BASIC ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1 INTO 2 LOT SUBDIVISION - 90 Heights Road, GLAN DEVON
Lot on Plan 3RP161580

Prepared on behalf of Mr Mark Whittaker
By Yarramine Environmental

DOCUMENT STATUS

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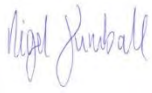

Nigel Kimball
Managing Director &
Principal Environmental Scientist
13 March 2026

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1 Introduction

Yarramine Environmental (Yarramine) was engaged by Mark Whittaker to undertake a Basic Ecological Impact Assessment in support of a Reconfiguring a Lot Development Application to South Burnett Regional Council (SBRC) for a 1 into 2 lot subdivision at 90 Heights Road Glan Devon on land described as Lot on Plan 3RP161589 (hereafter referred to as 'the site').

In undertaking the ecological assessment, the following broad approach was followed:

- **Desktop Analysis** - involving the review of various data sources to investigate and identify regional ecosystems, flora, and fauna species (including weed and pest animal species) which may be found, or likely to be found onsite or within the vicinity of the site to guide subsequent field survey effort.
- **Field Surveys** - a flora and fauna survey to assess the presence or likely presence of ecological features and functions, significant vegetation communities and flora and fauna species on the site.
- **Ecologically Significant Areas Analysis** - a qualitative assessment to determine the presence of any Ecologically Significant Areas (ESA's) - being areas that development should avoid or afford protection due to their high level of ecological significance.
- **Impact & Mitigation Analysis** - an assessment of likely impacts on the identified ESAs where these are unavoidable and in doing so ensuring these impacts are minimised and appropriately controlled through the provision of mitigation measures.

In addition, Yarramine also prepared a Bushfire Assessment Report in support of the proposed subdivision - a copy of which is included in the development application package prepared by ONF Surveyors.

1.1 Report Objectives

This document presents the findings of an ecological impact assessment, undertaken in the context of the proposed development. It focusses on identifying a range of ecological features and functions pertinent to the site (i.e., ecological values), establishes a level of significance for these values, identifies impacts arising from the proposed development on these values and recommends mitigation measures for avoiding and/or minimising these impacts.

1.2 Assessment Limitations

Ecological site assessments comprise a necessarily limited field survey scope/timeframe; therefore, (due to factors including climatic and seasonal variation) they may not result in a complete representation of flora/fauna species abundance and variety across any site.

In this regard, conclusions and recommendations stated herein are provided in good faith and of the understanding that no information is misleading (precautionary principle adopted) in the absence of an additional long-term environmental study.

Additional survey effort would be required to provide a more comprehensive inventory of species, both conservation significant and common.

1.3 Development Planning Context

The Ecological Impact Assessment has been prepared regarding a future Development Application for 'Reconfiguring a Lot' (RaL) and has therefore been prepared in accordance with relevant provisions of the following legislation/policies:

- *South Burnett Regional Planning Scheme (2017) (Version 2,0, 28 October 2024)*.
- Queensland *Planning Act (2016)*.
- Queensland *Vegetation Management Act (1999)* (VM Act).
- Queensland *Nature Conservation Act (1992)* (NC Act).
- Queensland *Fisheries Act (1994)*.
- Queensland *Environmental Protection Act (1994)*.
- Queensland *Biosecurity Act (2014)*.
- *Southeast Queensland Regional Plan 2017 (Shaping SEQ)*.
- The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation* Act (1999) (EPBC Act).

The site is broadly designated on the South Burnett Regional Planning Scheme (SBRPS) Biodiversity Areas Overlay Map (OM5), and as such will be assessable against the relevant provisions of the *Rural Residential Zone Code* and *Reconfiguring a Lot Code.*

This assessment has been based solely on the ecological features of the site and surrounds. Although bushfire considerations have been examined in conjunction with ecological matters, other planning elements have not been examined in the context of this assessment.

2 Site Details & Description

2.1 Site Location

The subject land consists of one (1) irregularly shaped lot located at 90 Heights Road, GLAN DEVON within the South Burnett Local Government Area and is approximately 2.6km north of Nanango town centre.

Located on land formally described as Lot on Plans 3 RP161589, the subject land has a total site area of 4.67 hectares and is zoned Rural Residential under the provisions of SBRC's Planning Scheme.

The subject land locality is shown in Figure 1 and the site in Figure 2.

2.2 Current Site Use

The site is currently mostly covered in trees with a detached single-story dwelling located on the northern side of the property. This site is understood to be used as a principal place of residence for the proponent.

2.3 Surrounding Land Use

The site is bordered by a mix of rural residential and rural land uses, as outlined below:

- **North:** Rural pastoral land that spans to Barker Creek and beyond.
- **East:** A range of rural residential zones on which have several dwellings.
- **South:** Across Heights Road, several smaller rural residential allotments containing dwellings.
- **West:** A range of rural residential zones on which have several dwellings.

More broadly, the site is located on the southeastern outskirts of Glan Devon, a rural locality that is undergoing an increase in rural residential living over the last decade. The primary land use in the area is rural residential living with urbanisation generally in the form of small scale, small lot rural residential development of the same ilk as proposed. There are also larger rural lots used as pastures.

There has been a long history of rural residential living developments in the vicinity of the site especially in close proximity to the Burnett Highway through Glan Devon itself, with residents attracted by the amenity and natural features of the area.

2.4 Bioregion

Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) is endorsed by all levels of government as a key tool for identifying land for conservation. Australia's landscapes have been classified into 89 large geographically distinct bioregions based on common climate, geology, landform, native vegetation, and species information.

Under the latest IBRA (7.0), the site is situated in the South East Queensland (SEQ) Bioregion (No: 74) and within the South Burnett subregion (SEQ06). The SEQ bioregion has a total area of 62,484 square kilometres and shares is western boundary with the Brigalow Belt Bioregion and extends from the New South Wales border north to the dry coastal corridor between Gladstone and Rockhampton. The South Burnett subregion has an area of 5,638 square kilometres.

2.5 Topography & Drainage

The site exhibits a gentle slope from the southern boundary, starting at approximately 396m, extending to the northern boundary, finishing at approximately 384m. In the middle if the property there is a steep descent into a valley starting on the west side of the property at approximately 389m and finishing on the east side at 379m.

The site is naturally draining and uses the valley to drain into Barambah Creek that connects to Barker Creek.

2.6 Geology & Soils

Review of the then Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy Geological 1999 1:100,000 Compilation series for Kingaroy (Sheet 9244) shows the site is underlain by the Tertiary to Devonian-Carboniferous characterised by regolith, kaolinised, mottled rocks and red soil interbedded with mudstone, shale, arenite, chert, jasper and acidic to basic metavolcanics.

Soils in the Glan Devon area generally exhibit features that include shallow to moderately deep, texture contrast soils with brown or yellowish-brown clay subsoils and, minor areas of lithosols and brown and grey cracking clays.

2.7 Climate

The closest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Weather Station is located at the Kingaroy Airport approximately 19km northwest of the site at an elevation of 434m AHD.

The mean maximum temperature ranges from 34.6°C in December to 21.4°C in July and the mean minimum temperature ranges from 27.9 °C in January to 17.0 °C in July. Glan Devon has a mean annual rainfall of approximately 867 mm, much of which occurs from October to March.

During fieldwork, temperature ranged from a minimum of 24°C to a maximum of 27°C with no rainfall experienced (Table 1).

Table 1: Minimum, maximum & rainfall values during fieldwork

DATE	ACTIVITY	MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)	RAINFALL (MM)
23 January 2026	Site Meander	24	27	0

2.8 Proposed Development

The applicant is seeking a Development Permit for Reconfiguring of a Lot to subdivide one (1) existing lot into two (2) lots.

With reference to the proposal drawings prepared ONF Surveyors presented in Appendix A, proposed Lot 21 will have an area of 2.951 hectares and will comprise the rear portion of the site, including the existing dwelling. This lot will obtain access to Heights Road via a 10m wide access handle along the southwestern boundary.

Proposed Lot 20, located toward the front of the site, will have a total area of 1.179 hectares and will maintain direct access to Heights Road.

The new vacant lot can and will be compliantly connected to all available utility services.

Figure 1 - Site Locality Plan

Legend

- Locality Boundary
- State Contolled Roads
- Subject Site

Layer Sources: Qld GIS Layers (Qld Gov Information Service 2025)
Aerial - Google Earth 2025

Client:	M Whittaker		
Project No:	YEP2025128		
Drawn:	NM	**Approved:**	NPK
Revision:	A	**Date:**	05/02/26

N

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CELEBRATING 20 YEARS

2,200 m

1: 50,000 (A4)
GDA2020 MGA Z56

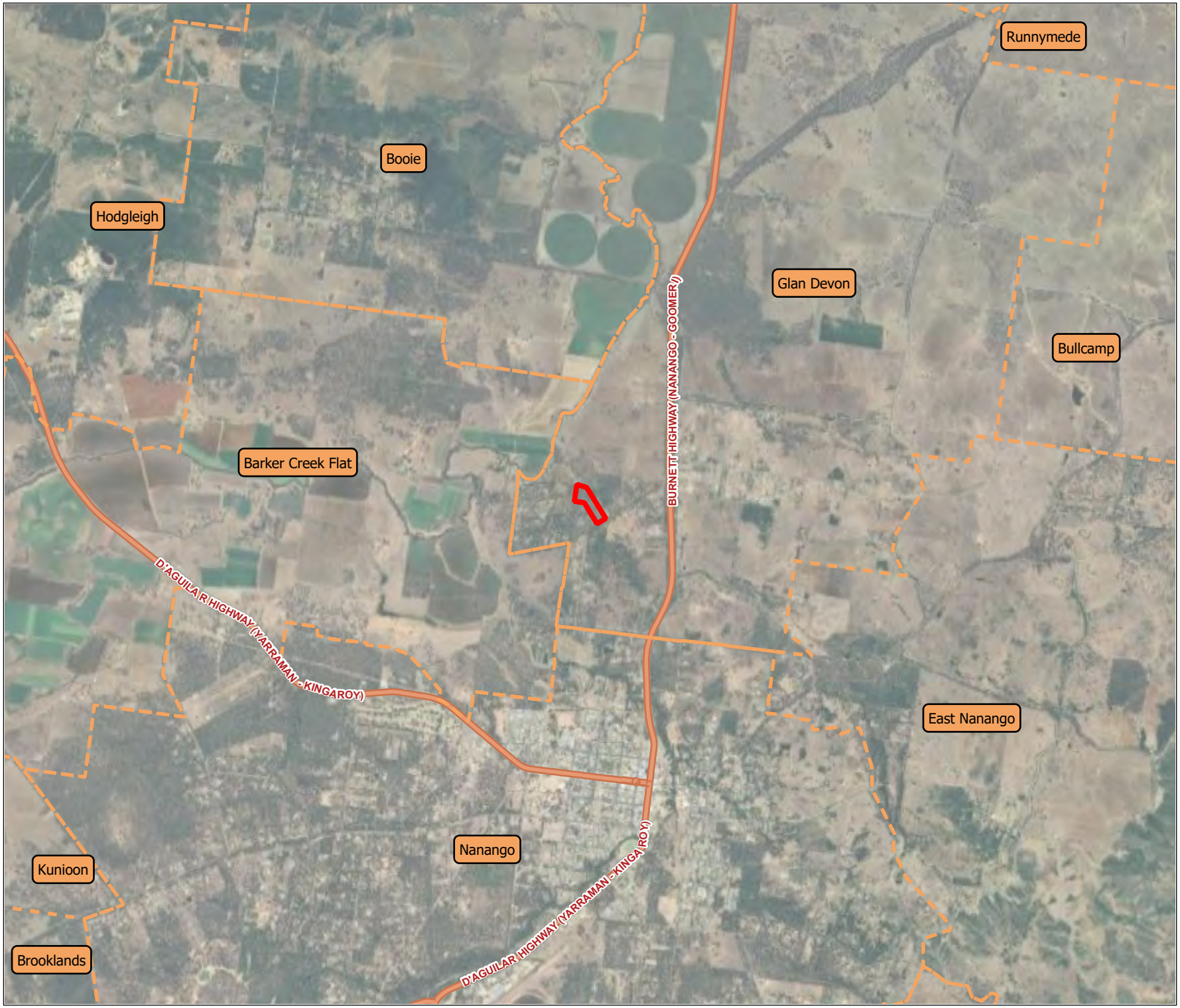

Figure 2
Site Plan

Legend

- Proposed Lot Layout
- Subject Site
- Watercourse & Drainage Feature v7.0
- Local Government Roads
- 1m Contours
- Cadastre

Layer Sources: Qld GIS Layers (Qld Gov Information Service 2025)
Aerial - Google Earth 2025

Client:	M Whittaker		
Project No:	YEP2025128		
Drawn:	NM	**Approved:**	NPK
Revision:	A	**Date:**	09/03/26

N

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CELEBRATING 20 YEARS

110 m

1: 2,500 (A4)
GDA2020 MGA Z56

3 Assessment Methodology

To determine the ecological values of the site the methodology outlined in this Section was applied in general accordance contemporary ecological methodology.

The evaluation of the ecological values of the site consisted of two main components - a desktop analysis of ecological databases and available literature pertaining to the site and a field component involving survey activity at the site conducted over several days.

3.1 Taxonomic Nomenclature

Scientific names of flora species used in this report follow the nomenclature used Queensland Herbarium (Bostock & Holland, 2010) unless otherwise stated. Scientific and English names of vertebrate animals used in this report follow the CSIRO List of Australian Vertebrates (Clayton et al., 2006) unless otherwise stated.

3.2 Designation of Significance Level

The significance of vegetation communities is described as per their listings under the EPBC Act as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. The significance of Regional Ecosystems (RE's) are described as per their listings in the VM Act as Endangered, Of Concern and Least Concern.

The term "conservation significant" is used throughout the report to describe the significance level of these listed vegetation communities and their classifications.

Listed Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened (EVNT) flora and fauna species are defined as those taxa listed in the EPBC Act as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable and / or listed in the NC Act as Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened.

Migratory fauna species are those listed as Migratory species under the EPBC Act and these together with those species listed under the NC Act as Special Least Concern are, for the purposes of this assessment, not considered to be conservation significant.

3.3 Desktop Analysis

The following components were completed to fulfil the desktop analysis of the site:

- Literature review of existing documentation for the site and adjoining sites.
- Literature review of survey methodologies from widely used publications by Bean et al (1998), Environmental Protection Agency (1999) and Neldner et al (2022).
- Review of all legislative planning instruments of Commonwealth, State and Local level to identify any environmental constraints that may arise during the development application process (and associated triggers). This includes relevant Planning Scheme mapping and Policies (as per Section 4.4).
- A search of the EPBC Act Protected Matters database to identify any conservation significant flora and/or fauna species likely to occur within a 5km radius of the site.

- A search of the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) WildNet database to identify any conservation significant flora and/or fauna species known to occur within a 5km radius of the site.
- Literature review of behaviour and habitat characteristics of conservation significant flora and fauna species which were shortlisted as likely to occur on the site in order to inform targeted searches for those species as part of the field component of the assessment.
- Analysis of the most recent publicly dated aerial imagery provided by Google as well as earlier imagery (obtained via Q Imagery and Google Earth covering the site dated between April 1944 and September 2024).
- Review of Regional Ecosystems (Version 13.0, 4 August 2025) mapping.

3.4 Field Surveys

Following an initial desktop analysis of the study area via literature reviews and Aerial Photo Interpretation (API), vegetation communities and other spatial data were mapped using a Geographic Information System (GIS) program.

Mr Nigel Kimball (Principal Environmental Scientist and Ecologist) and Flynn Bowden (Graduate Environmental Scientist) of Yarramine Environmental undertook fieldwork on 23 January 2026 and involved the following activities:

- A meander survey of the site based on the findings of the desktop assessment incorporating:
  - Active searches for and mapping if encountered, of conservation significant flora species thought to occur within the area.
  - Active searches of available habitat components, with specific focus also given to known habitat for conservation significant vertebrate fauna species.
- Active searches for major weed infestations (including the provision of weed species lists).
- Basic diurnal fauna survey, including opportunistic binocular sighting, call recognition, trace analysis (scats/guano, tracks, scratches, diggings, chewings, bones, carrion, roosts – Triggs, 2006).
- A single diurnal bird survey conducted through point transects where all identified bird species are identified within a twenty-minute timeframe.

It should be noted that no nocturnal surveys including spotlighting, no trapping (pitfall, Elliot, or cage trapping) for arboreal and terrestrial mammals, no call playback and echolocation call detection and no targeted searches for amphibians and reptiles were undertaken.

All data collected was recorded using a Trimble data capture system and then mapped and added to the project spatial dataset using a GIS program. The location of the range of field surveys and activity undertaken are shown on Figure 3 overleaf.

