitats, and often beneath grasses and other plant species such as <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (long leaved matrush) and <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (bladey grass). Overall distribution ranges from southeastern Queensland to northeastern New South Wales, particularly between Gympie and Port Macquarie (TSSC 2017)	The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was not present within the site.
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Appendix E Flora Species List

Species	Common name	NCA Status/Biosecurity Category
<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Acacia	C
<i>Aristida sp.</i>	Aristida	C
<i>Bothriochloa decipiens var decipiens</i>	Pitted bluegrass	C
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common everlasting	C
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Cadaghi	C
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed wire grass	C
<i>Cyperus aggregatus</i>	Flatsedge	Other invasive
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf fleabane	Other invasive
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow leaved ironbark	C
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	QLD bluegum/forest red gum	C
<i>Glandularia aristigera</i>	Mayne's pest	Other invasive
<i>Glossocardia bidens</i>	Native cobblers pegs	C
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon cotton	Other invasive
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common rush	C
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Category 3
<i>Lepidium sp.</i>	Peppergrass	Other invasive
<i>Lomandra sp.</i>	Lomandra	C
<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Velvety tree pear	Category 3
<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>	Woolly frogs mouth	C
<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	Shaggy pigweed	Other invasive
<i>Shoenoplectiella mucronata</i>	Bog bulrush	C
<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Native ratstail	C
<i>Trachymene incisa</i>	Australian parsnip	C
<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>	Prickly mimosa	Other invasive
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purpletop verbena	Other invasive

Appendix F Fauna Species List

Species	Common name	NCA Status/Biosecurity Category
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	C
<i>Bos</i> sp.	Cattle	Designated animal
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern grey kangaroo	C
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	C
<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed cisticola	C
<i>Equus ferus</i>	Horse	Designated animal
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked lapwing	C
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy miner	C
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Peewee/magpie lark	C
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple swamp hen	C
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow	C

Appendix G Quaternary Assessment Datasheets

Quaternary Site (Overall Observations – not 50mx10m)			
Date	11/02/2026		
Collector Name(s)	GL		
Coordinate in GDA 2020	Zone 56	Coordinate -27.67668125	152.78951584
Way-point ID	Q1		
Project Site ID	J002601		
Species Present (species that are absent or from nearby areas (e.g. on hills in distance) should be recorded in field notes section below)	spotted gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i>), narrow leaved ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>), QLD bluegum/forest red gum (<i>E. tereticornis</i>), aristida (<i>Aristida</i> sp.), lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), purpletop verbena (<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>), lomandra (<i>Lomandra</i> sp.), peppercress (<i>Lepidium</i> sp.), flaxleaf fleabane (<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>), barbed wire grass (<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>), velvety tree pear (<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>), acacia (<i>Acacia</i> sp.), common everlasting (<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>), native cobbler's pegs (<i>Glossocardia bidens</i>), flatsedge (<i>Cyperus aggregatus</i>), native ratstail (<i>Sporobolus creber</i>), balloon cotton (<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>), prickly mimosa (<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>), bluegrass (<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var <i>decipiens</i>)		
Remnant / Regrowth Vegetation Cover	Non-remnant		
Regional Ecosystem	NA		
Vegetation Structure (ie Open Woodland, Open Forest, Closed Woodland etc) Emergent, T1, T2, S1, S2, Understory)	Open woodland		
EDL height	16		
EDL cover as % (0-10, 10-30, 30-50, 50-70, 70-100)	50-70		
Land Zone	9-10		
Context in Landscape	Western vegetated patch (northern extent of site)		

Quaternary Site (Overall Observations – not 50mx10m)

