

OUR REF: J26-00001
DATE: 11 August 2026

Toowoomba Regional Council
PO Box 3021
Toowoomba QLD 4350

Attention: Shen Liu – Planning Officer
Council Reference: RAL/2026/2586 and MCUC/2026/2587

Via email

Dear Shen,

RE: RESPONSE TO FURTHER ADVICE NOTICE – APPLICATION FOR RECONFIGURING A LOT – BOUNDARY REALIGNMENT (2 LOTS INTO 2 LOTS) AND MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE (DWELLING HOUSE) – LAND AT 10 WIDDERICK ROAD, CROWS NEST

As you are aware, Gilvear Planning Pty Ltd (Gilvear Planning) is assisting Julia Petts and Stephen Prokop (the Owners and Applicants) with an Application for Reconfiguration of a Lot – Boundary Realignment of 2 Lots into 2 Lots, and Material Change of Use for a Dwelling House on land at 10 Widderick Road, Crows Nest – described as Lot 1 on RP15463 and Lot 181 on CSH1741 (the subject site).

A Further Advice Notice was issued by Toowoomba Regional Council (Council) under cover of a letter dated 4 June 2026, a copy of which is provided as [Attachment 1](#). Following correspondence with Council on 7 July 2026, the Decision Period was extended until 14 August 2026 – a copy of the email request and Council's confirmation of the extension is provided as [Attachment 2](#).

On behalf of the Applicants, the Response to Council's Further Advice Notice is provided below.

FURTHER ADVICE ITEM 1 – ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

To demonstrate compliance with PO1 of the Environmental Significance Overlay Code, provide:

- a) Avoidance (Preferred)
 - Revised site plans that:
 - Relocate the proposed building envelope and associated development footprint outside the mapped Environmental Significance Overlay (including buffer areas), where reasonably achievable.
- b) Where avoidance is not reasonably achievable:
A qualified Ecological Assessment that includes:
 - Justification of Need

- Demonstrates why disturbance to the mapped ecological area cannot reasonably be avoided;
- Ecological Values
 - Identifies ecological values present within the affected area, including:
 - Vegetation communities;
 - Habitat values;
 - Any relevant environmental constraints;
- Impact Minimisation
 - Demonstrates how the development has been designed to:
 - Minimise impacts on ecological values;
 - Maintain ecological function of the area;
- Mitigation / Management Measures
 - Recommends specific measures such as:
 - Setbacks or buffers;
 - Vegetation protection measures;
 - Construction management controls; and
 - Ongoing land management actions.

RESPONSE TO INFORMATION REQUEST ITEM 1

Please find at [Attachment 3](#), an Ecological Assessment prepared by 4 Elements Consulting. The assessment identifies the environmental values of the site and surrounds, notes that total avoidance of the 50-metre buffer is not practical as it would create an impractical boundary for the balance lot, and result in the dwelling being further away from suitable services. The assessment also identifies where efforts to avoid and minimise impacts on environmental significance have occurred.

CONCLUSION

We trust that the information provided is sufficient to respond to Council's Further Advice Notice, and look forward to receiving Council's Decision in due course.

Should any additional information be required, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Kind regards,

Charli Beadman-Galea



TOWN PLANNER

Attachment 1

Further Advice Notice

Our Reference: RAL/2026/2586
& MCUC/2026/2587
CS Portal Reference: N/A
Contact Officer: Shen Liu
Contact: 07 4688 9593
Email: development@tr.qld.gov.au

FURTHER ADVICE
Planning Act 2016 Section 68
Development Assessment Rules Chapter 1 Section 35

Stephen Jozsef Gerard Prokop and Julia Petts
C/- Gilvear Planning Pty Ltd
PO Box 438
PADDINGTON QLD 4064

Email: sera@gilvearplanning.com.au
charli@gilvearplanning.com.au

4 June 2026

Dear Sir/Madam,

Application for: Reconfiguring a Lot - Boundary Realignment 2 Into 2 Lots;
and Material change of Use - Dwelling House
Location: 10 Widderick Road, CROWS NEST QLD 4355
Property Description: Lot 1 RP15463, Lot 181 CSH1741

The further information provided by you in response to Council's Information Request dated 27 April 2026 was received on 11 May 2026 and has been reviewed.

Council provides the following further advice in relation to certain aspects of your proposal that require additional clarification/information in order to enable proper consideration and determination of your application:

1. ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

Aspect of Development:	
1.1	The application does not currently demonstrate compliance with PO1 of the Environmental Significance Overlay Code. The Environmental Significance Overlay applies to both: • Areas of ecological significance; and • Associated buffer areas. Development within the buffer still triggers assessment against PO1 and must demonstrate avoidance or minimisation of impacts on ecological values. Council notes that the submitted material: • Does not conclusively demonstrate that the proposed building envelope: ○ Avoids all mapped ecological significance areas; or ○ Has been located following a thorough assessment of alternative siting options • Does not provide: ○ Evidence assessing ecological values within the buffer area; or

	Measures demonstrating how potential impacts on those values will be avoided or minimised.
	Further Advice
	To demonstrate compliance with PO1 of the Environmental Significance Overlay Code, provide: a) Avoidance (Preferred) - Revised site plans that: - Relocate the proposed building envelope and associated development footprint outside the mapped Environmental Significance Overlay (including buffer areas), where reasonably achievable. b) Where avoidance is not reasonably achievable A qualified Ecological Assessment that includes: - Justification of Need - Demonstrates why disturbance to the mapped ecological area cannot reasonably be avoided; - Ecological Values - Identifies ecological values present within the affected area, including: - Vegetation communities; - Habitat values; - Any relevant environmental constraints; - Impact Minimisation - Demonstrates how the development has been designed to: - Minimise impacts on ecological values; - Maintain ecological function of the area; - Mitigation / Management Measures - Recommends specific measures such as: - Setbacks or buffers; - Vegetation protection measures; - Construction management controls; and - Ongoing land management actions.

Responding to the Further Advice

Please advise within two (2) business days of the receipt of this letter whether you intend to respond to Council's further advice and if so, a proposed timeframe for your response to Council.

You may wish to consider stopping a current period in the development assessment process in accordance with Chapter 1 Section 32 of the *Development Assessment Rules* if you require additional time to consider this letter and any actions you may wish to take in response.

Should you not agree to respond to the further advice contained in this letter, Council will proceed to determine the application in accordance with the original decision making period on the basis of the information supplied.

If you require clarification of any of the above and in particular specific details of the further advice, please contact Council's Planner, Shen Liu on the above number.

Yours faithfully



Sophie Spencer
Lead Senior Planner, Planning Branch

C/C Julia Petts and Stephen Jozsef Gerard Prokop
PO Box 87
CROWS NEST QLD 4355

Attachment 2

Extension Correspondence

Our Reference: RAL/2026/2586
& MCUC/2026/2587
CS Portal Reference: N/A
Contact Officer: Shen Liu
Contact: 07 4688 9593
Email: development@tr.qld.gov.au

EXTENSION OF DECISION PERIOD*Planning Act 2016 Section 68(2)*

Stephen Jozsef Gerard Prokop and Julia Petts
C/- Gilvear Planning Pty Ltd
PO Box 438
PADDINGTON QLD 4064

Email: charli@gilvearplanning.com.au

7 July 2026

Dear Sir/Madam,

Development Application for: Reconfiguring a Lot - Boundary Realignment 2 Into 2 Lots; and
Material Change of Use - Dwelling House
Location: 10 Widderick Road, CROWS NEST QLD 4355
Property Description: Lot 1 RP15463, Lot 181 CSH1741

I refer to your correspondence received 7 July 2026 regarding an extension to the current period for the above application.

In accordance with Chapter 1 Section 22.1 of the *Development Assessment Rules* under Section 68(2) of the *Planning Act*, Council confirms that the decision period has been extended by agreement until 14 August 2026.

If you have any enquiries in relation to this matter please contact Council's Planner, Shen Liu, on the above telephone number.

Yours faithfully



Sophie Spencer
Lead Senior Planner, Planning Branch



Charli Beadman Galea <charli@gilvearplanning.com.au>

RAL/2026/2586 - Extension of Decision Period - 10 Widderick Road, CROWS NEST QLD 4355

1 message

Development <development@tr.qld.gov.au>

8 July 2026 at 08:09

To: "charli@gilvearplanning.com.au" <charli@gilvearplanning.com.au>

Cc: Shen Liu <Shen.Liu@tr.qld.gov.au>, toowoombasara <toowoombasara@dsdilgp.qld.gov.au>

Good Morning,

Please find attached correspondence relating to the above address.