Figure 3 - Field Activity & Survey Locations

Legend

- Tree Height Survey
- Bird Survey
- Photo Points
- TrackLog - 23/01/2026
- Proposed Lot Layout
- Subject Site
- Cadastre - 22 Dec 2025

Layer Sources: Qld GIS Layers (Qld Gov Information Service 2025)
Aerial - Google Earth 2025

Client:	M Whittaker		
Project No:	YEP2025128		
Drawn:	NM	**Approved:**	NPK
Revision:	A	**Date:**	05/02/26

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CELEBRATING 20 YEARS

66.0 m

1: 1,500 (A4)
GDA2020 MGA Z56

4 Desktop Analysis Results

The following section gives a brief outline of the results of the desktop analysis in the context of environmental planning instruments pertaining to the site. Compliance with these instruments is necessary for approval of any proposed development.

4.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance

4.1.1 Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act is the Commonwealth Government's primary environmental legislative instrument. This Act necessitates approval for any action that will have an impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). MNES are recognised under the EPBC Act and function as a trigger for the Commonwealth assessment and approval process.

The nine MNES protected under the EPBC Act are:

- World Heritage Properties.
- National Heritage Places.
- 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.
- Nuclear Actions (including uranium mines).
- A Water Resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

A person must not take any actions that have, or are likely to have, a significant impact on a MNES unless approval from the Australian Government Minister for the Environment has been given.

A significant impact is an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity. Whether or not an action is likely to have a significant impact depends upon the sensitivity, value, and quality of the environment that is impacted, and upon the intensity, duration, magnitude, and geographic extent of the impacts.

4.1.2 Matters Relevant to the Site

The Protected Matters Search Tool was queried on 7 January 2026 to identify if any MNES are likely to occur within the vicinity of the site. The database query was limited to a search area with a radius of 5km from the boundary of the site.

A copy of the Protected Matters Search Tool Extract is provided in (Appendix B) and identified that the following MNES were triggered by the search:

- 1 Wetlands of International Significance (Ramsar).
- 3 Listed Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs).
- 47 Listed Threatened Species.
- 10 Listed Migratory Species.
- 21 Listed Marine Species.

It should be noted that in preparation of the Protected Matters Search Tool by the Commonwealth, data has been collated from a range of sources, including maps at various resolutions and accordingly returns broad results that does not consider the specific habitat on site. As results are a modelled outcome, they therefore should only be considered a general guide.

Regarding species listed in the search, and for the limitation outlined above, the Queensland Government's Wildlife Online Extract (which accesses data from the WildNet database) is considered a superior guide to the possible existence of conservation significant species.

The WildNet database holds records of wildlife sightings and listings of plants across Queensland and is based on collated species lists and wildlife records (within 2000 metres or less) from Queensland Government departments and external organisations. The data sources include specimen collections, research and monitoring programs, inventory programs including extension activities, literature records, wildlife permit returns and community wildlife recording programs.

The results of the Protected Matters Search Tool are best examined within the context of the WildNet and other supplementary dataset records and an ecological survey of the site.

4.1.3 Wetlands of International Significance (Ramsar Sites)

No wetlands of international significance were present within 5km of the site. The closest Ramsar wetland in Queensland - the Moreton Bay Wetlands is located approximately 50-100km to the east of the site. Due to its distance from the site, it is not addressed further in this report.

4.1.4 Threatened Ecological Communities

The *EPBC Act* protected matters database listed three (3) Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) that potentially occur within a 5km radius of the site (Table 2).

When cross-referencing these TECs with corresponding Regional Ecosystem (RE) classifications to determine likelihood of occurrence on site, all three (3) ecological communities were considered not likely to be found onsite. This is due to the absence of corresponding REs being mapped on the site by the Queensland Government (refer to Subsection 4.2.13 on Page 20 for details of RE mapping). These TECs were not considered any further during the assessment.

Table 2: EPBC Act PMST results for threatened ecological communities

COMMUNITY NAME	STATUS	CORRESPONDING REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	CE	12.3.1, 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.8.13, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1, 12.12.16	Community likely to occur within area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	E	11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7, 11.4.12, 12.3.10	Community may occur within area
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	CE	11.3.23, 11.3.26, 11.5.20, 11.8.2, 11.8.8, 11.9.9, 11.9.13, 12.8.16, 13.3.1, 13.3.4, 13.9., 13.11.2, 13.11.3, 13.11.4, 13.11.8, 13.12.8, 13.12.9	Community likely to occur within area

4.1.5 EPBC Act Listed Threatened Species

The EPBC Act protected matters database listed sixteen (16) threatened flora species (Table 3) and thirty-one (31) threatened fauna species (Table 4) that potentially occur within a 5km radius of the site.

Table 3: EPBC Act PMST results for threatened flora species

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint Grass	V	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cadellia pentastylis	Ooline	V	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Coleus omissus	N/A	E	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cossinia australiana	Cossinia	E	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Denhamia parvifolia	Small-leaved Denhamia	V	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dichanthium setosum	Bluegrass	V	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Haloragis exalata subsp. velutina	Tall Velvet Sea-berry	V	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leuzea australis	Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle	V	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut	V	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Paspalidium grandispiculatum	A Grass	V	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phebalium distans	Mt Berryman Phebalium	E	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Picris evae	Hawkweed	V	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Polianthion	N/A	V	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sarcochilus weinthalii	Blotched Sarcochilus	V	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sophora fraseri	Brush Sophora	V	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax	V	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Table 4: EPBC Act PMST results for threatened fauna species

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
BIRDS			
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	CE	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	E	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	V	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CE	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	South-eastern Glossy Black-cockatoo	V	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	V	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	E	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	V	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	V	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	V	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	V	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	V	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	CE	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	E	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	V	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button-quail	V	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
MAMMALS			
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	E	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern Quoll	E	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Spotted-tail Quoll	E	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Nyctophilus corbeni	Corben's Long-eared Bat	V	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider (southern and central)	E	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	V	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	V	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	E	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
REPTILES			
Anomalopus mackayi	Five-clawed Worm-skink	V	Species or species habitat may occur within area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
Delma torquata	Collared Delma	V	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Egernia rugosa	Yakka Skink	V	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Elseya albagula	White-throated Snapping Turtle	CE	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake	V	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake	E	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

4.1.6 EPBC Act Listed Migratory Species

The EPBC Act protected matters database listed ten (10) migratory species (see Appendix B) that potentially occur within a 5km radius of the site.

4.1.7 EPBC Act Listed Marine Species

The EPBC Act protected matters database listed twenty-one (21) listed marine species (see Appendix B) that potentially occur within a 5km radius of the site.

4.2 Matters of State Environmental Significance

Queensland's State Planning Policy 2017 (SPP) sets out the State's interest for biodiversity as:

> *'Matters of environmental significance are valued and protected, and the health and resilience of biodiversity is maintained or enhanced to support ecological integrity'.*

The SPP defines matters of state environmental significance (MSES) as:

- Protected areas (including all classes of protected area except coordinated conservation areas) under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.
- 'Marine national park', 'conservation park', 'scientific research', 'preservation' or 'buffer' zones under the *Marine Parks Act 2004*.
- Areas within declared fish habitat areas that are management A areas or management B areas under the *Fisheries Regulation 2008*.
- A designated precinct, in a strategic environmental area under the *Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014*, Schedule 2, Part 5, Section 15(3).
- Wetlands in a Wetland Protection Area (WPA) found in selected Great Barrier Reef catchments shown on the Map of Great Barrier Reef Wetland Protection Areas under the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*.
- High ecological significance (HES) and declared high ecological value wetlands and watercourses shown on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental values under the *Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019*.
- Legally secured offset areas as defined under the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.
- Threatened wildlife under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and special least concern animals under the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006*.

- Areas mapped as Koala Habitat Area (KHA) (core and locally refined) shown on Koala Habitat Area mapping.
- Marine plants under the *Fisheries Act 1994* (excluding marine plants in an urban area).
- Waterways that provide for fish passage under the *Fisheries Act 1994* (excluding waterways providing for fish passage in an urban area).
- High risk area on the flora survey trigger as described by the *Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014*, Schedule 2, Part 6(1).
- Regulated vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* that is:
  - Category B areas on the regulated vegetation management map that are 'endangered' and 'of concern' regional ecosystems.
  - Category C areas on the regulated vegetation management map that are 'endangered' and 'of concern' regional ecosystems.
  - Category R areas on the regulated vegetation management map.
  - Areas of essential habitat on the essential habitat map for an animal that is 'endangered wildlife' or 'vulnerable wildlife' or a plant that is 'endangered wildlife' or 'vulnerable wildlife' wildlife prescribed as 'endangered wildlife' or 'vulnerable wildlife' under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.
  - Category A, B, C, R areas that are located within a defined distance[1] from the defining banks of a relevant watercourse identified on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map; and
  - Category A, B, C, R areas that are located within 100 metres from the defining bank of a wetland identified on the vegetation management wetlands map.

4.2.1 State Planning Policy (SPP) Mapping

The SPP interactive mapping system is an online repository for all available GIS mapping layers kept, prepared, or sourced by the State that relate to matters of interest to the state in development assessment.

This system also supplies hyperlinks to registers kept by relevant state agencies and used to identify matters of interest, such as the Queensland Heritage Register. The online mapping system supplies a more complete visual representation of the mapping layers relating to the matters of interest where the chief executive is an assessment manager or a referral agency.

Not all matters of interest to the state have associated mapping, but for those that do, the purpose of the maps can vary greatly. It is therefore important that each mapping layer is viewed and interpreted in the context of that matter of interest.

The online mapping system is intended to supply guidance to an applicant about whether an application potentially involves a matter of interest to the state, and therefore whether it may require assessment by the State. An applicant should use the online mapping system in conjunction with

[1] Defined distance - see State Development Assessment Provisions, Code 16: Native vegetation clearing unless the area is a Category R area. If the area is a Category R area, the 50m regrowth watercourse and drainage feature area as defined by the VMA applies.

schedules of the *Planning Regulation 2017* to determine whether an application requires assessment or referral to the chief executive.

The online mapping shows the matters of interest to the State on or directly adjacent to the site. With respect to MSES and their relevancy to the site and the proposed development, these matters are discussed in the following sub sections.

4.2.2 Protected Areas & Marine Parks

The nearest protected area to the site is the East Nanango State Forest located approximately 6.8km to the southeast of the site. As the site does not include or adjoin any protected area or marine parks declared under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. This MSES is not relevant to the site.

4.2.3 Declared Fish Habitat Areas

Declared Fish Habitat Areas (FHA) are areas of high value fish habitat that are protected from physical disturbance associated with coastal development. Fish Habitat Areas are declared and managed under the *Fisheries Act 1994* and *Fisheries Regulation 2008*.

Queensland's FHA network ensures fishing for the future by protecting all inshore and estuarine fish habitats (e.g., vegetation, sand bars and rocky headlands) contained within declared FHAs, which play the key role of sustaining local and regional fisheries.

There is no declared FHA within the locality of the site and so this MSES is not relevant to the site.

4.2.4 Strategic Environmental Area (Designated Precinct)

Strategic Environmental Area (SEAs) have been identified as containing regionally significant environmental attributes (for example biodiversity, water catchments and ecological function).

Within these areas, protection of ecological integrity is the priority land use. However, this does not prevent development from occurring in these areas, with designated precincts prescribed aligning with areas identified as wild rivers under the now repealed wild rivers legislation.

At present, these areas only include Cape York Peninsula, the Gulf Country, the Chanel Country, K'Gari (Fraser Island) and Hinchinbrook Island and as such, there is no SEA designated precinct remotely close to the site.

Accordingly, this MSES is not relevant to the site and proposed development.

4.2.5 High Ecological Significance Wetlands, Wetlands & Waterways in HEV waters

The Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values is a state-wide statutory map under the *Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019*. It identifies wetlands of High Ecological Significance (HES) and General Ecological Significance (GES) across the state, with all wetlands in Wetland Protection Areas (WPAs) and HES wetlands being a MSES.

In addition, wetlands and waterways found in High Environmental Value (HEV) waters scheduled under the Policy are also an MSES. A review of the SPP mapping showed that there are no HES wetlands or WPA within or in the vicinity of the site.

4.2.6 Environmental Offsets

Review of the S0P mapping shows there are no legally secured environmental offsets on or within the vicinity of the site. Accordingly, this MSES is not relevant.

4.2.7 Threatened Wildlife

In the context of this MSES, threatened wildlife refers to flora and fauna listed as Endangered or Vulnerable under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and subordinate *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006* as well as fauna listed as Special Least Concern animals.

4.2.8 Wildlife Online Extract Results

The Queensland Government's WildNet database was queried on 7 January 2026 using the search parameters outlined in Table 5 below for a 5km radius based on the centre of the site. A tabulation of the extract is provided in Appendix C. The total number of records returned from the search was 549.

Table 5: WildNet Database Query Parameters

SEARCH PARAMETER	VALUE
Latitude	-26.6458
Longitude	151.9957
Distance (km)	5
Species (all, animals, plants)	All
Type (all, native, introduced)	All
Status (all, rare and threatened)	All
Records (all, confirmed, specimens)	All
Date (all, since 1980)	All

The database search revealed historical records for six (6) conservation significant fauna species () within the 5km of the site, demonstrated in Table 6.

Table 6: WildNet search results for NCA listed threatened fauna species

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	NO OF RECORDS
BIRDS			
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	South-eastern Glossy Black-cockatoo	V	1
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's snipe	V	2
Hirnudapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	V	1
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	V	1
Psephotellus pulcherrimus	Paradise Parrot	EX	1
MAMMALS			
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	E	29

4.2.9 Koala Habitat Areas

In February 2020, laws and mapping intended to improve protections of koalas in south east Queensland (SEQ) commenced, introduced through the *Nature Conservation and Other Legislation (Koala Protection) Amendment Regulation 2020* (Qld). These reforms are intended to better protect remaining koala habitat in SEQ from being cleared and to improve the safe movement of koalas through koala habitat areas.

The koala maps for South-East Queensland shows four important areas. They are:

Koala Priority Areas - Are large, connected areas that focus efforts for habitat protection, restoration and threat management to areas that have the highest likelihood of achieving conservation outcomes for koalas. Clearing of koala habitat areas within a koala priority area is prohibited, subject to certain exemptions.

Core Koala Habitat Areas - Represent the best quality koala habitat areas, based on modelling of biophysical measures (such as climate), suitable vegetation (for both food and shelter), and koala sighting records. Development within core koala habitat areas may be prohibited, require a development approval, or be exempt from requirements.

Locally Refined Koala Habitat Areas - Include areas of mature vegetation that might not meet the State's criteria for core koala habitat areas, as defined by the State's mapping method. However, these areas may have locally important vegetation for koalas, including some areas previously protected under local government planning schemes. Locally refined koala habitat areas are subject to the same level of protections as core koala habitat areas. Development may be prohibited, require a development approval, or be exempt from requirements.

Koala Habitat Restoration Areas - Areas identified as land that could be restored and established as koala habitat areas. These areas feature low threats or constraints, and high conservation opportunities. The koala mapping is updated annually (every April and along with underlaying vegetation mapping) and it is possible for landholders to apply to make, amend, or revoke koala habitat area mapping on their property.

The site is not located in any koala habitat areas, but the area mapped has regulated vegetation.

4.2.10 Marine Plants

All marine plants are protected in Queensland through provisions of the *Fisheries Act 1994*.

Marine plants grow on or next to tidal lands. They include mangroves, seagrass, salt couch, algae, samphire (succulent) vegetation and adjacent plants, such as melaleuca (paper barks) and casuarina (coastal she-oaks).

Coastal residents and landholders must apply for prior approval to undertake certain activities, such as building a jetty, which require them to cut, trim or remove mangroves or other marine plants. Some activities, such as maintaining an existing jetty or boat ramp, may be undertaken without application for approval where the proposed activities are covered by accepted development requirements.

Due to the location of the site being some distance from the coast, no marine plants are present on or within its vicinity of the site. Accordingly, this MSES is not relevant to the site

4.2.11 Fish Passage Waterways

The definition of a waterway under the *Fisheries Act 1994* is includes a river, creek, stream, watercourse, or inlet of the sea. This definition includes freshwater and tidal waters, both permanent and ephemeral waterways, and includes drainage features and as such is overly broad. It also includes channels along which fish are expected to move if they connect isolated water bodies to defined waterways during times of flow. However, it does not include isolated waterbodies where no connectivity is available.

To construct or raise waterway barrier works such as dams, weirs, culverts, bridges and causeways in a waterway, a development application under the *Planning Act 2016*, or compliance with the accepted development provisions for operational works that is construction or raising waterway barrier works, is needed.

Review of the Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works data layer developed by the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) to help delineate waterways for the purposes of the regulation of water barrier works shows the site does not contain any waterways as defined by the Act.