Date	11/02/2026
Collector Name(s)	GL
Coordinate in GDA 2020	Zone 56 Coordinate -27.67755089 152.79026682
Way-point ID	Q2
Project Site ID	J002601
Species Present (<i>species that are absent or from nearby areas (e.g. on hills in distance) should be recorded in field notes section below</i>)	cadaghi (<i>C. torelliana</i>), narrow leaved ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>) aristida (<i>Aristida</i> sp.), lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), peppercress (<i>Lepidium</i> sp.), flatsedge (<i>Cyperus aggregatus</i>), shaggy pigweed (<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>), pitted bluegrass (<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var <i>decipiens</i>), Mayne's pest (<i>Glandularia aristigera</i>)
Remnant / Regrowth Vegetation Cover	Non-remnant
Regional Ecosystem	NA
Vegetation Structure (<i>ie Open Woodland, Open Forest, Closed Woodland etc</i>) <i>Emergent, T1, T2, S1, S2, Understory</i>)	Open woodland
EDL height	5m
EDL cover as % (0-10, 10-30, 30-50, 50-70, 70-100)	30-50
Land Zone	9-10
Context in Landscape	Eastern vegetated patch (northern extent of site)

Quaternary Site (Overall Observations – not 50mx10m)

Date	11/02/2026
Collector Name(s)	GL
Coordinate in GDA 2020	Zone 56 Coordinate -27.67894135 152.79096968
Way-point ID	Q3
Project Site ID	J002601
Species Present (<i>species that are absent or from nearby areas (e.g. on hills in distance) should be recorded in field notes section below</i>)	aristida (<i>Aristida</i> sp.), lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), purpletop verbena (<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>), lomandra (<i>Lomandra</i> sp.), peppercress (<i>Lepidium</i> sp.), flaxleaf fleabane (<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>), barbed wire grass (<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>), velvety tree pear (<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>), acacia (<i>Acacia</i> sp.), common everlasting (<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>), native cobblers pegs (<i>Glossocardia bidens</i>), flatsedge (<i>Cyperus aggregatus</i>), native ratstail (<i>Sporobolus creber</i>), balloon cotton (<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>), prickly mimosa (<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>), bluegrass (<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var <i>decipiens</i>), shaggy pigweed (<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>), Mayne's pest (<i>Glandularia aristigera</i>)
Remnant / Regrowth Vegetation Cover	Non-remnant
Regional Ecosystem	NA
Vegetation Structure (<i>ie Open Woodland, Open Forest, Closed Woodland etc</i>) <i>Emergent, T1, T2, S1, S2, Understory</i>)	Grassland
EDL height	0.2m
EDL cover as % (0-10, 10-30, 30-50, 50-70, 70-100)	70-100
Land Zone	9-10
Context in Landscape	Open paddocks

Quaternary Site (Overall Observations – not 50mx10m)

Date	11/02/2026
Collector Name(s)	GL
Coordinate in GDA 2020	Zone 56 Coordinate -27.68144308 152.79054199
Way-point ID	Q4
Project Site ID	J002601
Species Present <i>(species that are absent or from nearby areas (e.g. on hills in distance) should be recorded in field notes section below)</i>	woolly frogs mouth (<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>), common rush (<i>Juncus usitatus</i>), bog bulrush (<i>Shoenoplectiella mucronata</i>), Australian parsnip (<i>Trachymene incisa</i>), aristida (<i>Aristida</i> sp.), lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), purpletop verbena (<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>), flaxleaf fleabane (<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>), barbed wire grass (<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>), flatsedge (<i>Cyperus aggregatus</i>), balloon cotton (<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>), bluegrass (<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var <i>decipiens</i>), shaggy pigweed (<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>), Mayne's pest (<i>Glandularia aristigera</i>)
Remnant / Regrowth Vegetation Cover	Non-remnant
Regional Ecosystem	NA
Vegetation Structure <i>(ie Open Woodland, Open Forest, Closed Woodland etc) Emergent, T1, T2, S1, S2, Understory)</i>	Grassland
EDL height	0.2m
EDL cover as % (0-10, 10-30, 30-50, 50-70, 70-100)	70-100
Land Zone	9-10
Context in Landscape	Adjacent to small dam in southeastern corner of site

Appendix H Fauna Management Plan

The purpose of this Fauna Management Plan (FMP) is to detail fauna management measures that are applicable to the construction of the proposed secondary school located at 54 Wensley Road, Ripley (Lot 191 SL18). These measures are intended to minimise impacts on breeding and foraging habitat for fauna within the site.