As the attached correspondence is electronic, no hard copy will be issued.

Relevant documents will be available for viewing on Development.i (see Track Applications link below) in 24 hours.

If you have any queries, please contact Council on the below telephone number.

Kind regards,

Planning Branch

Planning and Development Services Group

Toowoomba Regional Council

PO Box 3021 Toowoomba QLD 4350

Phone: 131 TRC

Email: Development@tr.qld.gov.au

Website: www.tr.qld.gov.au

Online Customer Service Portal: www.tr.qld.gov.au/submitonline

Track Applications: <https://developmenti.tr.qld.gov.au>

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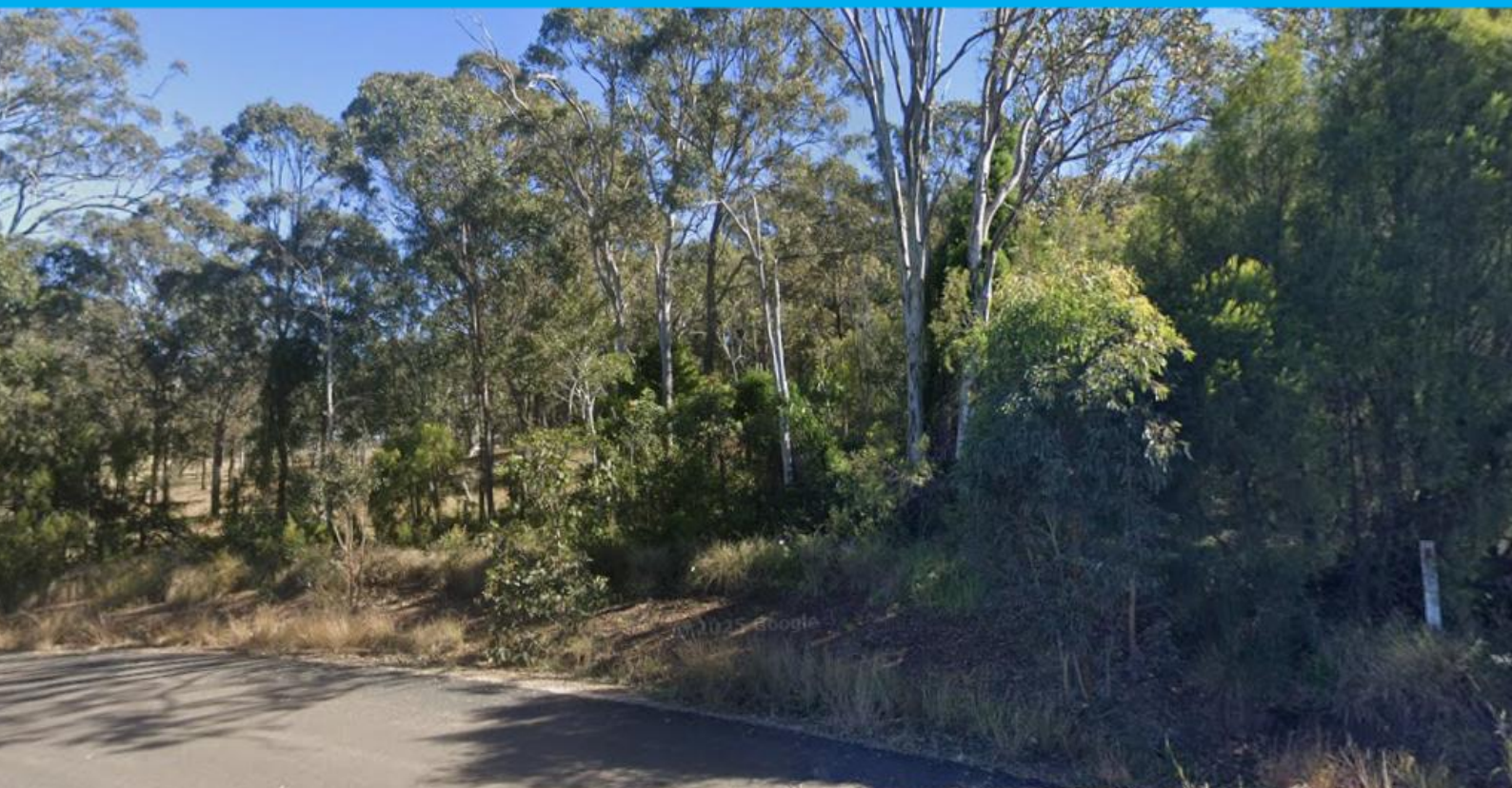


Extension of Decision Period 10 Widderick Road.pdf

174K

Attachment 3

Ecological Assessment



Ecological Constraints Assessment

10 Widderick Road, Crows Nest



4 elements

Ecological Constraints Assessment

10 Widderick Road, Crows Nest

Doc # R2026-571

Revision history

Version	Purpose	Issued by	Date	Reviewer	Date
1.0	Issue	Dr M.N. Runkovski	25/06/2026	C. Beadman-Galea	10/08/2026

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Appendix B	NC Act 1992 Wildlife Online Search Results
Appendix C	Matters of State Environmental Significance Report
Appendix D	Regulated Vegetation Mapping
Appendix E	Potential Occurrence Assessment
Appendix F	RE-aligned plant list (taken from Moreton Bay Regional Council) for RE 12.9-10.17

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Four Elements Consulting (4 Elements Consulting) were commissioned by Stephen Jozsef Gerard Prokop and Julia Petts (c/o Gilvear Planning), the clients, to conduct an Ecological Constraints Assessment (ECA) for the ecological approval requirements associated with a proposed boundary realignment and material change of use (MCU) for a dwelling house at 10 Widderick Road, Crows Nest (Lots 1 on RP15463 and 181 on CSH1741), in Toowoomba Regional Council local government area (LGA) (**Figure 1** – the project site). The project site is located on the western edge of the township of Crows Nest. All mapping is based on the concept design and is provided for indicative purposes.

The following ECA provides an assessment of the potential for the project to impact Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) and Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES), based on desktop assessments only. Ground-truthing of desktop-returned Matters has not been undertaken to determine actual occurrence, abundance and distribution of species, habitats and ecosystems. A potential occurrence assessment is provided and based on a desktop analysis of vegetation communities and habitat types purported to be present within both the proposed project site and in relation to activities required for establishing the proposal.

For the purpose of this report:

- ▶ The developable area of Lots 1 on RP15463 and 181 on CSH1741 where the proposed infrastructure are to be located, is referred to as the project area (**Figure 1**).
- ▶ Within the project area, the disturbance footprint is indicated in **Figure 1**, and measures 0.4 ha / 400 m².

1.2 Project Description

The project comprises existing Lots within mapped Remnant Vegetation (Essential Habitat) and a 50 m MLES ecological buffer without a formed road frontage. The proposal is to realign the boundary in a more practical way, so that the future dwelling can be appropriately serviced (such as for access from a constructed road, NBN/electricity and water). The boundary has been informed through existing physical features on the site, namely, the location of the existing water connection (forming the southern boundary) as well as existing vegetation. This alignment ensures no vegetation is required to be removed for the future dwelling, and bushfire assessment confirms this is the lowest hazard area (see Max Bushfire Protection Consulting, 2026). No tree removal is required, which includes for the location of wastewater servicing and the type of wastewater system (a gravity irrigation system).

The site, despite the 'Rural' zoning, is on an established edge of a developed urban area (Crows Nest township). When considering existing exemptions for clearing for firebreaks as well as tracks and fences, the proposal

reduces the impact on the protected vegetation by locating new boundary lines further from the actual mapped vegetation on site.

The purpose of this ECA is to identify constraints to the above-proposed actions that may need discussion regarding opportunities to avoid, mitigate, repair or offset impacts to Matters.