Accordingly, this MSES is not relevant to the site and proposed development.

4.2.12 Protected Plants (High Risk Areas on a Flora Survey Trigger Map)

Review of the flora survey trigger mapping for the site shows indicates that it does not contain areas mapped as High Risk. Refer to Section 4.3.1 on Page 27 for further details about Queensland protected plants regulatory framework.

4.2.13 Regulated Vegetation

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA) establishes the vegetation management framework for Queensland, which applies to all vegetation other than state forests, national parks, forest reserves and certain other tenures defined under the *Forestry Act 1959* and the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

The purpose of the Act is to regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems, vegetation in declared areas, ensures clearing does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity, and maintains ecological processes. It uses a series of maps to determine what vegetation is regulated and where clearing may not take place.

Generally, the clearing of vegetation to which the Act applies is assessable development under the *Planning Act 2017* and will require a development approval in accordance with that Act unless an exemption or clearing code applies to the clearing purpose.

Under Schedule 10, Part 3, Division 1, the clearing of native vegetation is prohibited development to the extent the work is not:

(a) for a relevant purpose under the VMA, Section 22A.

(b) exempt clearing work; and

(c) accepted development under Schedule 7, Part 3, Section 12 - being for a range of purposes with approved clearing codes.

With respect to reconfiguring a lot, Referral Agency assessment is needed for clearing of native vegetation defined as assessable development for:

(d) a lot to which the application relates is 5ha or larger; and

(e) the size of any lot created is 25 ha or smaller; and

(f) Either -

i) the reconfiguration involves operational work that is assessable development under Section 5, other than operational work that is only the clearing of regulated regrowth vegetation; or

ii) On any lot created, accepted operational work, other than operational work that is only the clearing of regulated regrowth vegetation, may be carried out.

A review of state vegetation mapping data shows the site contains vegetation afforded protection under the VM Act but as the site is less than 5 ha in size, the subdivision proposal is not referrable to the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) for assessment.

Regulated Vegetation Mapping

Regulated Vegetation mapping shows vegetation categories used to determine clearing requirements. Areas shown on the map as Category X are not regulated under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and can consist of cleared land or regrowth vegetation (excluding high-value regrowth).

Areas shown on the map as Category A, B, C or R are subject to clearing requirements.

The reproduced regulated Vegetation Management Map provided in Figure 4 on Page 25 shows that the subject land is mapped as containing Category B (totalling 2 hectares) Category C (totalling 2.53 hectares and Category X vegetation (0.15 hectares), demonstrated in Table 7 .

Regulated Vegetation Mapping

With reference to the reproduced Vegetation Management Supporting Map (on Figure 5 on Page 26) and Table 7 below shows the location and presents summary details of the two Regional Ecosystems comprising of RE 12.11.14 and RE 12.11.18.

Table 7: Regional ecosystems present on the site

REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM	VMA STATUS	CATEGORY	AREA (HA)	SHORT DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE CATEGORY
12.11.14	Of concern	**B**	1.10	*Eucalyptus crebra, E. tereticornis, Corymbia intermedia* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics	Sparse
12.11.14	Of concern	**C**	1.39	*Eucalyptus crebra, E. tereticornis, Corymbia intermedia* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics	Sparse
12.11.18	Least concern	**B**	0.90	*Eucalyptus moluccana* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics	Sparse
12.11.18	Least concern	**C**	1.14	*Eucalyptus moluccana* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics	Sparse
Non-remnant	None	X	0.15	None	None

Table 8 and Table 9 overleaf provides a summary of the characteristics of RE 12.11.14 and .12.11.18 based on its listing within the Queensland Herbarium's Regional Ecosystem Description Database v13.1 (Queensland Herbarium (2024)).

Essential Habitat Mapping

Essential Habitat is vegetation in which EVNT species has been known to occur and has been mapped by the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI).

Biological and/or non-biological habitat requirements of species are covered by specifying essential habitat factors. These can include, but are not limited to:

- **Vegetation** - the species or types of vegetation that a species is associated with.
- **Regional ecosystem** - the regional ecosystem(s) with which a species is most associated.
- **Land zone** - the underlying geology associated with a regional ecosystem (refer to Wilson & Taylor (2012) for land zone descriptions).
- **Altitude** - the range of altitudes at which the species is found.
- **Soils** - the type of soil on which a species is most found; and
- **Position in landscape** - a precise description of the landscape features the species is commonly associated with (e.g., creek bank, levees, lower slopes, hillsides, and ridges).

With reference to the presented Vegetation Management Supporting Map in Figure 5 on Page 26, it can be seen there is Essential Habitat for Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) mapped over the subject land with this coinciding with the mapped remnant vegetation.

Watercourse & Wetland Regulated Vegetation

With reference to the presented Vegetation Management Supporting Map in Figure 5 on Page 26, it can be seen there are no vegetation management waterways or drainage features or vegetation management wetlands present.

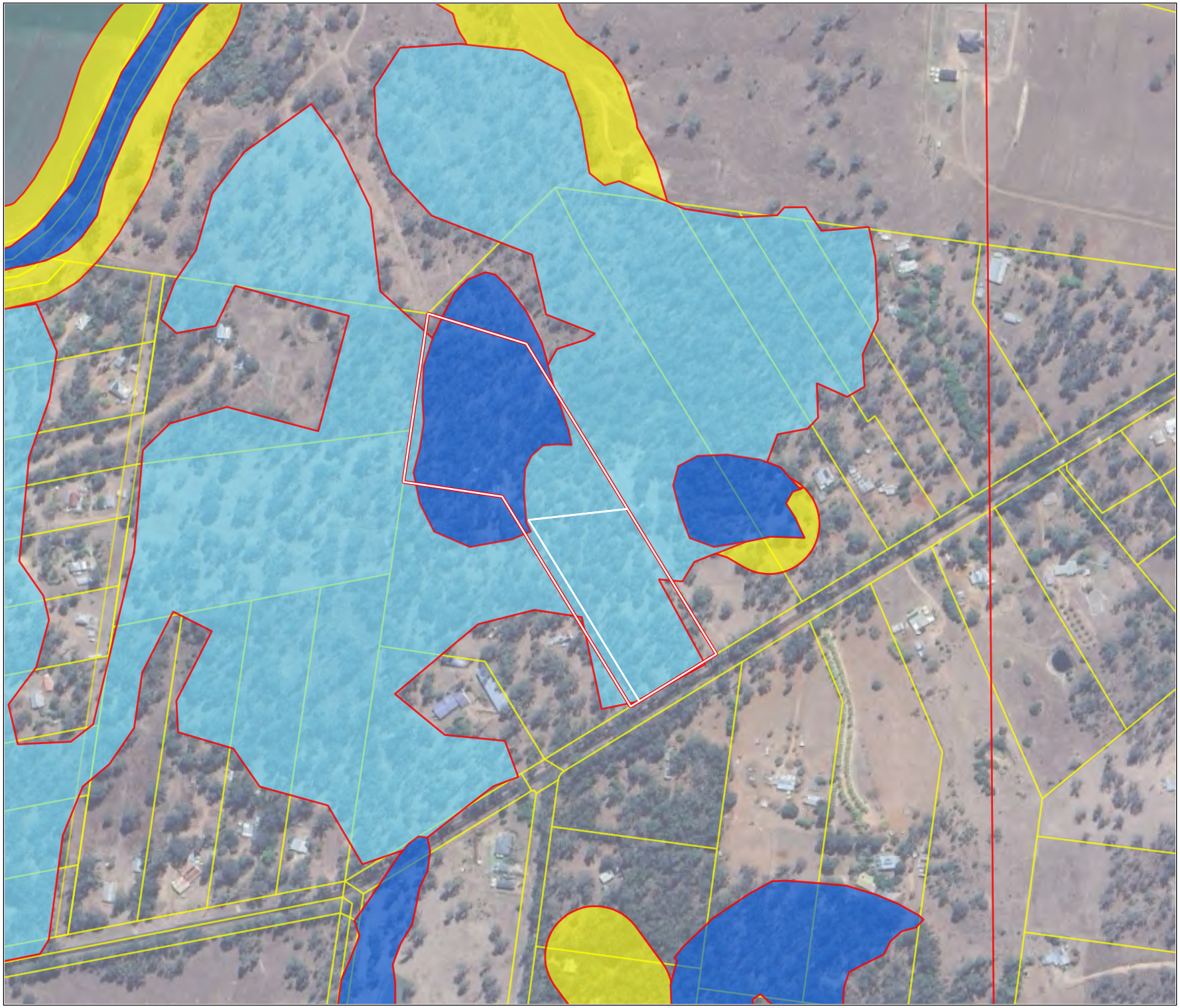
Table 8: Characteristics of mapped Regional Ecosystem 12.11.14

SHORT DESCRIPTION	**RE 12.11.14** - *Eucalyptus crebra, E. tereticornis, Corymbia intermedia* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics				
AREA (HA)	2.49 ha	**STRUCTURE**	Woodland	**VMA CLASS**	Of concern
CHARACTERISTICS	*Eucalyptus crebra*, *E. tereticornis*, *Corymbia intermedia* grassy woodland. Other species including *Eucalyptus melanophloia*, *Corymbia clarksoniana*, *C. erythrophloia*, *C. tessellaris*, *E. siderophloia*, *Angophora spp.* May be present in low densities or in patches. Mid-layer generally sparse but can include low trees such as *Vachellia bidwillii*, *Capparis spp.*, *Dodonaea triquetra*, *Alphitonia excelsa and Xanthorrhoea spp.* Occurs on mid and lower slopes on Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 13c)				
ESTIMATED EXTENT	Pre-clearing 124000 ha; Remnant 2021 32000 ha				
BIODIVERSITY STATUS	Of concern				
SPECIAL VALUES	Potential habitat for NCA listed species: *Cycas megacarpa*, *Macrozamia longispina* and *Coleus omissus*. This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*).				
COMMENTS	N/A.				
FIRE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES	SEASON: Summer to late-autumn. INTENSITY: Low. INTERVAL: 3-6 years. INTERVAL_MIN: 3. INTERVAL_MAX: 6. STRATEGY: Aim to burn 40-60% of any given area. Spot ignition in cooler or moister periods encourages mosaics. ISSUES: The substrate is typically nutrient rich and grassy. Control of weeds (e.g., *Lantana camara*) with fire might be required. Maintain ground litter and fallen timber habitats by burning only with sufficient soil moisture. Burning should aim to produce fine scale mosaics of unburnt areas.				

Table 9: Characteristics of mapped Regional Ecosystem 12.11.18

SHORT DESCRIPTION	**RE 12.11.18** - *Eucalyptus moluccana* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics				
AREA (HA)	2.04 ha	**STRUCTURE**	Woodland	**VMA CLASS**	Least concern
CHARACTERISTICS	*Eucalyptus moluccana* woodland +/- *Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. siderophloia or E. crebra*, *E. longirostrata*, *C. intermedia*, *E. carnea*. Occurs on Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. Occurs as scattered occurrences in a range of topographic positions from ridgetops to lower slopes. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 13d). Vegetation communities in this regional ecosystem include: 12.11.18a*: Eucalyptus moluccana*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Lophostemon confertus* open forest. Occurs on Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 13d)				
ESTIMATED EXTENT	Pre-clearing 59000 ha; Remnant 2021 24000 ha				
BIODIVERSITY STATUS	Least concern				
SPECIAL VALUES	12.11.18: Potential habitat for NCA listed species: *Melaleuca formosa*. This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*). 12.11.18a: This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*).				
COMMENTS	12.11.18: Extensively cleared and thinned for grazing and urban development. 12.11.18a: This RE is a gully variant of 12.11.18.				
FIRE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES	SEASON: Summer to late-autumn. INTENSITY: Low. INTERVAL: 3-6 years. INTERVAL_MIN: 3. INTERVAL_MAX: 6. STRATEGY: Aim to burn 40-60% of any given area. Spot ignition in cooler or moister periods encourages mosaics. Burning should aim to produce fine scale mosaics of unburnt areas. ISSUES: Control of weeds (e.g., *Lantana camara*) with fire might be required. Repeated burning can deal with molasses grass *Melinis minutifolia.*				

Figure 4
Regulated Vegetation Mapping



Legend

- Proposed Lot Layout
- Subject Site

Regulated Vegetation v7.21 : Category

- Category A area
- Category B area
- Category C area
- Category R area
- Category X area
- Water
- Cadastre

Layer Sources: Qld GIS Layers (Qld Gov Information Service 2025)
Aerial - Google Earth 2025

Client:	M Whittaker		
Project No:	YEP2025128		
Drawn:	NM	**Approved:**	NPK
Revision:	A	**Date:**	09/03/26

N

220 m

1: 5,000 (A4)
GDA2020 MGA Z56

Figure 5
Regional Ecosystem Mapping

Legend

- Proposed Lot Layout
- Subject Site
- Watercourse & Drainage Feature v7.0
- Essential Habitat v12.04

Regional Ecosystem v13.0 : Status

- Category A or B Area - Endangered
- Category A or B Area - Least concern
- Category A or B Area - Of Concern
- Category C or R Area - Endangered
- Category C or R Area - Least concern
- Category C or R Area - Of Concern
- Category X Area
- Water
- Cadastre

Layer Sources: Qld GIS Layers (Qld Gov Information Service 2025)
Aerial - Google Earth 2025

Client:	M Whittaker		
Project No:	YEP2025128		
Drawn:	NM	**Approved:**	NPK
Revision:	A	**Date:**	09/03/26

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GDA2020 MGA Z56

4.3 Other Queensland Environmental Matters

4.3.1 Protected Plants

Separate to any requirements under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*, the clearing of critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and near threatened flora 'in the wild' (e.g., they are not in a garden) is also regulated by the NCA. To ensure these protected plants are not illegally removed from the wild or illegally traded, a licence, permit or authority may be required to take and use these plants.

For clearing (which constitutes 'taking') protected plants, a Flora Survey Trigger Map is used by the State to determine areas at high risk of containing habitat that is highly likely to have one or more threatened or near threatened plant. When a clearing activity is proposed within a mapped High Risk area, a flora survey of the 'clearing impact area' (the area to be cleared plus a 100m buffer) must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person and a flora survey report prepared for submission to the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI). The results of the flora survey will determine if a clearing permit is needed.

There are a range of general exemptions available where a flora survey or clearing permit is not required and these include use of native plants for authorised grazing, clearing to avoid or reduce risk of death, injury or serious damage to buildings or property and the clearing of firebreaks. It should also be noted that even outside a mapped high-risk area, if a person is aware, or becomes aware, of any threatened or near threatened plants and clearing the plants or within 100m of the plants has occurred or is needed, a clearing permit will be required.

Where protected plants are present in the clearing impact area an application to obtain a protected plant clearing permit is needed. A copy of the flora survey report and an Impact Management Plan will need to accompany this application.

An Impact Management Plan must include a written explanation of the actions taken to avoid and minimise the removal of threatened plant or near threatened plant, where possible. For unavoidable impacts a detailed written explanation of the actions taken to manage the impact on the plants. Such actions could comprise of:

- the translocation of the species.
- opportunities for propagation of the species.
- opportunities for rehabilitation of the species in a particular area.
- site rehabilitation programs, such as erosion control and weed management to promote natural regeneration of protected plant species.
- An offset, in accordance with the relevant State Government offsets policy, in place at the time of the application.

As noted previously, the site is mapped as having no High-Risk area on the flora survey trigger map, and as such, a protected plant flora survey is not required.

4.3.2 Animal Breeding Places

Like protected plants, much (but not all) of Queensland's native animals are protected under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and supporting by the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*. All native birds, reptiles, mammals, and amphibians are protected under the Act, along with a limited range of invertebrates, freshwater fish, and the grey nurse shark.

The Act endeavours to ensure that viable wild populations of protected animals (and their breeding places) are maintained and that taking, keeping, using, or moving wildlife for commercial, recreational, or other purposes is monitored.

A person must not take, keep, or use a protected animal unless authorised. Aside from associated permits and licences relating to animals themselves, a Species Management Program (SMP) authorises activities if it will impact on breeding places of protected animals that are classified as Extinct in the wild, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened (ENVT), Special Least Concern, Colonial Breeder or Least Concern.

An SMP is only required where an animal breeding place has been identified and activities are required to tamper (that is damage, destroy, mark, move or dig up the breeding place) in order to complete the scope of works.

Animal breeding places include obvious structures such as bird nests and tree hollows, as well as more cryptic places such as amphibian or reptile habitat where breeding takes place but also bowers, burrows and caves.