The Site

The site occurs on approximately 18ha of land located within the Ripley Valley Priority Development Area (PDA) and is zoned as Urban Core. The site is bounded by Wensley Road to the west and Ripley Road to the north. The development proposes the construction of a new secondary school.

A desktop assessment of the site identified the site contained Category X vegetation. A number of threatened (CREVNT and SLC) fauna species had also been previously recorded within 5km of the site (DETSI, Wildlife Online database).

Assessment of the site verified the presence of non-remnant vegetation consisting of open mixed-species composition paddocks and two patches of vegetated areas in the northern extent of the site containing mature and whipstick canopy species generally consistent with RE 12.9-10.2/12.9-10.17.

Roles and Responsibilities

All personnel and vegetation clearing contractors are required to comply with mitigation measures and procedures outlined in this FMP. Project staff must not carry out any activities that cause, or are likely to cause, environmental harm unless the person takes all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm. Various parties who have active roles in the FMP are outlined in Table D.1 below.

Table D.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Department of Education (Proponent)	The proponent is responsible for engaging a suitable contractor(s) and has the over-arching responsibility for environmental management on site. This includes ensuring all activities carried out by contractors are consistent with the requirements of conditions attached to this FMP and relevant development permits and approvals.
Principal Contractor - Construction manager	Responsibilities of the construction manager include the following: • Certify staff members are trained in their obligations under the FMP. • Implementation of environmental protection measures as described in the FMP. • Providing copies of the FMP to each sub-contractor with responsibilities. • Warrant the full and complete implementation of the SMP by any sub-contractors. • Managing corrective actions arising from construction activities. • Reviewing the SMP implementation and effectiveness

Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NCA 1992	The suitably qualified and experienced wildlife spotter/catcher is to be present on site during all native vegetation clearing activities. The wildlife spotter/catcher will inspect vegetation and potential breeding places prior to and after felling for fauna. The Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NCA 1992 will direct clearing to cease while koalas (if encountered) move from the clearing site, in accordance with the sequential clearing requirements prescribed in section 10 of the <i>Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017</i>.
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Mitigation measures

All personnel and vegetation clearing contractors are required to comply with mitigation measures and procedures outlined in this FMP. Personnel must not carry out any activities that cause, or are likely to cause, environmental harm unless the person takes all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm. The management measures recommended for the threatened koala are provided in Table D-2 and associated personnel responsible are identified.

Table D.2 Mitigation Measures and Personnel Responsible

Mitigation Measures	Personnel Responsible
Vegetation clearing is to be kept to the minimum necessary for construction purposes. The removal of non-juvenile koala habitat trees will be avoided, where possible. Important koala habitat trees observed within the site include <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> . The extent of vegetation to be cleared is to be clearly marked and communicated to all personnel involved.	Construction Manager
A wildlife spotter/catcher is to be present on site during all vegetation clearing activities	Construction Manager
Pre-clearance surveys should be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced fauna spotter/catcher to identify the location of any koalas within the site	Construction Manager Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NCA 1992
The clearing of koala habitat trees will be undertaken in a sequential manner to give koalas a chance to move away from the construction area at their own accord.	Construction Manager Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NCA 1992
All vegetation that is to be retained is to be clearly marked prior to clearing	Construction Manager
Opportunities for koala movement should be retained. Where fencing is required around cleared areas, it will be designed such that fauna can move through it. Where possible, barbed wire should not be used on the top strand of wire fences	Construction Manager
A fauna vegetation clearing register will be created to record all incidents involving fauna during vegetation clearing. This register will include information	Construction Manager