1.3 Property Description

The existing use of the property is for a residential dwelling at the western edge of Lot 1 on RP15463. Existing infrastructure on the property which supports this includes:

- ▶ A homestead
- ▶ Ancillary sheds and storage
- ▶ A dam

The proposed changes will be for a boundary realignment and material change of use (MCU) for a second dwelling house in the top northeastern corner of the property, including:

- ▶ A 5 m wide (max.) access road from Railway Terrace to the new dwelling house.
- ▶ Realignment of the current Lot boundary in a more practical way, so that the future dwelling can be appropriately serviced (such as access, NBN/electricity, and water).
- ▶ The realignment ensures no woody vegetation (trees) are required to be removed, and bushfire assessment confirms this in the lowest hazard area (see Max Bushfire Protection Consulting, 2026).
- ▶ Gravity wastewater and irrigation system required downstream/below the house.
- ▶ The site, despite the Rural zoning, is at the edge of a developed urban area.

The property is located within the South East Queensland bioregion and comprises geological Land Zones 9-10 (fine and coarse-grained sedimentary rocks on ranges). The entirety of the proposed project area is classified as either Category X non-remnant (confirmed by ground-truthing of Max Bushfire Protection Consulting, 2026), with about 81m² of Category B remnant regulated vegetation – Least Concern RE 12.9-10.17 '*Eucalyptus acmenoides*, *E. major*, *E. siderophloia* +/- *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata* open forest on sedimentary rocks' protected under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act). The 81m² area also includes mapped Essential Habitat under the VM Act, as well as Wildlife Habitat under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act). This area is in the very north of the property about 30 m northwest of the project area (**Figure 2**) and is therefore not intersected by the proposed disturbance footprint.

There is a single watercourse which is defined under the *Water Act 2000* as an unnamed drainage feature of Crows Nest Creek. The watercourse is not a waterway for barrier works approval (fish passage) under the *Fisheries Act 1994*. This watercourse is not intersected by the proposed disturbance footprint.

1.4 Scope of Works

The aims of this assessment are to:

- ▶ Undertake a desktop review to identify the potential for the project to impact on MNES, MSES and MLES. This includes interrogating all levels of government for legislative and non-legislative information on the ecological attributes of the area, as well as consulting with local and discipline experts on relevant Matters.
- ▶ Compile an ECA (this report) to document the desktop-returned Matters. Use frameworks within relevant legislation to determine performance and acceptable outcomes, in conjunction with current local government plans and overlays, that will guide future decision-making.
- ▶ Provide recommendations to reduce impacts to environmental values in line with performance and acceptable outcomes.
- ▶ Identify any necessary approvals and any additional works required to meet statutory requirements related to managing these values within the study area.

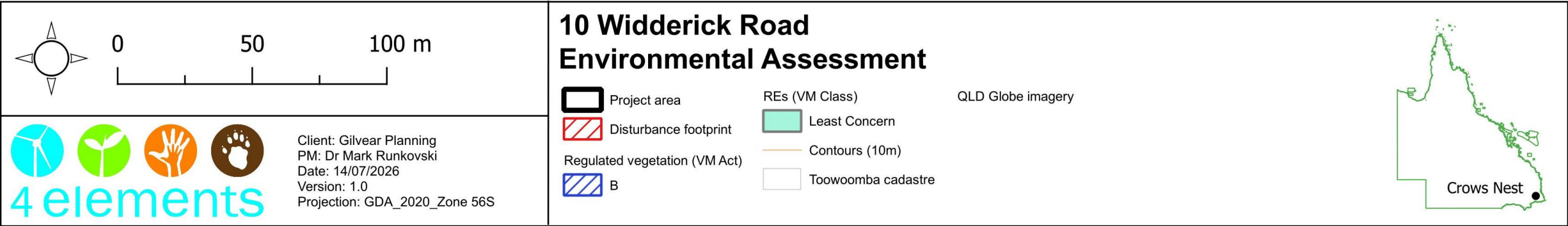


Figure 1. Proposed project area and disturbance footprint

Plate 1. Photo showing access road point off Railway Terrace which will avoid the tree on the right



Plate 2. Proposed disturbance footprint (eastward), taken from Max Bushfire Protection Consulting, 2026



1.5 Legislative context

The following legislation, provided in **Table 1**, are relevant to identifying ecological values, providing guidance for the assessment of potential project impacts and identifying environmental constraints to project activities. These legislation and guidance documents have been considered in this report and the appendices provided.

Table 1 Statutory legislation relevant to the project site

Legislative Act	Brief description
Commonwealth legislation	
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	The <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) provides a mechanism for assessing the environmental impact of activities and development where "Matters of National Environmental Significance" (MNES) may be significantly affected. The Act identifies nine (9) matters of NES, which require consideration and analysis, namely: ▶ Ramsar wetland of international importance, ▶ World Heritage properties, ▶ National Heritage places, ▶ Commonwealth Marine areas, ▶ Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, ▶ Nationally listed threatened species and ecological communities, ▶ Nationally listed migratory species, ▶ Nuclear actions (including uranium mining), and ▶ Water resources in relation to coal seam gas and large coal mining development. Where a project or action is believed to potentially cause a significant impact on a matter of NES, it is to be referred to the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) for assessment as to whether the action is a 'controlled action' requiring Commonwealth approval for the proposed action. The EPBC Act processes also allow voluntary referral of a project to seek confirmation that a Project will not have significant impacts on matters of NES. Where an action requires Commonwealth approval, a formal assessment process is undertaken in accordance with provisions of relevant legislation.
State legislation	
<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>	The <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> (VM Act) is the planning initiative underlying regional management of vegetation in Queensland, including clearing of vegetation types, termed Regional Ecosystems (RE's). The RE classification is a hierarchical system formed by a three-part code with the primary subdivision being bioregion, followed by land zone, and then vegetation. The

Legislative Act	Brief description
	biogeographic region, or bioregion, is the primary level of classification for biodiversity values in Queensland describing where the RE is found on a state-wide basis. Land zones are geological and geomorphic categories that describe the major geologies and landforms of Queensland. The system is based primarily on geology, with geologic age considered an important determinant. The status of RE's is based on their pre-clearing and remnant extent and is gazetted under the VM Act and listed in the RE Description Database (REDD) maintained by the Queensland Department of Resources (DR). The VM Act aims to conserve remnant endangered and of concern RE's, prevent land degradation and further loss of biodiversity, manage the environmental impacts of clearing vegetation, and reduce of greenhouse emissions. The VM Act status of an RE is described in line with the following: ▶ Endangered. An RE that is prescribed under the regulation and has either of the following attributes: ❖ Less than 10% of its pre-clearing extent remaining, or ❖ From 10% to 30% of its pre-clearing extent remaining and the remnant vegetation remaining is less than 10,000ha. ▶ Of Concern. An RE that is prescribed under the regulation and has either of the following attributes: ❖ From 10% to 30% of its pre-clearing extent remaining, or ❖ More than 30% of its pre-clearing extent remaining and the remnant vegetation remaining is less than 10,000 ha. ▶ Least Concern. An RE that is prescribed under the regulation and has more than 30% of its pre-clearing extent remaining and the remnant vegetation remaining is more than 10,000ha. The biodiversity status of an RE is classified by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) based on the condition of remnant vegetation. An RE will have a vegetation management status and/or a biodiversity status of Endangered, Of concern, or No Concern of Present. Essential Habitat. The VM Act also has provision for the regulation of essential habitat for species of state significance. Essential habitat (mapped by DESI) is vegetation in which a listed species has been known to occur. Clearing or disturbance to areas of essential habitat will require compensatory habitat measures to be developed. For the project development area, core habitat has been used to describe the combination of critical or essential habitat for both national and state listed significant species.
<i>Planning Act 2016</i>	The <i>Planning Act 2016</i> establishes the framework for the Queensland planning system. The purpose of the legislation is to establish an efficient and accountable system of land-