To meet the definition of an animal breeding place under the *Nature Conservation (Animals)* Regulation *2020* breeding places must be used to incubate or rear a protected animal's offspring where:

- the animal is preparing, or has prepared, the place for incubating or rearing the animal's offspring; or
- the animal is breeding, or is about to breed, and is physically occupying the place; or
- the animal and the animal's offspring are physically occupying the place, even if the occupation is only periodical; or
- 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.

It should be noted that koalas do not use a habitual breeding place and requirements regarding a SMP are relevant to this species. The clearing of vegetation in which koalas are present should be viewed as clearing of koala habitat (regulated elsewhere) rather than tampering with a breeding place. Likewise, the SMP requirements are not relevant to flying-fox roosts as these are specifically dealt with under a different section of the Act.

For any activity that will result in tampering with an animal breeding place, proponents must prepare a SMP incorporating a site survey and then apply in writing to the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) for the approval of the plan. The purpose of an SMP is to:

- Assess the threats to native animal breeding places resulting from a planned activity.
- Incorporate management actions that will avoid or minimise both the immediate and the long-term impact of removing or altering an animal breeding place.
- Set monitoring and reporting requirements that demonstrate the management actions in the SMP are effectively implemented and produce the intended results.

There are generally two (2) types of SMP's approved - Low-risk and High-risk. A High-Risk SMP is to be used for:

- Least concern animals that are colonial breeders, and therefore whose broader populations are at greater risk from the impacts of events at a single location.
- Special least concern fauna.
- Near threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, or Extinct in the Wild fauna.

A Low Risk SMP is to be used for Least concern animals that are not colonial breeders.

4.4 Matters of Local Environmental Significance

The site is located within the jurisdiction of South Burnett Regional Council (SBRC) and subject to the provisions of the *South Burnett Regional Planning Scheme 2017*.

The *State Planning Policy 2017* includes in the State Interest - Biodiversity a policy that requires local government to identify Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) and integrate these into their planning schemes where relevant. MLES refers to natural values and/or areas identified by a local government in their planning instrument as MLES that are not the same, or substantially the same as MNES or MSES.

As noted previously the SPP has been fully integrated into the *South Burnett Planning Scheme 2017*, and the proposed development does not require assessment against biodiversity state interests and benchmarks detailed therein. The proposed development does though need to consider MLES which are characterised via its Biodiversity Areas Overlay mapping included in the planning scheme.

4.4.1 Biodiversity Areas Overlay

As noted previously, the subject is broadly designated on Council's Biodiversity Areas Overlay. The site is mapped on the overlay as containing 'Regulated Vegetation – Category C)', Regulated Vegetation (Essential Habita), and 'Wildlife Habitat (Endangered or Vulnerable)'.

The proposed subdivision requires assessment against relevant provisions of the *Rural Residential Zone Code* that relate to the Biodiversity Areas Overlay - notably, PO12 – PO14 as well as those relevant included in *Reconfiguring a Lot Code* – notably PO18.

The *Rural Residential Zone Code*, with regard to environmental features, seeks to these features by minimising disturbance through careful design, siting and construction. Creeks, gullies, waterways, wetlands and bushland are to be retained, enhanced and buffered from development, while rural

residential development avoids treed ridgelines or ensures buildings remain below the vegetation canopy on steeper, more visible land. The *Reconfiguring a Lot Code* seeks to ensure that areas or features of environmental significance are not adversely impacted by habitat loss, fragmentation or isolation.

A response to each relevant section of each code is presented in Appendix H of this report.

Figure 6
Biodiversity Areas Overlay

Legend

Proposed Lot Layout
Subject Site
Biodiveristy Areas Overlay : Source
Regulated Vegetation (category C)
Regulated Vegetation (category R)
Regulated Vegetation (essential habitat)
Waterway Corridor
Wildlife habitat (endangered or vulnerable)
Cadastre

Layer Sources: Qld GIS Layers (Qld Gov Information Service 2025)
Aerial - Google Earth 2025

Client:	M Whittaker		
Project No:	YEP2025128		
Drawn:	NM	**Approved:**	NPK
Revision:	A	**Date:**	10/03/26

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GDA2020 MGA Z56

4.5 Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis

The last step involved in undertaking the desktop analysis involved carrying out a likelihood of occurrence analysis to shortlist conservation significant communities and species for further assessment and validation, and targeted searches during the field survey component of the assessment.

The likelihood of these communities occurring on and utilising the project site based on their habitat requirements is discussed below in the context of the following assigned designations. The results of this analysis performed for vegetation communities are presented in Appendix D, for flora in Appendix E and for fauna in Appendix F.

4.5.1 Utilised Designations

"High" refers to a conservation significant species, population or ecological community that is considered likely to inhabit the project site based on occurrence records (recent (<25 years of age) on or within 2km) and suitable habitat may be available.

"Medium" refers to a conservation significant species, population or ecological community is considered less likely to inhabit the project site based on occurrence records. Occurrence records may have some age to them (e.g., greater than 25 years) or are greater than 2km but less than 5km in distance from the site and/or suitable potential habitat may be irretrievably degraded.

"Low" refers to a conservation significant species, population or ecological community is considered unlikely to inhabit project site based on lack of occurrence records and/or lack of suitable potential habitat.

"Outside/Within Known Distribution" when assessing likelihood refers to the subject locality falling outside or within the known distribution for a conservation significant species, population or ecological community based on best available scientific knowledge.

"Outside/Within Predicted Range" when assessing likelihood refers to the subject locality falling outside or within the predicted distribution of a conservation significant species, population or ecological community based on best available scientific modelling.

4.5.2 Shortlisted Vegetation Communities of Conservation Significance

Appendix D presents the results of the likelihood of occurrence analysis for vegetation communities with only RE12.11.14 and RE 12.11.18 expected to be found on site as remnant and high value regrowth vegetation.

4.5.3 Shortlisted Species of Conservation Significance

Appendix E presents the shortlisted conservation significant flora species, while Appendix F presents the fauna species. Each listed species is accompanied by notes detailing its habitat preferences and known distribution.

None of the sixteen (16) assessed conservation significant flora species received a high likelihood of occurrence rating. Four (4) species received a medium rating, because they are within predicted habitat ranges but outside their know distribution.

The latter includes Small-leaved Denhamia (*Denhamia parvifolia)*, *Bluegrass (Dichanthium, setosum)*, *Paspalidium grandispiculatum and* Polianthion (*Polianthion minutiflorum).* All four species were considered unlikely to occur onsite due to lack of suitable habitat. The remainder of the flora species examined received a Low rating.

Of the 30 fauna species assessed, one (1) received a High likelihood of occurrence rating - Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) having been previously recorded within 5km of the site.

Remaining species received either a Medium or Low rating, having been either previously recorded within 5km, and there exists no suitable habitat onsite, or the site is located outside their known population range.

Migratory and/or marine bird species recorded in the EPBC Act Protected Matters Report (see Appendix B) that are also EVNT species may have the potential to occur on or near the site at least in an aerial capacity. When considering their habitat requirements and in particular need for marine ecosystems and/or wetland areas, they are unlikely to inhabit or rely on the natural features of the site in any significant capacity.

5 Field Survey Results

5.1 Vegetation Communities

Vegetation encountered during the fieldwork across the front portion of the site was generally consistent with pre-survey expectations, comprising native species typical of the regional ecosystem but sowing significant structural variation due to land management practices. The absence of a middle storey and the dominance of a single grass species indicate long-term slashing in this area.

Trees encountered were dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark), *Eucalyptus fibrosa* (Red Ironbark) and *Eucalyptus siderphloia* (Northern Gry Ironbark).

Plate 1 below illustrates the typical nature of this vegetation across the front portion of the site. A number of general site photos are provided in Appendix G.

Plate 1: Photograph showing typical nature of vegetation across the front portion of the site

5.2 Flora Results

5.2.1 Observed Flora Species

Nine (9) native flora species were identified onsite at the time of the field activities. Identified flora species are listed in Table 10 overleaf. No conservation significant flora species identified for targeted searches during the desktop analysis were recorded onsite nor any other species listed under the EPBC Act or NC Act.

Table 10: Identified native flora species

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Calotis cuneifolia	Burr-Daisy
Chloris truncata	Windmill Grass
Cymbopogon refractus	Barbed Wire Grass
Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark
Eucalyptus fibrosa	Red Ironbark
Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum Topped Box
Eucalyptus siderophloia	Northern Grey Ironbark
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Queensland Blue Gum
Imperata cylindrica	Blady Grass

5.2.2 Tree Height Survey Results

Given the presence of regulated vegetation across much of proposed Lot 20, a tree height survey was undertaken during fieldwork to determine the allowable width of a firebreak to protect a future dwelling on this lot.

The average height of the three (3) surveyed trees - whose locations are shown on Figure 3 - was calculated to be 17m, which is well below the BioCondition benchmark height of 25m for the relevant dominant regional ecosystem (RE 12.11.14). This is to be expected given the vegetation in this area is high value regrowth vegetation. Based on a mature company height of 25m and considering the maximum allowable width is 1.5 times the height of the tallest vegetation or 20m (whichever is wider), the resulting allowable firebreak would be a width 37.5m.

5.2.3 Invasive Flora Species (Weeds)

The presence and abundance of environmental and declared weeds and pests, including Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) and those listed as invasive plants under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld), were recorded opportunistically while meandering the site (Table 11).

Invasive flora species are defined as follows:

- Plants species listed as prohibited invasive plants, restricted invasive plants, and invasive plants in the Qld *Biosecurity Act 2014*;
- Environmental weed species listed by the then Department of Natural Resources and Water (DNR&W) List of 200 Most Invasive Environmental Weeds in SEQ (June 2002); and
- Any species that is considered to be locally invasive (either by the South Burnett Regional Council as declared in their Biosecurity Surveillance Plan (2016) or by the author).

Table 11: Dominant invasive flora species recorded onsite

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Chloris gayana	*Rhodes Grass*
Glandularia aristigera	Mayne's Pest
Heliotropium amplexicaule	Blue Heliotrope
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda
Lantana camara	Lantana
Megathyrsus maximus	Guinea Grass
Opuntia tomentosa	Tree Pear Cactus
Tagetes minuta	Stinking Roger
Themeda quadrivalvis	Grader Grass

5.3 Fauna Results

5.3.1 Observed Fauna Species

Eight (8) native fauna species, all birds, were observed during field activities. These are listed in Table 12 below. No conservation significant fauna species identified for targeted searches during the desktop analysis were recorded onsite nor any other species listed under the EPBC Act or NC Act as conservation significant.

Table 12: Observed native fauna

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
BIRDS	
Corvus orru	Torresian Crow
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra
Gerygone olivacea	White Throated Gerygone
Malurus cyaneus	Superb Fairy-wren
Manorina melanocephala	Noisy Miner
Psophodes olicaceus	Eastern Whipbird
Struthidea cinerea	Apostlebird
Todiramphus macleayii	Forest Kingfisher

5.3.2 Mammals

No native mammals were observed during field activities. Given the habitat availability the site may support a modest assemblage of arboreal mammals commonly found in the surrounding region, such as possums. However, no evidence of tree hollows or other key habitat features was recorded during the survey.

Considering the site's habitat components, current vegetation management practices, and surrounding land uses, it is concluded that the site does not provide core habitat value for any conservation-significant mammal species.

5.3.3 Birds

As noted previously, a small number of birds were observed/recognised during fieldwork. Based on the available habitat components, the site is considered capable supporting a minor variety/abundance of nectivores, insectivores, frugivores and edge-specialists (primarily due to dispersive ability) common to the area.

Based on the available habitat components, vegetation management practices and proximate land uses, it is considered that the site does not hold core habitat value for any conservation significant bird. Notwithstanding, given previous observations within the locality, the site may potentially provide some intermittent/transitory habitat value within a broader home-range or migratory pathway.

5.3.4 Amphibians

No amphibians, either native or non-native, were observed or identified during the survey. Given the limited availability of suitable habitat components, the site is considered unlikely to support even a low diversity of amphibian species.

5.3.5 Reptiles

No native reptiles were observed during survey. Given the limited available habitat components, the site is considered likely to support only a low variety/abundance of reptile species common to the locality.

5.3.6 Pest Animals

No pest animals were observed during fieldwork.

5.4 Habitat Components

A broad survey of available habitat components was undertaken during field activities, from which the following values were identified:

- **Permanent/Ephemeral Water** - provide both a refuge and forage base primarily for waterfowl and amphibians. Woody riparian vegetation provides insect-producing habitat/forage base for insectivorous birds and flying mammals. Vegetated waterways also function as fauna dispersal conduits. No permanent water points were identified during fieldwork
- **Hollow-bearing Trees** - provide refuge primarily for arboreal mammals and birds; usually within post-mature canopy trees. No hollow bearing trees were identified during the fieldwork.
- **Flowering Trees** - provide a forage base primarily for nectivorous birds and arboreal/flying mammals; usually associated with sclerophyllous/heathland vegetation. Native tree species sporadically distributed across the site provide a source of common seasonal nectar. No flowering tree were identified during the fieldwork.
- **Fruiting Trees** - provide a forage base for frugivorous birds and arboreal/ flying mammals; usually associated with rainforest/riparian environs. No native fruiting trees were located during fieldwork.
- **Stick Nests** - refuge/nesting habitat associated with avifauna; usually within canopy trees. During fieldwork, no stick nests were located.

- **Termite Mounds** - provide refuge for a variety of either terrestrial or arboreal species; usually within sclerophyllous environs. Six (6) arboreal termite mounds were found, and two (2) ground termite mounds were observed during fieldwork.
- **Dense Understorey/Ground Layers** - provide cover for dispersal/refuge of smaller terrestrial mammals; usually associated with intact sclerophyllous/ riparian vegetation. No understorey was present on the site at the time of survey.
- **Outcrops/Cliffs/Caves** - provide refuge for a variety of species; usually associated with steep topography and variation in geological formations. No outcrops/cliffs/caves were located within the survey area.
- **Rocky Substrate/Debris** - provide thermal environs for reptiles; usually associated with exposed bedrock, bush rock/river rock deposits and fallen timber/litter. No exposed rocky substrates were located within the survey area.
- **Contiguous Vegetation** - established native bushland provides dispersal conduits for fauna between core habitats across the broader landscape. Vegetation onsite is contiguous with surrounding vegetation immediately offsite.

Given the available components, current vegetation management practices, proximate land uses and levels of human disturbance, the site is assessed as having moderate habitat value for any conservation significant fauna species. However, due to some locally favoured mature koala food trees (Forest Red Gum) at low density across the site, it is likely the site may experience occasional visits from *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) as part of a boarder home range.

6 Ecological Values Assessment

Following the completion of desktop analysis and field investigations, the ecological features and functions of the site were qualitatively assessed to identify any Ecologically Significant Areas (ESAs) - defined as areas warranting avoidance and protection due to their elevated ecological value.

This exercise was carried out to ensure that the proposed subdivision aligns with the ecological constraints of the site and that any unavoidable impacts on prevailing ecological values are appropriately minimised through informed planning and design.

6.1 Ecologically Significant Areas

For the purpose of the ecological values assessment undertaken, an ESA satisfies one or more of the following listed below.

- An area containing at least one of the following features:
  - Species listed under the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006* as an EVNT species.
  - A vegetation community listed as Endangered under the VM Act.
  - A vegetation community listed as a Threatened Ecological Community under the EPBC Act.
  - Species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act, including listed migratory species.
  - Areas declared as Fish Habitat Areas under the *Fisheries Act 1994*.
  - RAMSAR sites and other wetlands or wetland protection areas meeting associated definitions.
  - Areas providing essential habitat for species listed under JAMBA, CAMBA and the Bonn Convention.
  - Areas subject to a Voluntary Conservation Agreement or legally secured offset.
  - A hollow-bearing habitat tree or an animal breeding place.
  - A vegetation community that is considered otherwise significant.

- An area containing at least one of the following functions:
  - Core habitat areas for any native species.
  - Remnant and regulated regrowth vegetation assessed as High or Very High for any applicable landscape scale attributes.
  - Ecological corridors zoned as rural or conservation lands (regional or state-wide (be it continuous or fragmented or facing threatening processes) recognised in any statutory planning or other regulatory instrument.
  - Isolated remnant and regulated regrowth vegetation greater than 200ha.

Based on the findings of the desktop analysis, field surveys and overall evaluation, the site is considered to have moderate biodiversity value. This assessment reflects the presence of both remnant and high-value regrowth vegetation comprising 'Of Concern' regional ecosystems RE 12.11.14 and RE 12.11.18, although connectivity to surrounding vegetation is limited.

Vegetation across the front portion of the site shows evidence of long-term structural modification, including the absence of a middle storey and an altered groundcover layer, resulting from ongoing land management activities. These factors contribute to reduced habitat diversity and lower ecological function within this area.

7 Potential Impact Assessment

7.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance

Significant impact assessments were undertaken for EPBC Act-listed ecological communities (none) and species that received a high likelihood rating (one) during the conservation significance shortlisting process.