on the species, location recorded, state of any injuries and whether treatment was required or details about the release of the animal	Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NCA 1992
If injury to any fauna species occurs during clearing, construction or the operation of the development the contingency methodology outlined below will be followed.	Construction Manager Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NCA 1992
Personnel will be educated in relation to their role in fauna management and their obligations under this FMP, including (but not limited to): • All native fauna species are protected. No native fauna, including snakes, will be intentionally killed during construction. • Fauna are not to be handled by construction personnel. • No fauna are to be fed. • All rubbish and food scraps are to be placed in lidded bins and disposed of appropriately. • No pets, traps or firearms will be allowed on the site. • Construction activities before dawn and dusk are to be avoided.	Construction Manager
Speed restrictions will be implemented along access roads to minimise the risk of collision with fauna (10km/h)	Construction Manager
Ensure excavated trenches and pits are covered and secured at the end of each day and are inspected at the start of each day to ensure no trapped animals.	Construction Manager
Inspect machinery at the start of each day prior to use and if fauna encountered contact koala spotter	Machinery operator

Sequential Clearing Requirements

Clearing is required to be conducted in accordance with Section 10 of the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Plan 2017*. As such no more than 3ha or 3% of the site's area (whichever is greater) may be cleared in any one stage (clearing site more than 6ha). A period of 12 hours between 6pm and 6am on the following day must pass before the second stage of clearing can occur.

Clearing must be conducted in a manner that ensures habitat links are maintained within the site and adjacent areas, allowing fauna to move out of the site.

No tree with a koala present, or a tree with a crown which overlaps a tree with a koala present may be cleared. No trees with visible fauna may be cleared.

Clearing of koala habitat trees must be conducted in the presence of a spotter who has the primary role of locating koalas in the trees. A koala spotter is a person who has qualifications and experience, or demonstrated skills and knowledge, in locating koalas in koala habitats; or conducting arboreal fauna surveys.

Qualified Persons

Experienced and qualified persons may be required in the event of fauna injury during vegetation clearing. If the onsite environmental representative determines that qualified veterinarians or wildlife carers are required to treat injured fauna the following contacts will be utilised.

Contact	Name	Details
Veterinary Services	Ripley Veterinary Hospital	15/20 Main St Ripley QLD 4306 07 3816 4717
Veterinary Services	Greater Springfield Veterinary – Redbank Plains Hospital	2/7005 Mount Juillerat Dr Redbank Plains QLD 4301 07 3492 9222
Veterinary Services	Flinders View Veterinary Surgery	Unit 2/6 Astral Ct Flinders View QLD 4305 07 3294 1773
RSPCA	Wildlife Ambulance	1300 ANIMAL 1300 264 625

Contingency Planning

Contingency planning under this FMP will come into effect in the unlikely event of unexpected impacts occurring or if injury is sustained to fauna within the site. Contingency planning for injured koala will be undertaken in accordance with the following procedure:

Any injured fauna from vegetation clearing activities will be inspected by an environmental representative to determine the extent of the injury or sickness.

All fauna involved in an incident will be transported to the nearest veterinary clinic or licensed wildlife rescue organisation. Details of veterinarian services and wildlife carers in the area are to be carried whilst onsite.

Any instances of an incident involving koalas will be followed up with an incident report and submitted to the Queensland Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (1300 130 372 (press 4 and request the koala assessment and compliance team); and

If an emergency occurs involving a severe injury or death of a koala, all works within the affected area will cease and contact will be made with DES. Appropriate advice and actions will then be followed for works to recommence in the affected area.

Monitoring

A pre-clearance survey by the wildlife/koala spotter-catcher should be undertaken prior to vegetation removal within the site. Clearing proforma will be completed during vegetation clearing. This will assist in identifying any koalas present within the site and if some areas are to remain undisturbed until the individuals move from the area.



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