Legislative Act	Brief description
	use planning and development assessment that will lead to ecological sustainability. The Planning Act defines ecological sustainability as a balance between: ▶ The protection of ecological processes and natural systems at local, regional, state and national levels, ▶ Economic development, and ▶ The cultural, economic, physical, and social wellbeing of Queenslanders. The Planning Regulation (2017) and the State Planning Policy (2017) are to guide local and state government in land use planning and development by defining the Queensland Government policies relating to matters of State interest.
<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	The <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (NC Act) aims to conserve nature through strategies such as dedicating and declaring protected areas for those parts of Queensland with outstanding biological diversity, natural features, and wilderness values. The NC ACT 1992 provides for the protection of special least concern, near threatened, vulnerable and endangered animals and plants. Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 has replaced the Nature Conservation Wildlife Regulation (2006) and introduces a new wildlife licensing framework but incorporates and streamlines existing provisions from the regulations that it replaces. In general, an animal authority under the Animals Regulation must not be granted where activities are likely to adversely affect conservation or ecological sustainability of native wildlife. The demerit points system for offences against the Act has been retained. There is now one overarching offence provision for breaching the conditions of an authority, with a higher offence for failure to comply with a record-keeping or return of operations condition. Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020 transfers all existing plant provisions into a single stand-alone regulation that were contained in the previous Nature Conservation Wildlife Regulation (2006). The new Plants Regulation retains and streamlines many of the existing provisions in the Administration, Wildlife and Wildlife Management Regulations. The allowances for taking protected plants, including under a conservation plan, an authority (such as a clearing permit) or an exemption are retained in the Plants Regulation and there are no significant amendments to these provisions.
<i>Queensland Fisheries Act 1994</i>	The <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> provides for the use, conservation and enhancement of the community's fisheries resources and fish habitat by providing for, amongst other things, the protection of fish habitats. The Fisheries Act has been integrated into the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> so development permits under the Planning Act 2016 are required for certain operational works that are assessable development under the SP Act. Operation works that are assessable development under the Planning Act 2016 include waterway barrier works and works in a declared fish habitat.

Legislative Act	Brief description
<i>Biosecurity Act (2014)</i>	The Queensland Government's <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> is administered by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF). The Biosecurity Act provides management measures to protect agricultural and tourism industries and the environment from pests, diseases, and contaminants. Under the Act, invasive plants and animals are categorised as either a 'Prohibited Matter' or a 'Restricted Matter' and replace the 'Declared' status under the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i> which has been superseded.
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>	The <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (EP Act) provides the key legislative framework for environmental management and protection in Queensland. The EP Act utilises several mechanisms to achieve its objectives. Relevant to this project is the requirement for the establishment of a general environmental duty, under Section 319 of the EP Act. Section 319 of the EP Act places a general environmental duty on Gryphon Energy Pty Ltd to ensure it does not carry out any activity that causes, or is likely to cause, environmental harm unless the person takes all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm'. By undertaking the preparation of this detailed ecological investigation, Gryphon Energy Pty Ltd demonstrates that it is cognisant of the responsibilities for environmental protection and management in Queensland.
<i>Water Act 2000</i>	The purpose of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> is to provide for the sustainable management of water and other resources. Under Section 266 of the Water Act, a riverine protection permit is generally required from the DR to: ▶ Destroy vegetation in a watercourse, ▶ Excavate in a watercourse, and/or ▶ Place fill in a watercourse. Additionally, water supply for construction purposes (e.g., access track construction/compaction, dust suppression etc.) may be required. Where this water supply is proposed to be sourced from nearby watercourses, a permit in accordance with Section 237 of the Water Act will be required from DR prior to any water being extracted from the watercourse.
<i>State Development Assessment Provisions – State code 09: Great Barrier Reef wetland protection areas</i>	The purpose of the code is to guarantee that development which involves high impact earthworks within a wetland protection area is located outside of a wetland and ensures that developments: - are designed, constructed and operated to protect and/ or enhance wetland environmental values; or - demonstrate that after all reasonable impact avoidance measures have been or will be undertaken, the development comprises an acceptable impact on wetland environmental values; or

Legislative Act	Brief description
	avoid impacts on matters of state environmental significance (MSES). Where avoidance is not reasonable possible, minimise and mitigate impacts and provide an offset for significant residual impacts where appropriate.
<i>Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014</i>	Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) are referenced in the biodiversity State interest under the State Planning Policy (SPP) and are mapped by the Queensland Government. The Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014 (EOR) also prescribes MSES for the purposes of the environmental offset legislation in Queensland. Many of the MSES in the EOR coincide with the MSES listed under the SPP, however, there are additional items listed under the EOR that are not listed in the SPP. The MSES mapping includes certain environmental values that are protected under Queensland legislation such as State conservation areas, marine parks, waterways and wetlands, protected habitat, fish habitat, regulated vegetation, connectivity areas, and offset areas. MSES defined under the SPP and EOR include the following: ▶ Protected areas (including all classes of protected area except coordinated conservation areas) under the NC Act. ▶ Marine parks and land within a 'marine national park', 'conservation park', 'scientific research', 'preservation' or 'buffer' zone under the <i>Marine Parks Act 2004</i>. ▶ Marine plants areas within declared fish habitat areas that are management A areas or management B areas under the Fisheries Regulation 2008. ▶ Waterways providing fish passage. ▶ Threatened wildlife under the NC Act and special least concern animal under the Nature Conservation (Animal) Regulation 2020. ▶ Regulated vegetation under the VM Act that is: ❖ Category B – Areas on the regulated vegetation management map, that are Endangered or Of concern regional ecosystems. ❖ Category C – Areas on the regulated vegetation management map that are Endangered or Of Concern regional ecosystems. ❖ Category R – Areas on the regulated vegetation management map. ❖ Areas of essential habitat on the essential habitat map for wildlife prescribed as 'Endangered wildlife' or 'Vulnerable wildlife' under the NC Act. ▶ Regional ecosystems that intersect with watercourses identified on the vegetation management watercourse map. ▶ Regional ecosystems that intersect with wetlands identified on the vegetation management wetlands map. ▶ High preservation areas of wild river areas under the <i>Wild Rivers Act 2005</i>. ▶ Connectivity areas containing remnant vegetation Category B as depicted in the Environmental Offset Landscape Connectivity Assessment Tool.

Legislative Act	Brief description
	▶ Wetlands in a wetland protection area of wetlands of high ecological significance shown on the Map of Referable Wetlands under the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008. ▶ Wetlands and watercourses in high ecological value waters defined in the Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019). ▶ Legally secured offset areas.

1.6 Weed management legislation

Invasive plant species can interrupt natural landscape function and may lead to significant economic impacts. Weeds are managed by being declared under one or all three relevant legislation and/or local laws outlined below.

1.6.1 Weeds of National Significance

The Australian state and territory governments have compiled a list of invasive plant species based on an assessment process that prioritised these weeds based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts. Consideration was also given to their ability to be successfully managed. A list of 20 Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) was endorsed in 1999 and a further 12 were added in 2012.

1.6.2 Biosecurity Act 2014 (Queensland)

1.6.2.1 *Prohibited Invasive Plants*

Prohibited matter includes a range of invasive plants and invasive animals and other types of pests and diseases listed in the Act. These plants have the potential to have significant impacts and are currently not present or known to be present in Queensland. It is an offence to deal with prohibited matter or fail to report its presence.

1.6.2.2 *Restricted Invasive Plants*

These species are established in Queensland and seriously threaten Queensland's primary industries, natural environment, livestock, human health and people's livelihoods.

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, there are seven (7) categories of restricted matter (i.e., restricted matter may include matter such as plants, animal diseases, noxious fish, insects, pest animals and weeds).

Restricted invasive plants may fall into one (1), a combination, or all of Categories 1 to 5 (listed below). Under each category the restricted invasive plant has listed restrictions. The specific restriction requirements also apply to a person when dealing with restricted invasive plants unless they have a restricted matter permit.

Restricted invasive plant categories and restrictions:

- ▶ Category 1: not relevant as it does **NOT** relate to plant materials.
- ▶ Category 2: the invasive plant must be reported within 24 hours Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23.
- ▶ Category 3: the invasive plant must not be distributed either by sale or gift or released into the environment.
- ▶ Category 4: the invasive plant must not be moved.
- ▶ Category 5: the invasive plant must not be kept.

All landowners have a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* to take reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control *regardless of its category status*. Weeds that are not listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* may still be declared at the local government level.