7.1.1 Threatened Ecological Communities

The field survey meander confirmed that the threatened ecological communities listed were not present on site, and as such the proposal will not have an impact on any listed threatened ecological communities.

7.1.2 Koala

Field investigations did not confirm the presence of Koala within the site. However, WildNet records document koala sightings within a 5km radius, indicating the species may occur within the broader locality. Additionally, the presence of some koala food trees on the site - albeit at low density - suggests the area could form part of a wider home range.

Despite this, the development is not expected to result in a significant impact on the koala under the EPBC Act Referral Guidelines. This is primarily because the proposal involves the removal of a small number of koala habitat trees associated with establishing a future dwelling on proposed Lot 20, and this is unlikely to lead to a measurable decline in the species at the local, regional, state, or national scale nor adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species as outlined in the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1.

Importantly, the clearing of vegetation to establish a defendable space from bushfire - such as an Asset Protection Zone (APZ) - in accordance with state and local government requirements is generally not considered a significant impact under the guidelines.

In this instance, consequential clearing would span well less than 1ha of vegetation, including areas of defendable space consistent with accepted bushfire management practices - and so it is considered the subdivision proposal will not have a significant impact on koala at the federal level under the EPBC Act.

7.2 Matters of State Environmental Significance

As established during the desktop analysis undertaken, the site is mapped as containing the following MSES:

- Regulated Vegetation (Category B).
- Regulated Vegetation (Category C).
- Regulated Vegetation (Essential Habitat).
- Wildlife Habitat (Endangered or Vulnerable).

The location and extent of these MSES are illustrated in Figure 7 in relation to the proposed subdivision layout. Also shown for proposed Lot 20, is a proposed building location envelope, the

calculated asset protection zone (APZ) as identified in the accompanying bushfire assessment, and an indicative dwelling, shed, primary and secondary onsite wastewater treatment disposal areas and driveway.

With reference to Figure 7, it can be seen that although the proponent is not proposing to clear along the boundary line clearing, the subdivision will result in a very minor potential impact on mapped Category B vegetation. Approximately 4m² would fall under a consequential clearing exemption (10m fire management line) associated with subdivision approval. With respect to the mapped Category C vegetation, the potential boundary-related impact area is approximately 3,670m².

Provided the future dwelling on proposed Lot 20 - together with all ancillary features, excluding the driveway - is located within the nominated building location envelope (BLE), the vegetation clearing required for the dwelling, its ancillary structures, and the establishment of a 16m wide asset Protection Zone (APZ), including the full BLE area, will not exceed 5,878 m².

Using the mature canopy height to determine a 37.5m firebreak width, the total permissible clearing area would be 7,455 m². Accordingly, the proposed clearing remains comfortably within acceptable thresholds for exempt clearing work.

Given that the proposed development does not involve vegetation clearing beyond exempt clearing work - namely residential clearing and clearing for essential management - and noting that the development application is not referable to the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) for native vegetation clearing because the site is less than 5 hectares, it is considered that, from a State perspective, the scale and nature of the clearing does not represent an adverse impact on MSES.

7.3 Matters of Local Environmental Significance

As previously noted, the South Burnett Regional Planning Scheme 2012 prescribes MLES, which are represented on its Biodiversity Areas Overlay. For the subject land, these values are illustrated in Figure 6, and correspond directly with the MSES values discussed above. As such, they are subject to the same potential extent of impact arising from the proposed development.

In this instance, given the limited scale and nature of both the proposed and consequential vegetation clearing, it is considered that the development will not result in an adverse impact on any environmentally significant areas or values mapped locally within the Biodiversity Areas Overlay or occurring within the broader locality.

Figure 7
Potential Clearing Impacts on Matters of State Environmental Significance

Legend

Proposed Lot Layout
Subject Site
Indicative Effluent Spray Out - 2 x 240m²
Indicative Shed - 45m²
Indicative Dwelling - 320m²
Building Location Envelope
Existing Exemptions : Type
10m Fire Management Line - 10,390m²
Future Boundary Exemptions : Type
10m Fire Management Line - 3,670m²
16m Firebreak (APZ) - 3,455m²
Matters of State Environmental Significance : Source
MSES - Regulated Vegetation (Category B)
MSES - Regulated Vegetation (Category C)
MSES - Regulated Vegetation (Category R)
MSES - Wildlife habitat (endangered or vulnerable)
Cadastre

Layer Sources: Qld GIS Layers (Qld Gov Information Service 2025)
Aerial - Google Earth 2025

Client:	M Whittaker		
Project No:	YEP2025128		
Drawn:	NM	**Approved:**	NPK
Revision:	A	**Date:**	12/03/26

N

yarramine environmental

20 YEARS CELEBRATING

110 m

1: 2,500 (A4)
GDA2020 MGA Z56

8 Recommendations

The following recommendations are put forward to ensure the proposed development avoids, minimises, and reduces any adverse impact, including significant impacts, on matters of environmental significance.

8.1 Siting of Buildings

The future dwelling on proposed Lot 20 be confined to the nominated building location envelope shown on Figure 7, with any vegetation clearing required to establish the dwelling and associated ancillary features - including the shed, onsite wastewater treatment system and driveway - limited to exempt clearing work.

8.2 Asset Protection Zone

The future dwelling (and any ancillary shed located within 6m where relevant) is to be buffered in accordance with the recommendations of the accompanying Bushfire Assessment Report prepared by Yarramine Environmental, with an APZ having a maximum overall width of 16m.

9 Conclusion

Yarramine Environmental (Yarramine) was engaged by Mark Whittaker to undertake a Basic Ecological Impact Assessment in support of a Reconfiguring a Lot Development Application for a 1 into 2 lot subdivision at 90 Heights Road, Glan Devon.

The assessment involved a desktop analysis, field surveys, and impact evaluation in accordance with relevant Commonwealth, State, and Local Government requirements. This process aimed to identify and assess the range of ecological values associated with the site, determine the significance of these values, identify and assess potential impacts on matters of environmental significance, and, where necessary recommend appropriate mitigation measures to address any identified impacts.

This assessment concludes the site as a whole holds moderate biodiversity value dues to the presence of both remnant and high-value regrowth vegetation comprising 'Of Concern' regional ecosystems RE 12.11.14 and RE 12.11.18, although connectivity to surrounding vegetation is limited.

Vegetation across the front portion of the site, encompassing the vacant proposed Lot 20, shows evidence of long-term structural modification, including the absence of a middle storey and an altered groundcover layer resulting from ongoing land management activities. These factors contribute to reduced habitat diversity and lower ecological function within this part of the site.

Subject to the recommendations detailed in Section 8, the establishment of new lot boundaries and the future construction of a dwelling on proposed Lot 20 would involve only exempt clearing work arising from the subdivision approval. The extent of clearing involved is very minor and no more than 9,548m^2 above what may be already cleared as exempt clearing work at present, noting too that the proponent does not intend to undertake such clearing to its full allowable extent, particularly in relation to boundary areas.

Accordingly, favourable consideration of the proposal, subject to reasonable and relevant conditions in accordance with provisions of the *Planning Act 2016*, is respectfully requested.

10 References

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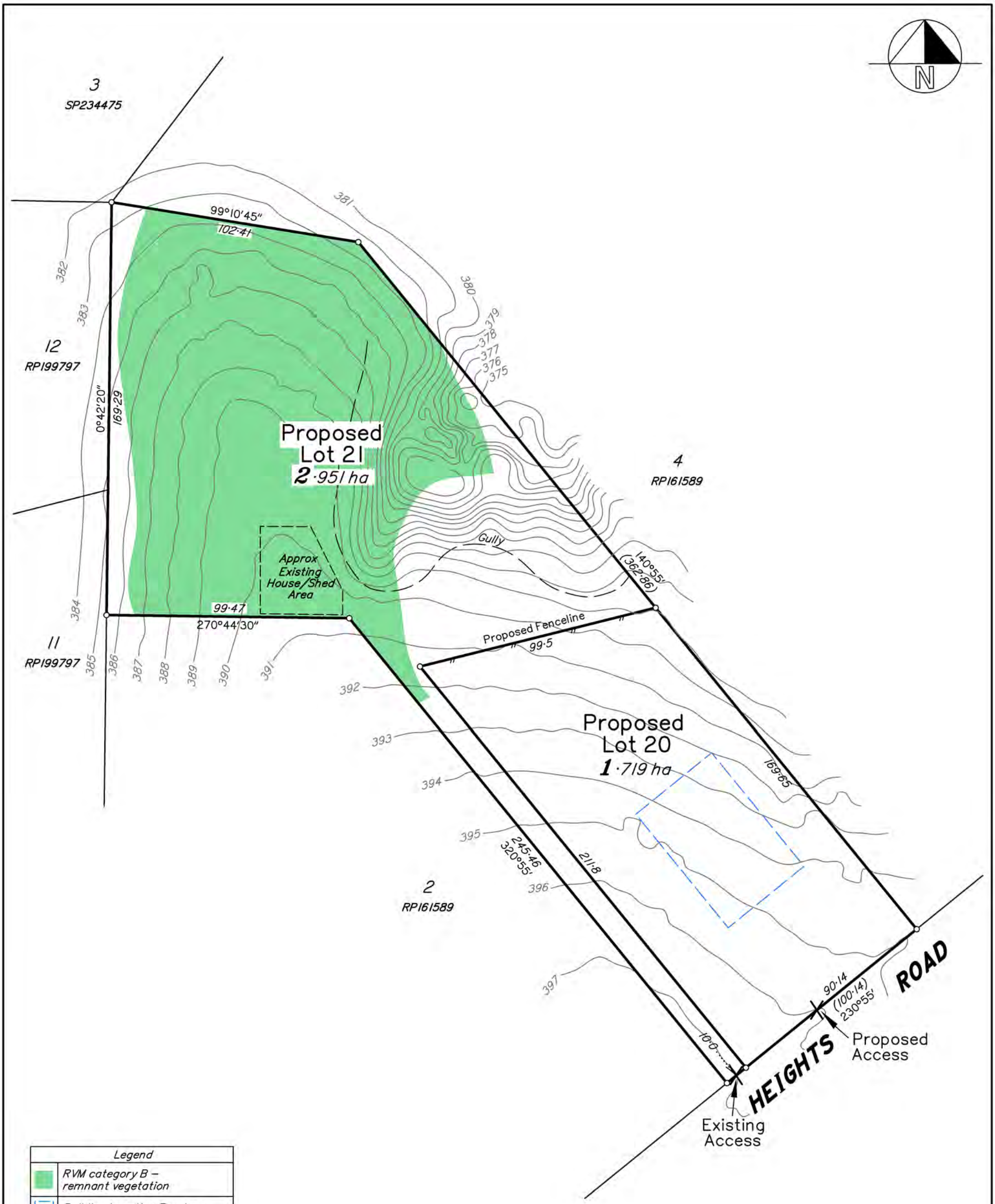
Appendix A

PROPOSAL DRAWINGS BY ONF SURVEYORS



Legend	
	RVM category B – remnant vegetation
	Building Location Envelope (Bushfire Mitigation Measures)

NOTE : -
The title boundaries as shown hereon were not marked at the time of survey and have been determined by plan dimensions only and not by field survey.

REVISION NOTES : -

Scale 1:1500 – Lengths are in Metres.

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

Contour Interval 1.0m	Level Datum AHD-D
Level Origin Qld Globe	Value
Surveyed	Date
Drawn DC	Date 02/03/2026

ONF SURVEYORS
Brisbane & Sunshine Coast – Ph. 5422 0200
South Burnett & Western Downs – Ph. 4162 2647
admin@onfsurveyors.com.au

Client
Mark Whittaker

Project
Proposal Plan of Lots 20 & 21
Cancelling Lot 3 on RP161589
90 Heights Road, Glan Devon

Computer File	Scale (A3)	Job No.	Local Authority	Drawing Number	Rev	Sheet
L:\...NANANGO\PN3486...\15353...\Proposal Plan	1:1500	15353	South Burnett Regional	15353_P1	A	1 OF 1

Appendix B

PROTECTED MATTERS DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS

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: 07-Jan-2026

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:	3
Listed Threatened Species:	47
Listed Migratory Species:	10

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	2
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:	1
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
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	50 - 100km upstream from Ramsar site	In buffer area only

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
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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 known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami](#) South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Climacteris picumnus victoriae](#) Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Erythrotriorchis radiatus](#) Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Falco hypoleucos](#) Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Gallinago hardwickii](#) Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Geophaps scripta scripta](#) Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Grantiella picta](#) Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	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	In feature area
[Lathamus discolor](#) Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Rostratula australis](#) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to 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 may occur within area	In feature area
Nyctophilus corbeni Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat [83395]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Pteropus poliocephalus](#) Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
[Arthraxon hispidus](#) Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Cadellia pentastylis](#) Ooline [9828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Coleus omissus listed as Plectranthus omissus](#) [91381]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Cossinia australiana](#) Cossinia [3066]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Denhamia parvifolia](#) Small-leaved Denhamia [18106]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Dichanthium setosum](#) bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Haloragis exalata subsp. velutina](#) Tall Velvet Sea-berry [16839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Leuzea australis listed as Rhaponticum australe](#) Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [9363]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Macadamia integrifolia](#) Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Paspalidium grandispiculatum](#) a grass [10838]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Phebalium distans Mt Berryman Phebalium [81869]	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
Polianthion minutiflorum [82772]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Sarcochilus weinthalii Blotched Sarcochilus, Weinthals Sarcanth [12673]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Sophora fraseri [8836]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Anomalopus mackayi Five-clawed Worm-skink, Long-legged Worm-skink [25934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Egernia rugosa Yakka Skink [1420]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Elseya albagula Southern Snapping Turtle, White-throated Snapping Turtle [81648]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Pandion haliaetus](#)			
Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may 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		
AAC 177 Army Cadet Unit - Nanango [DD_0368]	QLD	In buffer area only
AAFC 207 Squadron - Nambour [DD_0278]	QLD	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans](#) Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat known to 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
[Lathamus discolor](#) Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat known 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
Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Appendix C

WILDNET SEARCH RESULTS

Queensland Government

Species: All
Sensitive species: All
Conservation significant: All
Vetting stage: All
Latitude: -26.6458
Longitude: 151.9957
Distance: 5km

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Sighting records
26896	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Ambassidae	Ambassis agassizii	Agassiz's glassfish			2
26920	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Atherinidae	Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum	flyspecked hardyhead			2
26941	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Clupeidae	Nematalosa erebi	bony bream			1
26956	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	Hypseleotris klunzingeri	western carp gudgeon			2
33897	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	Hypseleotris sp.				1
27024	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Melanotaeniidae	Melanotaenia duboulayi	crimsonspotted rainbowfish			2
27054	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Plotosidae	Tandanus tandanus	freshwater catfish			2
27055	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Poeciliidae	Gambusia holbrooki	mosquitofish			2
27061	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Retropinnidae	Retropinna semoni	Australian smelt			1
27089	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Terapontidae	Leiopotherapon unicolor	spangled perch			1
716	Animalia	Amphibia	Bufonidae	Rhinella marina	cane toad			8
617	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria balatus	slender bleating treefrog	C		9
626	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria brevipalmata	green thighed frog	C		1
627	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria caerulea	common green treefrog	C		3
608	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria fallax	eastern sedgefrog	C		15
611	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria gracilenta	graceful treefrog	C		2
614	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria latopalmata	broad palmed rocketfrog	C		5
596	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria peronii	emerald spotted treefrog	C		3
42565	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria pyrina				6
600	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria rubella	ruddy treefrog	C		1
42568	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Limnodynastes grayi				13
681	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Limnodynastes peronii	striped marshfrog	C		7
682	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Limnodynastes salmini	salmon striped frog	C		1
684	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Limnodynastes tasmaniensis	spotted grassfrog	C		11
680	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Platyplectrum ornatum	ornate burrowing frog	C		3
696	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Crinia parinsignifera	beeping froglet	C		5
674	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Mixophyes fasciolatus	great barred frog	C		1
633	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Uperoleia fusca	dusky gungan	C		3
635	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Uperoleia laevigata	eastern gungan	C		6

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Sighting records
639	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Uperoleia rugosa	chubby gungan	C		4
1419	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	yellow-rumped thornbill	C		81
1422	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza nana	yellow thornbill	C		15
1423	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza pusilla	brown thornbill	C		3
1425	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza reguloides	buff-rumped thornbill	C		2
1407	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Gerygone fusca	western gerygone	C		1
1410	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Gerygone mouki	brown gerygone	C		3
1396	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Gerygone olivacea	white-throated gerygone	C		31
1403	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Pyrrholaemus sagittatus	speckled warbler	C		9
1382	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Sericornis frontalis	white-browed scrubwren	C		21
1371	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Smicrornis brevirostris	weebill	C		10
1742	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Accipiter cirrocephalus	collared sparrowhawk	C		6
1729	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Accipiter fasciatus	brown goshawk	C		5
1732	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	C		4
1721	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Aviceda subcristata	Pacific baza	C		2
1722	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Circus approximans	swamp harrier	C		3
1723	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Circus assimilis	spotted harrier	C		1
1725	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Elanus axillaris	black-shouldered kite	C		2
1718	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	C		1
1714	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Milvus migrans	black kite	C		2
1305	Animalia	Aves	Acrocephalidae	Acrocephalus australis	Australian reed-warbler	C		518
1973	Animalia	Aves	Aegothelidae	Aegotheles cristatus	Australian owlet-nightjar	C		3
1652	Animalia	Aves	Alaudidae	Mirafra javanica	Horsfield's bushlark	C		2
1776	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	Ceyx azureus	azure kingfisher	C		32
1767	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	Dacelo novaeguineae	laughing kookaburra	C		83
1760	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	Todiramphus macleayii	forest kingfisher	C		6
1762	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	Todiramphus sanctus	sacred kingfisher	C		130
1993	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Anas gracilis	grey teal	C		5
1998	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Anas superciliosa	Pacific black duck	C		18
1999	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Aythya australis	hardhead	C		3
2003	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Chenonetta jubata	Australian wood duck	C		20
2005	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Cygnus atratus	black swan	C		2
1977	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Dendrocygna arcuata	wandering whistling-duck	C		4
1978	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Dendrocygna eytoni	plumed whistling-duck	C		3
1980	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Malacorhynchus membranaceus	pink-eared duck	C		2
1982	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Nettapus coromandelianus	cotton pygmy-goose	C		2
1996	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Spatula rhynchotis	Australasian shoveler	C		2
1987	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Stictonetta naevosa	freckled duck	C		2
1279	Animalia	Aves	Anhingidae	Anhinga novaehollandiae	Australasian darter	C		3
1963	Animalia	Aves	Anseranatidae	Anseranas semipalmata	magpie goose	C		4
1965	Animalia	Aves	Apodidae	Apus pacificus	fork-tailed swift	SL		3

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Sighting records
1971	Animalia	Aves	Apodidae	Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	V	V	3
1829	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea alba modesta	eastern great egret	C		6
1831	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea intermedia	intermediate egret	C		4
1832	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea pacifica	white-necked heron	C		6
1830	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Bubulcus ibis	cattle egret	C		10
1840	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Egretta garzetta	little egret	C		3
1826	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Egretta novaehollandiae	white-faced heron	C		14
1815	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Ixobrychus flavicollis	black bittern	C		3
1818	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Nycticorax caledonicus	nankeen night-heron	C		5
1658	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Artamus cinereus	black-faced woodswallow	C		1
1659	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Artamus cyanopterus	dusky woodswallow	C		1
1647	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Artamus personatus	masked woodswallow	C		1
1649	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Artamus superciliosus	white-browed woodswallow	C		2
1654	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Cracticus nigrogularis	pied butcherbird	C		46
1656	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Cracticus torquatus	grey butcherbird	C		21
1644	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian magpie	C		55
1645	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Strepera graculina	pied currawong	C		404
1956	Animalia	Aves	Burhinidae	Burhinus grallarius	bush stone-curlew	C		3
1191	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Cacatua galerita	sulphur-crested cockatoo	C		28
1194	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Cacatua sanguinea	little corella	C		1
1196	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Calyptorhynchus banksii	red-tailed black-cockatoo	C		9
22494	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)	V	V	2
1193	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Eolophus roseicapilla	galah	C		36
1173	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Nymphicus hollandicus	cockatiel	C		8
1185	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Zanda funerea	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo	C		11
1634	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Coracina lineata	barred cuckoo-shrike	C		4
1635	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Coracina maxima	ground cuckoo-shrike	C		7
1636	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Coracina novaehollandiae	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	C		37
1637	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Coracina papuensis	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike	C		7
1639	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Edolisoma tenuirostre	common cicadabird	C		1
1640	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Lalage leucomela	varied triller	C		2
1642	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Lalage tricolor	white-winged triller	C		6
1940	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Elseyornis melanops	black-fronted dotterel	C		2
1942	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Erythrogonys cinctus	red-kneed dotterel	C		1
27774	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Vanellus miles	masked lapwing	C		9
1933	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Vanellus miles novaehollandiae	masked lapwing (southern subspe	C		10
18143	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Vanellus tricolor	banded lapwing	C		1
1820	Animalia	Aves	Ciconiidae	Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus	black-necked stork	C		1
1294	Animalia	Aves	Cisticolidae	Cisticola exilis	golden-headed cisticola	C		13
1628	Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	Climacteris picumnus	brown treecreeper	C		2
18293	Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	Cormobates leucophaea metastasis	white-throated treecreeper (south	C		2

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Sighting records
1803	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Columba leucomela	white-headed pigeon	C		1
1804	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Columba livia	rock dove			2
1809	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Geopelia cuneata	diamond dove	C		2
1810	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Geopelia humeralis	bar-shouldered dove	C		20
18323	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Geopelia placida	peaceful dove	C		8
1787	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Leucosarcia melanoleuca	wonga pigeon	C		1
1791	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Macropygia phasianella	brown cuckoo-dove	C		6
1793	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Ocyphaps lophotes	crested pigeon	C		104
1795	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Phaps chalcoptera	common bronzewing	C		5
1774	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Spilopelia chinensis	spotted dove			4
1779	Animalia	Aves	Coraciidae	Eurystomus orientalis	dollarbird	C		28
1603	Animalia	Aves	Corcoracidae	Corcorax melanorhamphos	white-winged chough	C		8
1605	Animalia	Aves	Corcoracidae	Struthidea cinerea	apostlebird	C		20
1607	Animalia	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus bennetti	little crow	C		2
1609	Animalia	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus orru	Torresian crow	C		86
1610	Animalia	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus sp.		C		1
1754	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Cacomantis flabelliformis	fan-tailed cuckoo	C		7
1750	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Cacomantis pallidus	pallid cuckoo	C		2
1743	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Cacomantis variolosus	brush cuckoo	C		5
1751	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Centropus phasianinus	pheasant coucal	C		15
1744	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Chalcites basalis	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo	C		5
1745	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Chalcites lucidus	shining bronze-cuckoo	C		8
1747	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Chalcites osculans	black-eared cuckoo	C		1
1736	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Cuculus optatus	oriental cuckoo	SL		1
1738	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Eudynamys orientalis	eastern koel	C		15
1740	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Scythrops novaehollandiae	channel-billed cuckoo	C		7
1611	Animalia	Aves	Dicaeidae	Dicaeum hirundinaceum	mistletoebird	C		28
1601	Animalia	Aves	Dicruridae	Dicrurus bracteatus	spangled drongo	C		3
1366	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Lonchura castaneothorax	chestnut-breasted mannikin	C		215
1369	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Neochmia modesta	plum-headed finch	C		4
1359	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Neochmia temporalis	red-browed finch	C		29
1355	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Stagonopleura guttata	diamond firetail	V	V	1
1342	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Taeniopygia bichenovii	double-barred finch	C		447
1343	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Taeniopygia guttata	zebra finch	C		6
1949	Animalia	Aves	Eurostopodidae	Eurostopodus mystacalis	white-throated nightjar	C		2
1716	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	Falco berigora	brown falcon	C		1
1704	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	Falco cenchroides	nankeen kestrel	C		7
1691	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	Falco longipennis	Australian hobby	C		3
1692	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	Falco peregrinus macropus	Australian peregrine falcon	C		2
1693	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	Falco subniger	black falcon	C		2
1429	Animalia	Aves	Falcunculidae	Falcunculus frontatus	crested shrike-tit	C		2

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Sighting records
1678	Animalia	Aves	Gruidae	Antigone rubicunda	brolga	C		1
1583	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	Cheramoeca leucosterna	white-backed swallow	C		1
1572	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	Hirundo neoxena	welcome swallow	C		14
1585	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	Petrochelidon ariel	fairy martin	C		5
1573	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	Petrochelidon nigricans	tree martin	C		3
1928	Animalia	Aves	Jacanidae	Irediparra gallinacea	comb-crested jacana	C		2
1919	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	Chlidonias hybrida	whiskered tern	C		1
1912	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae	silver gull	C		1
1292	Animalia	Aves	Locustellidae	Cincloramphus mathewsi	rufous songlark	C		1
1289	Animalia	Aves	Locustellidae	Cincloramphus timoriensis	tawny grassbird	C		8
1287	Animalia	Aves	Locustellidae	Poodytes gramineus	little grassbird	C		7
1570	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus cyaneus	superb fairy-wren	C		198
18458	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus lamberti	variegated fairy-wren	C		11
1558	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus melanocephalus	red-backed fairy-wren	C		35
1694	Animalia	Aves	Megapodiidae	Alectura lathami	Australian brush-turkey	C		6
1552	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Acanthagenys rufogularis	spiny-cheeked honeyeater	C		6
1555	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris	eastern spinebill	C		12
1542	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Anthochaera chrysoptera	little wattlebird	C		1
1523	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Caligavis chrysops	yellow-faced honeyeater	C		22
1539	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Entomyzon cyanotis	blue-faced honeyeater	C		77
1497	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Lichmera indistincta	brown honeyeater	C		205
1500	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Manorina melanocephala	noisy miner	C		24
1504	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Meliphaga lewinii	Lewin's honeyeater	C		50
1507	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Melithreptus albogularis	white-throated honeyeater	C		24
1508	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Melithreptus brevirostris	brown-headed honeyeater	C		4
1483	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Melithreptus gularis	black-chinned honeyeater	C		3
1485	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Melithreptus lunatus	white-naped honeyeater	C		3
1489	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Myzomela sanguinolenta	scarlet honeyeater	C		31
1516	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Nesoptilotis leucotis	white-eared honeyeater	C		2
1493	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Philemon citreogularis	little friarbird	C		56
1494	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Philemon corniculatus	noisy friarbird	C		54
1469	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Phylidonyris novaehollandiae	New Holland honeyeater	C		1
1471	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Plectorhyncha lanceolata	striped honeyeater	C		26
1513	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Ptilotula fusca	fuscous honeyeater	C		4
1518	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Ptilotula penicillata	white-plumed honeyeater	C		4
1764	Animalia	Aves	Meropidae	Merops ornatus	rainbow bee-eater	C		5
1589	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Grallina cyanoleuca	magpie-lark	C		74
1595	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Monarcha melanopsis	black-faced monarch	C		2
1599	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Myiagra cyanoleuca	satin flycatcher	C		4
1600	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Myiagra inquieta	restless flycatcher	C		9
1586	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Myiagra rubecula	leaden flycatcher	C		6

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Sighting records
1455	Animalia	Aves	Motacillidae	Anthus novaeseelandiae	Australasian pipit	C		2
1453	Animalia	Aves	Neosittidae	Daphoenositta chrysoptera	varied sittella	C		5
1442	Animalia	Aves	Oriolidae	Oriolus sagittatus	olive-backed oriole	C		40
1444	Animalia	Aves	Oriolidae	Sphecotheres vieilloti	Australasian figbird	C		44
1449	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla harmonica	grey shrike-thrush	C		7
1436	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala pectoralis	golden whistler	C		6
1437	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala rufiventris	rufous whistler	C		45
1389	Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus punctatus	spotted pardalote	C		6
1392	Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus striatus	striated pardalote	C		47
1360	Animalia	Aves	Passeridae	Passer domesticus	house sparrow			58
1284	Animalia	Aves	Pelecanidae	Pelecanus conspicillatus	Australian pelican	C		1
1347	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Eopsaltria australis	eastern yellow robin	C		3
1337	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Melanodryas cucullata	hooded robin	C		4
1339	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Microeca fascinans	jacky winter	C		2
1330	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Petroica boodang	scarlet robin	C		1
1329	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Petroica goodenovii	red-capped robin	C		4
1332	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Petroica rosea	rose robin	C		4
1261	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Microcarbo melanoleucos	little pied cormorant	C		8
1263	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax sulcirostris	little black cormorant	C		7
1264	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax varius	pied cormorant	C		1
1699	Animalia	Aves	Phasianidae	Coturnix pectoralis	stubble quail	C		1
1690	Animalia	Aves	Phasianidae	Pavo cristatus	Indian peafowl			1
1687	Animalia	Aves	Phasianidae	Synoicus ypsilophorus	brown quail	C		2
1326	Animalia	Aves	Pittidae	Pitta versicolor	noisy pitta	C		1
1955	Animalia	Aves	Podargidae	Podargus strigoides	tawny frogmouth	C		16
1260	Animalia	Aves	Podicipedidae	Poliocephalus poliocephalus	hoary-headed grebe	C		2
1249	Animalia	Aves	Podicipedidae	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	Australasian grebe	C		13
1318	Animalia	Aves	Pomatostomidae	Pomatostomus temporalis	grey-crowned babbler	C		22
1180	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Alisterus scapularis	Australian king-parrot	C		36
1182	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Aprosmictus erythropterus	red-winged parrot	C		6
1151	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Melopsittacus undulatus	budgerigar	C		2
1147	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Parvipsitta pusilla	little lorikeet	C		4
1136	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Platycercus adscitus	pale-headed rosella	C		51
1139	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Platycercus eximius	eastern rosella	C		5
1119	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Psephotellus pulcherrimus	paradise parrot	PE	EX	1
1118	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Psephotus haematonotus	red-rumped parrot	C		3
1124	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	scaly-breasted lorikeet	C		26
1125	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Trichoglossus moluccanus	rainbow lorikeet	C		52
1623	Animalia	Aves	Psophodidae	Psophodes olivaceus	eastern whipbird	C		15
1177	Animalia	Aves	Ptilonorhynchidae	Ailuroedus crassirostris	green catbird	C		1
1308	Animalia	Aves	Ptilonorhynchidae	Sericulus chrysocephalus	regent bowerbird	C		2

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Sighting records
1682	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Amaurornis moluccana	pale-vented bush-hen	C		3
1686	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Fulica atra	Eurasian coot	C		2
1673	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Gallinula tenebrosa	dusky moorhen	C		12
1675	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Gallirallus philippensis	buff-banded rail	C		3
1670	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Lewinia pectoralis	Lewin's rail	C		1
1662	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Porphyrio melanotus	purple swamphen	C		11
1674	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Tribonyx ventralis	black-tailed native-hen	C		2
1665	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Zapornia pusilla	Baillon's crake	C		1
1667	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Zapornia tabuensis	spotless crake	C		1
1893	Animalia	Aves	Recurvirostridae	Himantopus leucocephalus	pied stilt	C		1
1575	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura albiscapa	grey fantail	C		13
1576	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura leucophrys	willie wagtail	C		81
1578	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura rufifrons	rufous fantail	C		5
1857	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's snipe	V	V	2
1102	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	Ninox boobook	southern boobook	C		10
1101	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	Ninox connivens	barking owl	C		1
1303	Animalia	Aves	Sturnidae	Sturnus vulgaris	common starling			9
1822	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Platalea flavipes	yellow-billed spoonbill	C		5
1823	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Platalea regia	royal spoonbill	C		8
1825	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Plegadis falcinellus	glossy ibis	SL		3
1812	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis molucca	Australian white ibis	C		9
1800	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis spinicollis	straw-necked ibis	C		13
1091	Animalia	Aves	Turnicidae	Turnix maculosus	red-backed button-quail	C		1
1081	Animalia	Aves	Turnicidae	Turnix varius	painted button-quail	C		3
1082	Animalia	Aves	Turnicidae	Turnix velox	little button-quail	C		1
1108	Animalia	Aves	Tytonidae	Tyto javanica	eastern barn owl	C		2
1276	Animalia	Aves	Zosteropidae	Zosterops lateralis	silvereye	C		477
1067	Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	Canis familiaris	dog			1
1071	Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	Vulpes vulpes	red fox			1
1077	Animalia	Mammalia	Cervidae	Cervus elaphus	red deer			1
808	Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa	brush-tailed phascogale	C		1
1056	Animalia	Mammalia	Felidae	Felis catus	cat			1
832	Animalia	Mammalia	Leporidae	Lepus europaeus	European brown hare			1
901	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Macropus giganteus	eastern grey kangaroo	C		1
902	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Notamacropus parryi	whiptail wallaby	C		1
860	Animalia	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	Phascolarctos cinereus	koala	E	E	29
556	Animalia	Reptilia	Agamidae	Pogona barbata	bearded dragon	C		1
420	Animalia	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Gehyra dubia	dubious dtella	C		1
411	Animalia	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Hemidactylus frenatus	house gecko			1
201	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Egernia striolata	tree skink	C		1
107	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Tiliqua scincoides scincoides	eastern bluetongue	C		1