1.6.3 Toowoomba Biosecurity Plan

The Toowoomba LGA produced a Biosecurity Plan (Toowoomba Regional Council, 2020) which forms a framework for the implementation of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* across the region. It aims at providing guidance and tools in the management of invasive plants and animals using a coordinated approach. It comprises a risk-based management approach into its roll-out and focuses on 17 priority actions grouped into the following themes:

- Awareness and education
- Surveillance and monitoring
- Planning, management, and compliance

1.6.3.1 *Biosecurity Surveillance Program*

In concert with the Biosecurity Plan, a surveillance framework to guide programs of monitoring and intervention has been produced to:

- Monitor compliance under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* regarding the management of invasive biosecurity matter
- Confirm the presence and extent of invasive biosecurity matter
- Promote best practice management
- Provide advice and information aimed at enhancing community awareness of biosecurity matter

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Desktop Review

A desktop review was conducted by 4 Elements Consulting in July 2026, which examined relevant databases, mapping, legislation, and associated plans to pinpoint potential Matters which may occur on or near the project. This included listed threatened species and vegetation communities as well as other ecological features. The desktop review includes an assessment of the following:

- ▶ WildNet Online database of flora and fauna - This database holds records of plants and animals that have either been sighted or collected within the property (employing a 5 km buffer around the central point of the property). The records held in this database are maintained by the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI).
- ▶ Protected Matters database of MNES - This database applies a range of bio-models to predict the presence of species of flora and fauna and other MNES within a given radius of the property (a search parameter was prescribed limiting the search area to a 5 km radius around the property boundary) as cited under the Commonwealth's EPBC Act.
- ▶ Protected Matters database of MSES - This database applies a range of bio-models to predict the presence of species of vegetation and other MSES within a given radius of the property (utilising a default search parameter with a 1 km buffer).
- ▶ Review of relevant legislation and associated plans and policies, including but not limited to the Queensland's NC Act, VM Act, the Federal EPBC Act, and the Water Act.
- ▶ Literature review - A range of scientific papers, recovery and conservation plans and other ecological assessment from the region and literature were reviewed for several related matters (such as targeted threatened species)
- ▶ Digital geological mapping on Queensland Globe to determine vegetation communities within and surrounding the property, and to review the extent of historical clearing and land use, and any other significant environmental features such as watercourses and wetlands.
- ▶ Citizen science - trawling of relevant, verified research-grade occurrence data for threatened species on the project site (incl. Atlas of Living Australia, eBird, and iNaturalist).

3.0 Desktop Results

Desktop searches were conducted of the EPBC Act Protected Matters database (**Appendix A**), and the following environmental reports under the NC Act were generated:

- ▶ WildNet Species List (**Appendix B**)
- ▶ Matters of State Environmental Significance (**Appendix C**)
- ▶ Regulated Vegetation mapping (**Appendix D**)

The summarised results can be found in the sections below.

3.1 Threatened Species

3.1.1 EPBC Act (MNES)

A desktop search was conducted using the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) to identify potentially occurring species listed as threatened under the Commonwealth EPBC Act. These results include a 5 km buffer surrounding the project site. The PMST revealed a total of 58 threatened species that could potentially exist within the project area. The comprehensive online search results can be found in **Appendix A**.

3.1.2 NC Act (MSES)

A desktop search was conducted utilising the WildNet Online database employing a 5 km buffer around a central point of the property. The database identifies NC Act listed confirmed records of rare and threatened species listed under the NC Act within the specified search parameter. This search revealed a total of 12 threatened species listed under the NC Act (excluding those listed as Special Least Concern – regulation for trade or harvesting). Detailed online search results can be found in **Appendix B**.

3.1.3 Combined Potential Occurrence

The summarised results of above search outputs are presented in **Table 2**, suggesting the potential presence of 63 threatened species listed under the EPBC and NC Acts. **Appendix E** provides a detailed summary assessment for each of these species individually, including their potential occurrence assessment for the project area (based on desktop assessments only).

Table 2 Potentially occurring threatened species (EPBC Act and NC Act)

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act
		Status ¹	Status ²
Birds			
Australian bittern	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	E	E
Australian painted snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	E, M	E
Black-breasted button-quail	<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	V	V
Brown treecreeper	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i> subsp. <i>victoriae</i>	V	V
Common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	E	E
Coxen's fig parrot	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i> subsp. <i>coxeni</i>	CE	CR
Curlew sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	CE, Mi, M	CR
Diamond firetrail	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	V	V
Eastern glossy black-cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> subsp. <i>lathami</i>	V	V
Grey falcon	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	V	V
Latham's snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	V	V
Painted honeyeater	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	V	V
Powerful owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	LC	V
Red goshawk	<i>Erythrorhynchis radiatus</i>	E	E
Regent honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	CE	CR
Sharp-tailed sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	V, Mi, M	SL
Sooty albatross	<i>Phoebetricea fusca</i>	V	V
Southern squatter pigeon	<i>Geophaps scripta</i> subsp. <i>scripta</i>	V	V
Swift parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	CE	E
White-throated needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	V, Mi	V
Reptiles			
Collared delma	<i>Delma torquata</i>	V	V
Five-clawed worm-skink	<i>Anomalopus mackayi</i>	V	E
Yakka skink	<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	V	V
Dunmall's snake	<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	V	V
Grey snake	<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	E	E

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act
		Status ¹	Status ²
Mammals			
Brush-tailed rock-wallaby	<i>Petrogale penicillatus</i>	V	V
Central greater glider	<i>Petauroides armillatus</i>	E	E
Corben's long-eared bat	<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	V	V
Grey-headed flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	V	LC
Koala	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	E	E
Large-eared pied bat	<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	E	E
Northern long-nosed potoroo	<i>Potourus tridactylus</i> subsp. <i>tridactylus</i>	V	V
Northern quoll	<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	E	LC
Southeastern spotted-tail quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	E	E
Platypus	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	LC	SL
Pookila	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	V	V
Short-beaked echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	LC	SL
Southern greater glider	<i>Petauroides volans</i>	E	E
Southern yellow-bellied glider	<i>Petaurus australis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	V	V
Fish			
Murray cod	<i>Macculoochella peelii</i>	V	LC
Southern purple-spotted gudgeon	<i>Mogurnda adspersa</i>	E	LC
Flora			
Austral cornflower	<i>Leuzea australis</i>	V	V
Austral toadflax	<i>Thesium australe</i>	V	V
Blotched sarcochilus	<i>Sarcochilus weinthalii</i>	V	E
Bluegrass	<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	V	LC
Eve's hawkweed	<i>Picris evae</i>	V	V
Fawcett's clematis	<i>Clematis fawcettii</i>	V	V
Gympie spurflower	<i>Coleus omissus</i>	E	E
Hairy joint grass	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	V	V
Helidon ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus taurina</i>	E	E

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act
		Status ¹	Status ²
Helidon leionema	<i>Leionema obtusifolium</i>	V	V
Large paspalidium	<i>Paspalidium grandispiculatum</i>	V	V
Leafless tongue-orchid	<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	V	LC
Mt Berryman phebalium	<i>Phebalium distans</i>	E	E
Native guava	<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	CR	CE
Ooline	<i>Cadellia pentastylis</i>	V	V
Polianthion	<i>Polianthion minutiflorum</i>	V	V
Scrub sophora	<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	V	V
Scrub turpentine	<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	CE	CR
Smooth-shelled Queensland nut	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	V	V
Tall velvet sea-berry	<i>Haloragis exalata</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i>	V	V
Torrent spurflower	<i>Coleus torrenticola</i>	E	E
Wandering pepper-cress	<i>Lepidium peregrinum</i>	E	LC

¹ **EPBC Act** Conservation Status: CE=Critically Endangered, E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, M=Marine, Mi=Migratory

² **NC Act** Conservation Status: CR=Critically Endangered, E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, NT=Near Threatened, LC=Least Concern, SL=Special Least Concern

3.2 Other MNES

Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are matters defined by the EPBC Act. The outcomes of the MNES investigation are summarised in **Table 3**. This search encompassed a radius of 5 km from the boundary of the project area.

Adjusted total counts for listed species exclude those entirely dependent on pelagic/marine ecosystems, and totals 11 Migratory species, and 20 Marine species (**Table 4**). It is important to note that a single species may appear in one (1), two (2), or all three (3) categories, resulting in these numbers not representing the count of unique species, but rather the number of species listed within each category. The comprehensive online search results, including complete species lists are in **Appendix A**.

Table 3 Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) results

Category	Result
Matters of National Environmental Significance	
World Heritage Properties	None
National Heritage Places	None
Wetlands of International Importance	5
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	None
Commonwealth Marine Area	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	6
Listed Threatened Species	58
Listed Migratory Species	11
Other Matters protected by the EPBC Act	
Commonwealth Land	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places	None
Listed Marine Species	20
Critical Habitats	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	None
Commonwealth Reserves Marine	None
Nationally Important Wetlands	None

Table 4 EPBC Act Migratory and Marine species

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²
Australian painted snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	E, M	E
Black-eared cuckoo	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	M	SL
Black-faced monarch	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	M, Mi	SL
Eastern cattle egret	<i>Ardea coromanda</i>	M	SL
Common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	E, Mi	E
Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	M, Mi	SL
Curlew sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	CE, M, Mi	CR
Eastern osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> subsp. <i>cristatus</i>	Mi	SL
Fork-tailed swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	M, Mi	SL
Latham's snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	V, M, Mi	SL
Oriental cuckoo	<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Mi	SL

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²
Pectoral sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	M, Mi	SL
Rainbow bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	M	SL
Rufous fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	M, Mi	SL
Satin flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	M, Mi	SL
Sharp-tailed sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	V, M, Mi	SL
Spectacled monarch	<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	M, Mi	SL
Swift parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	CE, M	E
White-bellied sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	M	SL
White-throated needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	V, M, Mi	V
Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Mi	SL

¹ **EPBC Act** Conservation Status: CE=Critically Endangered, E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable

² **NC Act** Conservation Status: CR=Critically Endangered, E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, NT=Near Threatened, LC=Least Concern, SL=Special Least Concern

3.3 Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs)

A total of six (6) desktop-identified EPBC Act-listed TECs have some potential to occur within or adjacent to the project site. These include:

- ▶ Coolibah – black box woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt south bioregions
- ▶ Lowland rainforest of subtropical Australia
- ▶ Natural grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland
- ▶ Poplar box grassy woodland on alluvial plains
- ▶ Weeping myall woodlands
- ▶ White box-yellow box-Blakeley's red gum grassy woodland and derived native grassland

Given the absence of regulated remnant vegetation within the project area and disturbance footprint, and lack of alignment of nearby extant REs with the key diagnostics of these TECs, it is unlikely that any of these occur intersecting with the proposal.

3.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance

3.4.1 Regulated Vegetation

Regional Ecosystems (REs) represent specific vegetation communities within a bioregion, primarily determined by a combination of geological, landform, and edaphic factors. Detailed descriptions of Queensland's REs can be accessed online through the RE Description Database (REDD version 13.1). These descriptions are compiled using various data sources, including vegetation surveys, land system assessments, geological mapping, and comprehensive vegetation property data.

The classifications and descriptions of REs are subject to periodic review and updates based on new information.

Table 5 below provides a list and description of the REs mapped within the wider property as Category B remnant vegetation, along with special values. A total of one (1) regulated RE is mapped in the vicinity of the project area but is not actually within it: Least Concern RE 12.9-10.17 '*Eucalyptus acmenoides*, *E. major*, *E. siderophloia* +/- *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata* open forest on sedimentary rocks'.

Table 5 Property and wider area REs and their descriptions

RE, VM Act class and Biodiversity status, BVG	Description (REDD version 13)	Location	Site value and areas
South East Queensland bioregion – Land Zone 9-10 – Fine and coarse-grained sedimentary rocks on ranges			
RE 12.9-10.17 Least Concern / No Concern at Present BVG 9a	Open forest to woodland complex generally with a variety of stringybarks, grey gums, ironbarks and in some areas spotted gum. Canopy trees include <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> or <i>E. major</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> or <i>E. portuensis</i> , <i>E. carnea</i> and/or <i>E. microcorys</i> and/or <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> . Other species that may be present locally include <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. biturbinata</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>E. longirostrata</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> and <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> . <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> or whipstick <i>L. confertus</i> often present in gullies and as a sub-canopy or understorey tree. Mixed understorey of grasses, shrubs and ferns. Hills and ranges of Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland.	Not present in project area, or in disturbance footprint. Only present about 30 m northwest of the project area in Category B mapped vegetation.	Potential habitat for NCA-listed flora species: <i>Leionema obtusifolium</i> . This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>). Pre-clear extent: 66,000 ha 2021 extent: 31,000 ha

3.4.2 Essential Habitat (VM Act)

There is one (1) area of mapped Essential Habitat (for Endangered, Vulnerable or Special Least Concern species) on the project site, but it is restricted to a circ. 81m² area in the north overlapping the Category B RE 12.9-10.17. It is not present in the project area of disturbance footprint. All areas of the proposed project site footprint are located outside of Essential Habitat.

3.4.3 Wildlife Habitat (NC Act)

A single area (the same polygon as Essential Habitat – **Section 3.4.2** above) is mapped as protected Wildlife Habitat under the NC Act. All areas of the proposed project site footprint are located outside of protected Wildlife Habitat.

3.4.4 Protected Plant Trigger Area (NC Act)

A single high-risk protected plant trigger area is located on the same polygon as Essential and Wildlife Habitat (see **Sections 3.4.2 and 3.4.3** above). As the proposal does not seek to disturb vegetation within or immediately adjacent to this trigger area, no Protected Plant Survey (PPS) is required under the NC Act.

Table 6 below provides the assessment of Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES). Please see **Appendix C** for the full MSES property reports which include all state government mapping for the below.

Table 6 Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES)

Matters of State Environmental Significance	Triggers
Regulated Vegetation (VM Act)	
• Prescribed REs that are Endangered comprise a Matter of State Environmental Significance. • Prescribed REs that are Of Concern comprise a Matter of State Environmental Significance. • A prescribed RE is a Matter of State Environmental Significance, if it is: a) An RE that intersects with an area shown as a wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map (to the extent of the intersection), or b) An area 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.	• No REs are mapped as present within the project area of disturbance footprint. The proposed site alignment is located entirely within Category X non-remnant areas and will not impact Regulated Vegetation Category B or C. • No part of the property is located within an area shown as a wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map. • None of the project area is mapped as Essential Habitat, with only a 81m² area in the very north of the Lot (this will not be impacted by the proposal). • The property contains no VM Act-defined watercourses.

Matters of State Environmental Significance	Triggers
A prescribed RE is a Matter of State Environmental Significance to the extent the ecosystem is located within a defined distance from the defining banks of a relevant watercourse.	
Connectivity areas	
- A prescribed RE is a Matter of State Environmental Significance: - to the extent the ecosystem contains remnant vegetation, and - if the ecosystem contains an area of land that is required for ecosystem functioning (a connectivity area). - The prescribed RE is a Matter of State Environmental Significance if the administering agency is satisfied, having had regard to criteria in the environmental offsets policy about connectivity areas, that: - the connectivity area is of sufficient size or configured in a way that maintains ecosystem functioning, and - the prescribed regional ecosystem will remain despite a threatening process within the meaning of the NC Act.	- None of the project area or disturbance footprint comprises Category B remnant vegetation. The proposed alignment is located entirely within the Category X vegetation areas (Figure 3). - There is limited connectivity within the property for most threatened species due to the lack of connected canopy vegetation. Through retention of remnant Category B vegetation, outside of the project area, it is anticipated that connectivity areas can be strategically configured to support the continued healthy functioning of ecosystems to the north. - A construction Environment Management Plan (cEMP) relating to vegetation management and an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will provide recommendations so that significant impacts are managed, and remnant vegetation proposed to be retained within the greater property boundary will retain connectivity and biodiversity values.
Wetlands and watercourses	
- Each of the following matters is a Matter of State Environmental Significance: - a wetland: - in a wetland protection area, or - of High Ecological Significance shown on the Map of Referable Wetlands. - a wetland or watercourse in High Ecological Value waters.	- No portion of the property occurs within a wetland protection area. - No portion of the property occurs within an area of High Ecological Significance shown on the Map of Referable Wetlands. - No portion of the property occurs within a wetland or watercourse in High Ecological Value waters.
Designated precinct in a Strategic Environmental Area	
A designated precinct in a strategic environmental area is a Matter of State Environmental Significance.	No portion of the property contain a strategic environmental area.
Protected Wildlife Habitat	