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Sighting records
61	Animalia	Reptilia	Varanidae	Varanus varius	lace monitor	C		1
26888	Animalia	Incertae sedis	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unknown or Code Pending			4
28820	Fungi	Pezizomycetes	Morchellaceae	Morchella esculenta		C		1
29071	Fungi	Sordariomycetes	Xylariaceae	Entonaema		C		1
25637	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	Chlorophyllum molybdites	green-spored parasol	C		1
25828	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	Amanita egreginus		C		1
25497	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Boletaceae	Boletus				2
28979	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Geastraceae	Geastrum campestre		C		1
28997	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hydnangiaceae	Laccaria lateritia		C		1
27706	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hygrophoraceae	Hygrocybe minutula var. nanangensis		C		1
36502	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Inocybaceae	Inocybe curvipes		C		1
26222	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Mycenaceae	Mycena				1
28733	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Suillaceae	Suillus				1
28637	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Suillaceae	Suillus granulatus		C		1
28886	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Suillaceae	Suillus luteus		C		1
28746	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	Melanoleuca				1
17767	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Acanthaceae	Brunoniella australis	blue trumpet	C		1
11782	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Amaranthaceae	Guilleminea densa	small matweed			1
12416	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Amaryllidaceae	Crinum flaccidum	Murray lily	SL		1
11769	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Anacardiaceae	Schinus terebinthifolius				1
9484	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Apocynaceae	Alstonia constricta	bitterbark	C		2
16526	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Apocynaceae	Parsonsia straminea	monkey rope	C		1
16773	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asparagaceae	Lomandra laxa	broad-leaved matrush	C		1
18792	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asparagaceae	Lomandra multiflora		C		1
18829	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asphodelaceae	Aloe		C		1
15596	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Brachyscome microcarpa		C		1
14738	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Cassinia laevis		C		1
8398	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	yellow buttons	C		1
9615	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Coreopsis lanceolata				1
10564	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Cotula australis	common cotula	C		1
31935	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Hypochaeris albiflora				1
27470	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Xerochrysum bracteatum	golden everlasting daisy	C		1
16570	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Bignoniaceae	Pandorea pandorana	wonga vine	C		1
10554	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Brassicaceae	Capsella bursa-pastoris	shepherd's purse			1
13842	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cactaceae	Opuntia				2
15918	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Campanulaceae	Wahlenbergia gracilis	sprawling bluebell	SL		1
26398	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Caryophyllaceae	Petrorhagia dubia				1
13748	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Caryophyllaceae	Stellaria media	chickweed			1
17456	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Celastraceae	Denhamia pittosporoides subsp. pittosporoides		C		2
33924	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Chenopodiaceae	Salsola australis		C		1
10033	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Commelinaceae	Commelina diffusa		C		1

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Sighting records
16599	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Commelinaceae	Murdannia graminea	murdannia	C		1
17176	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Convolvulaceae	Evolvulus alsinoides		C		1
16864	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Convolvulaceae	Ipomoea quamoclit	star of Bethlehem			1
27828	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Crassulaceae	Crassula tetramera		C		1
13969	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	Cyperus sanguinolentus		C		1
41738	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Goodeniaceae	Goodenia paradoxa		C		1
14714	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Gyrostemonaceae	Codonocarpus attenuatus		C		1
13239	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	Dianella brevipedunculata		C		1
17464	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	Dianella caerulea		C		1
10281	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	Dianella longifolia		C		1
6628	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hypoxidaceae	Hypoxis pratensis		C		1
16846	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Juncaceae	Juncus usitatus		C		1
15667	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lamiaceae	Ajuga australis	Australian bugle	C		1
15270	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lamiaceae	Lamium amplexicaule	deadnettle			1
15339	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Laxmanniaceae	Eustrephus latifolius	wombat berry	C		1
18348	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Laxmanniaceae	Thysanotus tuberosus		C		1
14914	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Acacia irrorata		C		1
15765	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Acacia leiocalyx		C		1
15772	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Acacia maidenii	Maiden's wattle	C		1
20818	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Hardenbergia		C		1
15260	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Jacksonia scoparia		C		1
12913	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust			1
21949	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Zornia dyctiocarpa		C		1
14347	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Malvaceae	Pavonia hastata	pink pavonia			1
8993	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Angophora costata		C		1
17252	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus crebra	narrow-leaved red ironbark	C		1
19851	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus fibrosa		C		1
12465	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus siderophloia		C		1
17204	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus tereticornis		C		1
9461	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Oleaceae	Jasminum simplicifolium		C		1
5779	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Orchidaceae	Dockrillia linguiformis	tongue orchid	SL		1
14403	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Orchidaceae	Microtis unifolia	common onion orchid	SL		1
13799	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Passifloraceae	Passiflora aurantia var. aurantia		C		1
11273	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Phyllanthaceae	Phyllanthus gunnii		C		1
14019	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Pittosporaceae	Bursaria incana		C		1
15551	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Chloris gayana	rhodes grass			1
15485	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Cymbopogon refractus	barbed-wire grass	C		1
15359	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Eragrostis curvula				2
15361	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Eragrostis elongata		C		1
14345	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Paspalidium distans	shotgrass	C		1
10156	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Sporobolus pyramidalis				1

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Sighting records
14974	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass	C		1
16359	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Portulacaceae	Portulaca oleracea	pigweed			1
13924	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	Grevillea robusta		C		1
17679	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Pteridaceae	Cheilanthes distans	bristly cloak fern	C		1
9659	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rhamnaceae	Alphitonia excelsa	soap tree	C		1
16334	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	Psychotria daphnoides		C		1
18946	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	Dinosperma erythrococcum		C		2
17180	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Santalaceae	Exocarpos cupressiformis	native cherry	C		1
13686	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Sapindaceae	Cupaniopsis parvifolia	small-leaved tuckeroo	C		1
8631	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Scrophulariaceae	Eremophila debilis	winter apple	C		1
14210	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	Solanum nemophilum		C		1
16110	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Stylidiaceae	Stylidium debile	frail trigger plant	SL		1
19905	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Verbenaceae	Lantana camara	lantana			7
41630	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Violaceae	Pigea stellarioides		C		1

Appendix D

POTENTIAL VEGETATION/ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	VMA[1]	EPBC[2]	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	VERIFIED ONSITE	DEGRADATION INDICATION	THREATENING PROCESSES
RE 12.11.14: Eucalyptus crebra, E. tereticornis, Corymbia intermedia woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics	C	-	**HIGH** Within Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	RE Mapping		N/A	N/A
RE 12.11.18: Eucalyptus moluccana woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics	LC		**HIGH** Within Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	RE Mapping		N/A	N/A
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	-	CE	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range No Corresponding REs	PMST	Not Present	N/A	N/A
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	-	E	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Within Predicted Range No Corresponding REs	PMST	Not Present	N/A	N/A
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	-	CE	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Within Predicted Range No Corresponding REs	PMST	Not Present	N/A	N/A

1 = VMA = *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Status = Endangered (E), Of Concern (OC), Least Concern (LC)

2 = EPBC = *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Conservation status = Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW) and Vulnerable (V). Other codes presented Not Listed (-)

Appendix E

POTENTIAL CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA SPECIES

BOTANICAL NAME COMMON NAME	NCA[1]	EPBC[2]	HABITAT & DISTRIBUTION NOTES	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	RECORDED ONSITE
Arthraxon hispidus **Hairy Joint Grass**	V	V	Found in or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps as well as woodland. In the South-East Queensland Bioregion has also been recorded growing around freshwater springs on coastal foreshore dunes, in shaded small gullies, on creek banks, and on sandy alluvium in creek beds in open forests and also with bog mosses in mound springs. Has been recorded from scattered locations throughout QLD and on the northern tablelands and north coast of NSW. This species occurs as far south as Kempsey, and west to Glen Innes. In QLD it occurs north to Port Douglas, and west to disjunct occurrences around springs in Carnarvon NP however, most occurrences are from Noosa southwards.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Cadellia pentastylis **Ooline**	V	V	Occurs in a range of vegetation types including semi-evergreen vine thicket, brigalow-belah, poplar box and bendee communities. Often occurs on the edges of sandstone and basalt escarpments, 200 to 500 m above sea level. In most areas of its range, it grows on the moderately fertile soils preferred for agriculture and pasture development. Was once widespread in the bottle tree-dominated softwood scrubs, brigalow and belah communities of central and southern QLD and north-western NSW. It is now restricted in distribution from near Duaringa west of Rockhampton to the NSW border in QLD, and on the western edge of the North West Slopes north of Gunnedah in northern NSW.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Coleus omissus *listed as* *Plectranthus* *omissus*	E	E	A multi-stemmed upright herb to 1m tall that grows on rock outcrops in eucalypt open forest and adjacent to vine forest. Known from only four sites between Gympie and Gayndah, QLD.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No

BOTANICAL NAME COMMON NAME	NCA[1]	EPBC[2]	HABITAT & DISTRIBUTION NOTES	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	RECORDED ONSITE
Cossinia Australiana Cossinia	E	E	*Cossinia australiana* occurs from 20 to 520 m altitude. The species appears to prefer ecotonal situations around dry rainforest edges, although it also occurs as scattered individual plants within closed forest communities. It grows in araucarian microphyll vine forest and relict semi-evergreen vine thicket on a variety of soils, including red volcanic soil and black loam. Trees and shrubs which *C. australiana* is often associated include *Alyxia ruscifolia* (chain fruit), *Capparis arborea* (brush caper berry), *Drypetes deplanchei* (yellow tulip), *Flindersia australis* (crow's ash), *Owenia venosa* (crow's apple) and *Siphonodon australis* (ivory- wood). The species' distribution is from Rockhampton to Kingaroy, east of the Great Dividing Range, a distance of approximately 300 km.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Denhamia parvifolia Small-leaved Denhamia		V	Denhamia parvifolia is known from Eidsvold to Chinchilla and east of Kingaroy in Queensland. It occurs in roadside remnants of semi-evergreen microphyll vine thickets on red soil. Associated species include: Cadellia pentastylis, Acacia harpophylla, Backhousia angustifolia, Geijera salicifolia, Flindersia xanthoxyla, F. australis and Cupaniopsis parvifolia. Common threatened ecological communities they inhabit are semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions, Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant)	**MEDIUM** Outside Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Dichanthium setosum **Bluegrass**	LC	V	Occurs in heavy soils (predominantly cracking clays or alluvium, often in gilgai) in woodland or open woodland usually dominated by Acacia (brigalow) and/or Eucalyptus species. Occurs from Toowoomba in the south to the Lynd Junction in the north, with isolated collections from the Palmer River on the Cape and Lawn Hill NP near the Northern Territory border. In NSW it is found on the New England Tablelands, North West Slopes and Plains and the Central Western Slopes, as well as in Western Australia.	**MEDIUM** Outside Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	WildNet PMST	No (unsuitable soils)	No
Haloragis exalata subsp. velutina **Tall Velvet Sea-berry**	V	V	Often occurs in damp places near watercourses and in woodland on steep rocky slopes. In QLD it occurs in rainforest and rainforest margins and adjacent grassland and open grassy woodland above 500m AHD. Associated species include Broad-leaved Apple	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No

BOTANICAL NAME COMMON NAME	NCA[1]	EPBC[2]	HABITAT & DISTRIBUTION NOTES	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	RECORDED ONSITE
			(*Angophora subvelutina*), Forest Redgum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), Green Wattle (*Acacia irrorata*), and *Scutellaria humilis*. Occurs from near Kempsey, north to Carnarvon National Park (NP) inland of Bundaberg. In NSW, this species is conserved in the Oxley Wild Rivers NP. In QLD, it is conserved in Carnarvon NP, Bunya Mountains NP and Mt Moffat NP. This species is locally common in some areas such as Bunya Mountains NP but is often recorded in low numbers.				
Leuzea australis **Austral Cornflower**	V	V	Grows in eucalypt open forest with grassy understory on roadsides and on road reserves with *Chloris gayana*, *Cirsium vulgare, Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Angophora floribunda* on black clay soil. Known from Mt Moffatt, Monto to Biloela, the eastern Darling Downs to Gatton in QLD. This species was previously known from NSW and VIC but is now presumed extinct in these two states.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Macadamia integrifolia **Macadamia Nut**	V	V	Found in complex notophyll vine forest, simple notophyll vine forest and in simple microphyll-notophyll vine forest with emergent Araucaria and Argyrodendron species. Prefers partially open areas such as rainforest edges. It occurs as a scattered rare to occasional tree. Occurs from Mt Bauple, near Gympie, to Currumbin Valley in the Gold Coast hinterland, south-east QLD and was known to occur in north-east NSW at Camden Haven and near Lismore.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Paspalidium grandispiculatum **A Grass**	V	V	Occurs in mixed Eucalyptus forest, mixed open forest, and native pasture occurring as a result of land clearing for agriculture. Found in SE QLD in a band from Canungra to Kingaroy, over a range of approximately 100 km at locations including Tarong SF, Mt Binga SF, Crows Nest NP, White Mountain SF and Lockyer NP. The most southern population occurs near Beaudesert in native pasture.	**MEDIUM** Outside Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Phebalium distans **Mt Berryman Phebalium**	E	CE	Always found in semi-evergreen vine thicket on red volcanic soils or communities adjacent to this vegetation type. Known from ten populations in SE QLD, where it is endemic. Five of these are in close proximity to one another at Mt Berryman in the Lockyer	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No

BOTANICAL NAME COMMON NAME	NCA[1]	EPBC[2]	HABITAT & DISTRIBUTION NOTES	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	RECORDED ONSITE
			Valley. Four are at Mt Jones Plateau, near Kingaroy, and the tenth at Mt Walla, near Coalstoun Lakes.				
Picris evae **Hawkeweed**	V	V	Occurs in Eucalyptus open woodland with a grassy understorey composed of *Dichanthium spp*. Upper stratum species include *Eucalyptus melliodora*, *E. crebra*, *E. populnea*, *E. albens*, *Angophora subvelutina*, *Allocasuarina torulosa*, and *Casuarina cunninghamiana*. Collections have been made along roadsides and in cultivated areas, such as paddocks, on black, dark grey or red-brown soils, reddish clay-loam, or medium clay soils. Occurs north of the Inverell area in NSW and has been collected at Elsmore (16 km east of Inverell), Oxley Park (Tamworth), and Dangars Falls in Oxley Wild Rivers National Park in the NSW northern tablelands. This species also occurs at 30 sites in the Darling Downs and Moreton pastoral districts in south-east QLD.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Polianthion minutiflorum **Polianthion**	V	V	Found in tall open forests, often with a shrubby understorey or with vineforest species in the understorey, in an ecotone between open forest and vineforest at above 400 m altitude on sandy, gravelly, clayey or rocky soils. Occurs in a variety of habitats in hilly country over an area of approximately 800 km from Redcliffe Vale west of Mackay to Kingaroy and Nanango in the South Burnett.	**MEDIUM** Outside Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Sarcochilus weinthalii **Blotched Sarcochilus**	E	V	An orchid that grows on the upper branches of rainforest trees. It occurs in the dry rainforest of sub-coastal ranges and associated foothills well inland from the coast and to approximately 700m AHD. It grows in araucarian microphyll vine forest, araucarian notophyll vine forest or in patches of isolated scrub. Occurs in northern NSW and southeast QLD, north of the Richmond River to the Bunya Mountains and the Gallangowan area.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Sophora fraseri **Brush Sophora**	V	V	Grows in moist habitats, often in hilly terrain at altitudes from 60–660m on shallow soils along rainforest margins in eucalypt forests or in large canopy gaps in closed forest communities. This species occurs within the Northern Rivers (NSW), Condamine, Burnett Mary and Southeast Queensland Natural Resource Management Regions.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No

BOTANICAL NAME COMMON NAME	NCA[1]	EPBC[2]	HABITAT & DISTRIBUTION NOTES	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	RECORDED ONSITE
Thesium australis **Austral Toadflax**	E	V	Grows in grassland on coastal headlands or grassland and grassy woodland away from the coast, often in damp sites. Often found in association with *Themeda australis*. Was considered extinct in QLD prior to the mid-1980s. Collections since the 1990s have been made from Kumbia, Glen Rock Regional Park, Carnarvon National Park, Crows Nest, Clifton, Warwick, Greenmount, Cambooya, Dalby, the Bunya Mountains, Blackbutt, and Imbil.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No

1 = NCA = *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Conservation status = Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL), Least Concern (LC)

2 = EPBC = *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Conservation status = Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW) and Vulnerable (V). Other codes presented Not Listed (-), Listed Migratory Species (Terrestrial) (LMS(T), Listed Migratory Species (Marine) (LMS(M)), Listed Migratory Species (Wetland) (LMS(W)), Listed Martine Species (LMaS)