Matters of State Environmental Significance	Triggers
- An area that is shown as a high-risk area on the Flora Survey Trigger map and/or that contains plants that are endangered wildlife or vulnerable wildlife is a matter of State Environmental Significance. - An area that is not shown as a high-risk area on the flora survey trigger map, to the extent the area contains plants that are endangered wildlife or vulnerable wildlife, is a matter of State Environmental Significance. - A habitat for an animal that is Endangered wildlife or Vulnerable wildlife, or a Special Least Concern animal is a Matter of State Environmental Significance.	- The proposed clearing alignment does not intersect a flora trigger area. - No Wildlife Habitat is mapped within the project site for a threatened species, but a small 81m² area in the very north of the Lot is mapped, outside of the proposed works footprint.
Protected areas	
A protected area is a Matter of State Environmental Significance.	There are no protected areas under the NC Act present on the property.
Highly Protected Zones of State Marine Parks	
A highly protected area of a relevant Queensland Marine Park is a Matter of State Environmental Significance.	There are no marine parks or land within a 'marine national park', 'conservation park', 'scientific research', 'preservation' or 'buffer' zone present on the property.
Fish Habitat Areas	
An area declared under the Fisheries Act to be a fish habitat area is a Matter of State Environmental Significance.	There are no watercourses defined under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> on the property.
Waterway Providing for Fish Passage	
Any part of a waterway providing for passage of fish is a Matter of State Environmental Significance only if the construction, installation, or modification of waterway barrier works carried out under an authority will limit the passage of fish along the waterway.	There are no watercourses defined under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> on the property.
Marine Plants	
A marine plant within the meaning of the Fisheries Act is a matter of State Environmental Significance.	There are no marine plants located on the property.
Legally secured offset areas	
A legally secured offset area is a matter of State Environmental Significance.	There are no legally secured offset areas intersecting the property.

3.5 Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES)

3.5.1 Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme 2015

The Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme (Version 28) identifies the site as containing:

- Rural zonation designation
- Environmental Significance overlay (MLES) containing:
 - Areas of Ecological Significance
 - Areas of Ecological Significance Buffer (50 m)
 - Medium-rated Bushfire Risk Areas
 - Flood hazard – balance mixed
- Water Resources Catchment overlay containing:
 - Water resource catchment

For an MCU in a Rural zone (as per the project area), the Environmental significance overlay code is triggered if development is within an area identified as an MSES or its 50 m buffer in the Council's interactive mapping system. Assessment against this code following field assessment has been provided in **Section 4.10**.

4.0 Summary

Desktop surveys were undertaken for an ECA to inform a preliminary project alignment for the proposed project area and disturbance footprint (0.4 ha) of a dwelling house in the northeast corner of Lot 1 on RP15463. The ECA has helped refine the desktop ecological constraints to the footprint of the project, with management of these constraints focused on avoiding, minimising, repairing or offsetting any likely significant environmental impacts as far as practical. Overall, the above report has identified no environmental constraints within the project site that require the avoidance hierarchy to be applied.

4.1 Threatened species (EPBC Act)

A total of 58 EPBC-listed threatened fauna species are recorded as potentially occurring within the region of the project area. **Appendix E** presents the potential occurrence assessment for these species, identifying none as at a moderate potential to occur on the project site, or at risk of significant impact from the proposed works, given the occurrence of limited regrowth that could comprise ancillary or regenerating habitat for these species.

4.2 Migratory/Marine species (EPBC Act 1999)

A total of 11 EPBC-listed Migratory species and 20 Marine species are recorded as potentially occurring within the region of the project area, with none regarded as likely or moderate based on the potential occurrence assessment undertaken (**Appendix E**). Given the highly disturbed nature of much of the project site, it is considered unlikely that any such species would be present in large enough populations to result in a significant impact.

4.3 Threatened Ecological Communities (EPBC Act)

A total of six (6) TECs may occur in the area, but it is unlikely that any occur on-site due to the absence of Category B vegetation, and the lack of alignment between TEC key diagnostics and surrounding extant RE vegetation remnants.

4.4 Regulated Vegetation (VM Act)

Under the VM Act, Category X non-remnant vegetation codes are exempt for vegetation clearing works. The current proposed alignment seeks to develop the dwelling house on entirely Category X vegetation. Areas of VM Act-designated Essential Habitat are not present in the disturbance footprint, nor is remnant Category B vegetation.

4.5 Waterways (VM Act and Fisheries Act 1994)

The project site does not contain any mapped MSES high ecological significance wetlands listed under the VM Act, VM Act-defined watercourses, or waterways mapped for barrier works under the *Fisheries Act 1994*.

4.6 Protected Plant Trigger Area (NC Act)

No portion of the project site is located within a protected plant trigger area. It is not considered that there is potential for any terrestrial flora species, listed under the NC Act, to be present within the project site (**Appendix E**) given that the project site is in a highly disturbed condition and due to the small size of the disturbance footprint.

4.7 Wildlife Habitat (NC Act)

Areas of NC Act-designated Wildlife Habitat are not present in the project area or disturbance footprint, nor is remnant Category B vegetation.

4.8 High-risk Animal Breeding Places (NC Act)

The presence of high-risk species whose breeding places are protected under the NC Act, may include Special Least Concern taxa like the short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) and Special Least Concern colonial-breeding rainbow bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*). While they are not expected to occur in the project area or disturbance footprint, any active breeding places will need to be surveyed for in a field assessment, and if any are located, a subsequent high-risk Species Management Program (SMP) will likely be required to manage tampering with any breeding places for these species during works. The SMP must be prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist and outline appropriate protocols for managing the breeding places.

4.9 High-risk Animal Breeding Places (NC Act)

During vegetation clearing works it is a requirement under the NC Act that a fauna spotter-catcher working under a rehabilitation permit approved by DETSI, be present on-site to conduct a general pre-clear assessment for all fauna using the site (including threatened species, Marine, Migratory, Special Least Concern, colonial-breeding and Least Concern species). The fauna spotter-catcher will be required to accompany the clearing operations, including capture and relocation of any fauna that may occur within the clearing alignments. This includes inspecting features that may harbour animals. Finally, the fauna spotter-catcher is to provide a post-clear report to the client, with submission to DETSI as part of the fauna spotter-catcher's annual fauna Return of Operations reporting.

4.10 Toowoomba Regional Council – Environmental Significance Overlay Code

All relevant MLES performance outcomes must be assessed to comply with the Toowoomba Regional Council environmental significance overlay code under a finalised alignment. This code seeks to maintain or enhance biodiversity outcomes on project sites by retaining or enhancing biodiversity and biodiversity connectivity, and by avoiding impacts to native vegetation.

Discussion with Toowoomba Regional Council by the project proponents has determined the requirement to demonstrate that the proposal complies with the performance outcomes (POs) and acceptable outcomes (AOs) of Section 8.5.1.3 of the Planning Scheme (specifically, Table 8.5.1:1). This assessment is carried out below in **Table 7**. This assessment helps address the subject of the Further Advice notification (Ref: RAL/2026/2586 & MCUC/2026/2587) sent by Toowoomba Regional Council in relation to the proposal on 4th June 2026.

Table 7 Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) – Environmental Significance Overlay Code

Performance Outcomes (POs)	Acceptable Outcomes (AOs)	Responses
Areas of Ecological Significance		
PO1 Vegetation disturbance or other impacts on areas of ecological significance shown on the Environmental Significance Overlay maps, is avoided or where disturbance cannot be avoided the loss or reduction of ecological values is minimised.	AO1.1 Impacts are avoided by locating development wholly outside mapped areas of ecological significance and areas of ecological significance buffer identified on the Environmental Significance Overlay maps. OR - Where impacts on areas of ecological significance shown on the Environmental Significance Overlay Maps cannot be avoided, they are minimised by: (a) minimising the total footprint within which activities, buildings, structures, driveways and other works or activities are contained; (b) avoiding further fragmentation of areas of ecological significance and strengthening linkages where possible; (c) utilising areas of lesser importance in terms of biodiversity values so that areas of higher value are conserved to the greatest extent practicable; and (d) maintaining areas of ecological significance in patches of greatest possible size and with the smallest possible edge to area ratio.	<u>EFFORTS TO AVOID</u> - Effort has been made under PO1 to avoid the dwelling house and associated setbacks/access/infrastructure being located within the 50 m buffer of the mapped Environmental Significance Overlay. - However, total avoidance is not possible, although a 30 m setback from the mapped area has been achieved. - The current disturbance footprint boundary was informed through existing physical features on the site—namely, the location of the existing water connection (forming the southern boundary) as well as existing vegetation. This alignment ensures no native woody vegetation (trees) are required to be removed for the dwelling, and bushfire assessment confirms this is the lowest hazard area. - The location of the wastewater and type of wastewater ensures that no clearing is required (it is an irrigation system). It is required to be downstream, below the house, as it is a gravity system. - The site, despite the Rural zoning, is at the edge of a developed urban area. - When considering existing exemptions for clearing for firebreaks as well as tracks and fences, the proposal reduces the impact on the protected vegetation by