Appendix F

POTENTIAL CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FAUNA SPECIES

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	NCA[1]	EPBC[2]	HABITAT & DISTRIBUTION NOTES	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	RECORDED ONSITE
BIRDS							
Anthochaera phrygia **Regent Honeyeater**	E	CE	Occur in dry box-ironbark/eucalypt woodland & dry sclerophyll forest associations, showing preference for the most fertile sites available such as riparian zones, or in broad river valleys and foothills. Riparian forests containing River oak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*), & with Needle-leaf mistletoe (*Amyema cambagei*), are also important for feeding & breeding. At times of food shortage such as when flowering fails in preferred habitats. Honeyeaters also use other woodland types & wet lowland coastal forest dominated by Swamp mahogany (*E. robusta*) or Spotted gum (*E. maculata*).	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Botaurus poiciloptilus **Australasian Bittern**	E	E	In QLD, the species occurs as far north as Yeppoon and west to Wyandra. In the southeast there is habitat remaining on Fraser Island, the Fraser Coast, North Stradbroke Island, Redlands and out into the Lockyer Valley. Key areas in Queensland where the species has been reliability seen in the past include the flood plains south of Byfield SF, Garnett's Lagoon and Lake Clarendon. Inhabits shallow (less than 30cm deep), permanent freshwater and brackish swamps or lagoons that are densely vegetated (e.g., tall reeds, sedges, lignum). They also inhabit bore drains with tussocky vegetation and occasionally saltmarsh.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No (lack of waterways)	No
Calidris acuminata **Sharp-tailed Sandpiper**	SL	LMS(W) LMaS	In QLD, the species is recorded in most regions, being widespread along much of the coast & are very sparsely scattered inland, particularly in central & southwestern regions.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No (lack of waterways)	No
Calidris ferruginea **Curlew Sandpiper**	CR	CE LMS(W) LMaS	In QLD, scattered records occur in the Gulf of Carpentaria, with widespread records along the coast south of Cairns. There are sparsely scattered records inland. In NSW, they are widespread east of the dividing range, especially in coastal regions. They are occasionally recorded in the Tablelands & are widespread in the Riverina & SW NSW, with scattered records elsewhere.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No (lack of waterways)	No

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	NCA[1]	EPBC[2]	HABITAT & DISTRIBUTION NOTES	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	RECORDED ONSITE
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami **Glossy Black Cockatoo (Eastern)**	V	V	Prefers sclerophyllous/woodland vegetation & timbered waterways where hollow-bearing trees & Sheoaks (particularly *Allocasuarina spp.*) are abundant.	**MEDIUM** Within Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	WildNet PMST	No (lack of mature feed trees)	No
Climacteris picumnus victoriae **Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)**	V	V	Found in eucalypt woodlands (including Box-Gum Woodland) and dry open forest of the inland slopes and plains inland of the Great Dividing Range; mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species; also found in mallee and River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) Forest bordering wetlands with an open understorey of acacias, saltbush, lignum, cumbungi and grasses. Endemic to south-eastern Australia from the Grampians in western VIC, through central NSW to the Bunya Mountains in QLD, and from the coast to the inland slopes of Great Dividing Range	**MEDIUM** Outside Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Erythrotriorchis radiates **Red Goshawk**	E	E	Occupies a range of habitats, often at ecotones including coastal & sub-coastal tall open forest, tropical savannahs crossed by wooded or forested watercourses, woodlands, the edges of rainforest and gallery forests along watercourses & wetlands that include Melaleuca & Casuarina species and usually close to permanent water.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Falco hypoleucos **Grey Falcon**	V	V	Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. Also occurs near wetlands where surface water attracts prey. Preys primarily on birds, especially parrots and pigeons, using high-speed chases and stoops; reptiles and mammals are also taken. Like other falcons it utilises old nests of other birds of prey and ravens, usually high in a living eucalypt near water or a watercourse; peak laying season is in late winter and early spring; two or three eggs are laid.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No (lack of waterways)	No

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	NCA[1]	EPBC[2]	HABITAT & DISTRIBUTION NOTES	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	RECORDED ONSITE
Gallinago hardwickii **Latham's Snipe**	SL	LMS(W) LMaS	Occurs in a wide variety of permanent & ephemeral wetlands, usually occur in open, freshwater wetlands that have some form of shelter (typically low and dense vegetation) nearby. Generally, occupy flooded meadows, seasonal or semi-permanent swamps, or open, but various other freshwater habitats can be used including bogs, waterholes, billabongs, lagoons, lakes, creek or river margins, river pools and floodplains.	**LOW** Within Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No (lack of waterways)	No
Geophaps scripta scripta **Squatter Pigeon (southern)**	V	V	Occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range, with a distribution that extends from the Burdekin-Lynd divide in central QLD, west to Charleville and Longreach, east to the coast from Prosperine to Port Curtis, and south to scattered sites in south-eastern QLD. Mostly inhabits grassy woodlands and open forests that are dominated by eucalypts.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Grantiella picta **Painted Honeyeater**	V	V	Sparsely distributed from south-eastern Australia to north-western QLD and eastern NT. The greatest concentrations and almost all records of breeding come from south of 26°S, on inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range between the Grampians, VIC and Roma, QLD. Inhabits mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum, box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands, acacia-dominated woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, callitris and trees on farmland or gardens.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Hirundapus caudacutus **White-throated Needletail**	V	V LMS(T) LMaS	In Australia, the bird is exclusively aerial, from heights of less than 1m up to more than 1000m above the ground.	**MEDIUM** Wthin Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	WildNet PMST	No	No
Lathamus discolour **Swift Parrot**	E	CE LMaS	Occurs as a single migratory population that breeds in TAS during the summer months & spends the rest of the year in south eastern mainland Australia. In TAS mostly associated with blue gum forest. On mainland Australia, inhabit dry woodland, especially ironbark forests.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	NCA[1]	EPBC[2]	HABITAT & DISTRIBUTION NOTES	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	RECORDED ONSITE
Rostratula australis **Australian Painted Snipe**	E	E LMaS	Inhabits shallow swamps, water meadows, damp margins of lakes and sometimes temporarily flooded inland claypans throughout Australia but seldom in the arid, inland regions. Is highly nomadic and may appear suddenly in an area where it is rarely seen or suddenly disappear from an area where it is often seen.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No (lack of waterways)	No
Stagonopleura guttata **Diamond Firetail**	V	V	Occur on the south-east mainland of Australia from south-east QLD to Eyre Peninsula, SA, and about 300 km inland from the sea. 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.	**MEDIUM** Within Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	PMST	Yes	No
Psephotellus pulcherrimus **Paradise Parrot**	PE	EX	The Paradise Parrot was native to the grassy woodlands of the Queensland - New South Wales border area of Australia. Once moderately common within its fairly restricted range, the last documented record of the Paradise Parrot was in 1927. Extensive searches in the years following have failed to produce any reliable evidence, and the species is presumed to be extinct.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	Wildnet	No	No
Turnix melanogaster **Black-breasted Buttonquail**	V	V	Is restricted to rainforests and forests. Prefer drier low closed forests, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, araucarian microphyll vine forest & araucarian notophyll vine forest. May also be found in low, dense acacia thickets &, in littoral areas, in vegetation behind sand dunes. An extensive dense leaf-litter layer is required for foraging and possibly roosting. Fallen logs and dense, heterogeneously distributed shrub layers are also considered important habitat characteristics for shelter & breeding.	**MEDIUM** Outside Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	WildNet PMST	No (lack of leaf litter)	No
MAMMALS							
Chalinolobus dwyeri **Large-eared Pied Bat**	V	V	Found in a variety of drier habitats including dry sclerophyll forests & woodlands as well as subalpine woodlands, rainforest edges & most eucalypt forest often with the characteristic feature of well-	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	NCA[1]	EPBC[2]	HABITAT & DISTRIBUTION NOTES	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	RECORDED ONSITE
			timbered areas containing gullies. Requires caves, mine tunnels or abandoned Fairy Martin (*Hirundo ariel*) nests for roosting.				
Dasyurus hallucatus **Northern Quoll**	LC	E	Occurs in a range of habitats, including open dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, riparian woodland, low dry vine thicket, the margins of notophyll vineforest, mangroves, sugarcane farms and in urban areas. Most abundant in hilly or rocky areas close to permanent water.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus **Spotted-tailed Quoll (southern subspecies)**	E	E	Occurs in coastal areas & adjacent ranges throughout south-eastern Australia from southern Qld to SA and TAS. Habitat requirements include suitable den sites (such as hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves) & an abundance of food (such as birds & small mammals). Individuals also require large areas of intact vegetation through which to forage.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Nyctophilus corbeni **Corben's Long-eared Bat**	V	V	Found in the Murray-Darling basin of southern central QLD, inland NSW, north-western VIC, and far-eastern SA. It is rarely recorded throughout most of its distribution, except for some parts of north-eastern NSW where it is more common. In QLD, preferred habitat is eucalypt woodland, although it has also been recorded from rainforest with hoop pines in the Bunya Mountains, and in semi evergreen vine thickets on the banks of the Dawson River. Most abundant in vegetation with a distinct canopy and a dense cluttered shrub layer.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Petauroides armillatus (Petauroides volans) **Central Greater Glider**	V	V	Found in a variety of eucalypt-dominated habitats, ranging from low open forests on the coast of eastern Australia to tall forest in the ranges & low woodland west of the Great Dividing Range.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Petaurus australis australis **Yellow-bellied Glider**	V	E	Occurs in eucalypt-dominated woodlands and forests, including both wet and dry sclerophyll forests. Shows a preference for large patches of mature old growth forest that provide suitable trees for foraging and shelter. Also, a clear preference for forests with a	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	PMST	No	No

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	NCA[1]	EPBC[2]	HABITAT & DISTRIBUTION NOTES	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	RECORDED ONSITE
(southern subspecies)			high proportion of winter-flowering and smooth-barked eucalypts. Found at altitudes ranging from sea level to 1400m AHD and has a widespread but patchy distribution from south-eastern QLD to far south-eastern SA, near the SA-VIC border. Most of the QLD distribution is coastal, extending southward along the eastern seaboard from north of Mackay and continuing through the NSW-QLD border. However, isolated subpopulations are found inland in the Blackdown and Canarvon Ranges of central QLD.				
Petrogale pencillata **Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby**	V	V	Inhabits areas having rocky escarpments, outcrops, and cliffs with preference for areas that have complex structures with fissures, caves and ledges that face north for warmth. Can be found in fragmented populations following the Great Dividing Range from SEQ to Western Victoria's Grampians. Graze on native grasses found in surrounding habitat at dawn and dusk, and feed on the foliage and fruits of shrubs and trees as well as roots/bark.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Phascolarctos cinereus **Koala**	E	E	Prefers sclerophyllous vegetation of varied composition and structure comprising, among other Myrtaceous species, Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), Tallowwood (*E. microcorys*), Grey Gum (*E. propinqua*), Swamp Mahogany (*E. robusta*) and Scribbly Gum (*E. racemosa*) for foraging/refuge.	**HIGH** Within Known Distribution Within Predicted Range	PMST WildNET		No
Pteropus poliocephalus **Grey-headed Flying-fox**	LC	V	Occur in subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths, and swamps as well as urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops. Roosting camps are found within 20 km of a regular food source and are commonly found in gullies, close to water, in vegetation with a dense canopy. Are found within 200 km of the eastern coast of Australia, from Rockhampton in QLD to Adelaide in SA. In times of natural resource shortages, they may be found in unusual locations.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No (lack of food/roost trees)	No
REPTILES							
Delma torquata **Collared Delma**	V	V	Known from the western suburbs of Brisbane and the following sites: Bunya Mountains, Blackdown Tableland National Park (NP),	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution	PMST	No	No

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	NCA[1]	EPBC[2]	HABITAT & DISTRIBUTION NOTES	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	RECORDED ONSITE
			Bullyard Conservation Park, D'Aguilar Range NP, Expedition NP, Naumgna and Lockyer Forest Reserves, Western Creek near Millmerran and the Toowoomba Range. Normally inhabits eucalypt dominated woodland and open forest where it is associated with suitable microhabitats (exposed rocky outcrops). The ground cover is native grasses, such as Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*), Barbed-wire Grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*), Wiregrass (*Aristida sp.*) and Lomandra (*Lomandra sp.*)	Outside Predicted Range		(lack of rocky outcrops**)**	
Egernia rugosa **Yakka Skink**	V	V	Known from rocky outcrops, sand plain areas and dense ground vegetation, in association with open dry sclerophyll forest (ironbark) or woodland, brigalow forest and open shrub land. Often associated with partly buried rocks, logs or tree stumps, root cavities and abandoned animal burrows. Endemic to QLD where its distribution is highly fragmented. Isolated populations occur throughout sub-humid to semi-arid areas in the interior of QLD from St George in the south, to Coen and Cape York Peninsula in the north.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Elseya albagula **White-throated Snapping Turtle**	CE	CE	The white-throated snapping turtle occurs in the Fitzroy, Mary and Burnett Rivers and associated smaller drainages in south-eastern Queensland. It mostly inhabits sections of stream with permanent water and habitat features that provide shelter, such as undercut banks, overhanging riparian vegetation, moderate to high densities of submerged boulders and/or log jams, and macrophyte beds	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Furina dunmalli **Dunmall's Snake**	V	V	Typically found in vegetation communities dominated by brigalow & other Acacia (A. *burrowii*, *A. leiocalyx*), cypress pine (*Callitris sp.*), bulloak (*Allocasuarina luehmannii*), belah, and dry sclerophyll forest, usually on black clay and clay loam soils. Confined to the Brigalow Belt bioregion of south eastern QLD & NE NSW.	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No
Hemiaspis damelii **Grey Snake**	E	E	In QLD, habitat is Brigalow *Acacia harpophylla* and Belah *Casuarina cristata* woodlands on heavy, dark brown to black cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies,	**LOW** Outside Known Distribution Outside Predicted Range	PMST	No	No

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	NCA[1]	EPBC[2]	HABITAT & DISTRIBUTION NOTES	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	DESKTOP SOURCE	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	RECORDED ONSITE
			areas with small gullies and ditches, and floodplain environments where the species shelters beneath logs, rocks, and soil cracks. In Qld subpopulations found along the Macintyre and Condamine Rivers and associated floodplains from Goondiwindi and Dalby west to Glenmorgan, on the Darling Downs and western Lockyer Valley, near Rockhampton on the Darling Riverine Plains near Currawinya.			(lack of cracking clay soils)	

1 = NCA = *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Conservation status = Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL), Least Concern (LC)

2 = EPBC = *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Conservation status = Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW) and Vulnerable (V). Other codes presented Not Listed (-), Listed Migratory Species (Terrestrial) (LMS(T), Listed Migratory Species (Marine) (LMS(M)), Listed Migratory Species (Wetland) (LMS(W)), Listed Martine Species (LMaS)

Appendix G

SITE PHOTOS

Appendix H

ZONE & RECONFIGURING A LOT CODE – BIODIVERSITY OVERLAY

Rural Residential Code – Biodiversity Overlay Section

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcome	Response
Biodiversity Overlay		
PO12 Development avoids, minimises or mitigates adverse impacts on areas of environmental significance.	**AO12.1** Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05. or **AO12.2** Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area. or **AO12.3** Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.	**Complies with AO12.3** The subdivision (1 into 2) is of a minor nature and will have negligible impact on the moderately established biodiversity values of the site and limited established vegetation distance. More broadly, the subdivision will also have negligible impact on the higher ecological values prevailing to the north of the site because no off-site impacts are anticipated.
PO13 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development	**AO13** Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.	**Complies** Despite being nearby to more significant vegetation (endangered essential habitat), the immediate vicinity of the new dwelling was assessed as moderate biodiversity value.
PO14 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.	**AO14.1** Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage features. And **AO14.2** The Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are maintained in a natural state.	**Not Applicable** The development does not contain mapped waterways or wetlands identified on the Biodiversity Overlay

Reconfiguring a Lot Code – Biodiversity Overlay Section

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcome	Response
Section 4 All reconfiguring a lot subject to an overlay (other than bushfire hazard overlay)		
Biodiversity overlay		
PO18 Development avoids, minimises or mitigates adverse impacts on environmentally significant areas and values.	**AO18.1** Development is confined to areas not mapped as high or general ecological significance on Overlay Map 05. Or **AO18.2** Proposed boundaries do not create additional barriers to species movement. and **AO18.3** Proposed allotments do not create circumstances where additional accepted development clearing of protected vegetation may occur.	**Complies with 18.1** Associated works are not identified on Overlay Map 05 as either high or general significance henceforth the development complies with this acceptable outcome. OM5 mapping does not identify environmentally significant areas as high or general ecological significance with the exception of 'high ecological significance wetlands', these wetland areas do not pertain to the subject land.

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