Performance Outcomes (POs)	Acceptable Outcomes (AOs)	Responses
		locating new boundary lines further from the actual mapped vegetation that the MLES applies to. • Total avoidance of the 50 m buffer isn't practical, as locating the site further south on the other side of the waterline would create an impractical boundary for the balance Lot and be further away from suitable services such as the access road off Railway Terrace. <u>EFFORTS TO MINIMISE</u> • The dwelling house and associated infrastructure requires a small disturbance footprint of only 0.4 ha, on Category X land and with no tree clearing. • The bushfire reporting notes that no trees are required to be cleared for asset protection zones. • A 30 m buffer to the MLES Environmental Significance overlay (Cat B area) is provided. • No predicted MSES or MLES values are likely to be impacted by the proposal. • The proposal will not likely significantly impact any of the identified Matters raised earlier in this ECA. • The proposal maintains ecological connectivity throughout including by way of preserving a 30 m buffer to the Category B vegetation northwest of the project area.
• PO2 Development optimises biodiversity outcomes by prioritising the location of environmental offsets within identified biodiversity corridors.	• AO2.1 Biodiversity offsets designed to counterbalance development impacts on areas of ecological significance are delivered consistent with the Queensland Government <i>Environmental Offsets Policy 2008</i> and other applicable biodiversity/environmental offset policies.	• No offsets required

Performance Outcomes (POs)	Acceptable Outcomes (AOs)	Responses
• PO3 Landscaping complements biodiversity values by incorporating the following elements into the landscaping design: (a) native plants of local origin; or (b) known food and habitat trees and shrubs for endemic native fauna species in the local area; or (c) replication of adjacent healthy remnant habitats, including understorey vegetation; and (d) no declared noxious plants, weeds or invasive plants likely to displace native flora species or degrade fauna habitat.	• No acceptable outcome is nominated.	• Native, RE-aligned planting is proposed at the northern and western edges of the disturbance footprint that is compliant with bushfire guidance (low flammability ratings) and is indigenous to RE 12.9-10.17. A full list of species found in this RE is provided in Appendix F.
• PO4 Movement of fauna is facilitated within and through the site, particularly along identified biodiversity corridors by: (a) ensuring that development and associated activities do not create barriers to the movement of fauna along and within biodiversity corridors; (b) directing fauna to locations where wildlife infrastructure has	• No acceptable outcome is nominated.	• The proposed dwelling house and associated infrastructure do not pose any increase in barriers to fauna movement over the current condition. • No fauna hazards exist on the project area currently or are predicted to occur because of the proposal. • Improved vegetation condition through planting on the northern and western edges of the project area is likely to support fauna movement over time.

Performance Outcomes (POs)	Acceptable Outcomes (AOs)	Responses
been created, to enable wildlife to safely negotiate a development area; and (c) separating fauna from potential hazards.		
• PO5 Identified biodiversity corridors on the Environmental Significance Overlay maps and their role to potentially connect areas of ecological significance (through rehabilitation or enhancement) are not compromised by development.	• No acceptable outcome is nominated.	• No corridor present.

5.0 References

Max Bushfire Protection Consulting (2026) *Bushfire Management report for 10 Widderick Road, Crows Nest, QLD 4355*. 59 p.

Youngentob, K.N, Marsh, K.F., Skewes, J., A review of koala habitat assessment criteria and methods, report prepared for the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra, November. CC BY 4.0.



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

Report created: 03-Jul-2026

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

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

[Extra Information](#)

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[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	5
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	6
Listed Threatened Species:	58
Listed Migratory Species:	11

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	None
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:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	3
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)		[Resource Information]
Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Banrock station wetland complex	1300 - 1400km upstream from Ramsar site	In buffer area only
Moreton bay	50 - 100km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
Narran lake nature reserve	500 - 600km upstream from Ramsar site	In buffer area only
Riverland	1200 - 1300km upstream from Ramsar site	In buffer area only
The coorong, and lakes alexandrina and albert wetland	1400 - 1500km 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
Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Natural grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland	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 feature area
Weeping Myall Woodlands	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species	[Resource Information]
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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 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
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely 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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely 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
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Maccullochella peelii Murray Cod [66633]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mogurnda adspersa (Murray-Darling Basin population) Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon (Murray-Darling Basin population) [94623]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
MAMMAL			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
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) Spotted-tail Quoll, Spot-tailed Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to 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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pseudomys novaehollandiae Pookila, New Holland Mouse [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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 buffer area only
Clematis fawcettii Stream Clematis [4311]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Coleus omissus listed as Plectranthus omissus [91381]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Coleus torrenticola listed as Plectranthus torrenticola [91382]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Cryptostylis hunteriana Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Eucalyptus taurina Helidon Ironbark [64255]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Haloragis exalata subsp. velutina Tall Velvet Sea-berry [16839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Leionema obtusifolium [64925]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Lepidium peregrinum Wandering Pepper-cress [14035]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Phebalium distans Mt Berryman Phebalium [81869]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Picris evae Hawkweed [10839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Polianthion minutiflorum [82772]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
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 likely to occur within area	In feature area

REPTILE

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Anomalopus mackayi Five-clawed Worm-skink, Long-legged Worm-skink [25934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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 buffer area only
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat 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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely 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 likely 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 likely 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 likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves		[Resource Information]	
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Crows Nest	National Park	QLD	In buffer area only
EPBC Act Referrals		[Resource Information]	

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Crows Nest Wind Farm	2006/2739	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthm two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
construct overtaking lane/widen New England Highway	2007/3244	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Bioregional Assessments			[Resource Information]
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Maranoa-Balonne-Condamine	Northern Inland Catchments	BA website	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

Appendix B NC Act 1992 Wildlife Online Search Results

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²	Sighting records (#)
Black maidenhair	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	LC	SL	7
Fork-tailed swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	LC	SL	1
-	<i>Blechnum spinulosum</i>	LC	SL	7
Grain-of-wheat orchid	<i>Bulbophyllum minutissimum</i>	LC	SL	1
Pink-cap orchid	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	LC	SL	1
-	<i>Caladenia gracillima</i>	LC	SL	1
Flying-duck orchid	<i>Caleana major</i>	LC	SL	1
Purplish beard orchid	<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>	LC	SL	1
Eastern glossy black-cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> subsp. <i>lathami</i>	V	V	2
-	<i>Chiloglottis truncata</i>	LC	SL	1
Northern quoll	<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	E	LC	1
Tongue orchid	<i>Dockrillia linguiformis</i>	LC	SL	3
Tropical sundew	<i>Drosera burmanni</i>	LC	SL	2

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²	Sighting records (#)
-	<i>Drosera lunata</i>	LC	SL	1
-	<i>Drynaria rigidula</i>	LC	SL	3
Climbing orchid	<i>Erythrorchis cassythoides</i>	LC	SL	2
White-throated needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	V	V	2
Australian harebell	<i>Isotoma axillaris</i>	LC	SL	3
-	<i>Leionema obtusifolium</i>	V	V	6
White root	<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	LC	SL	8
Powerful owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	LC	V	3
Platypus	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	LC	SL	2
Horned orchid	<i>Orthoceras strictum</i>	LC	SL	2
-	<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i> subsp. <i>ovalifolia</i>	LC	SL	1
Southern yellow-bellied glider	<i>Petaurus australis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	V	V	2
Brush-tailed rock-wallaby	<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	V	V	4
Koala	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	E	E	285
Sooty albatross	<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	V	V	1

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²	Sighting records (#)
New Holland mouse	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	V	V	1
Skeleton fork-fern	<i>Psilotum nudum</i>	LC	SL	1
Grey-headed flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	V	LC	1
Sharp greenhood	<i>Pterostylis acuminata</i>	LC	SL	2
Nodding greenhood	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	LC	SL	7
Tiny greenhood	<i>Pterostylis parviflora</i>	LC	SL	1
-	<i>Pterostylis vitrea</i>	LC	SL	1
-	<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i> var. <i>confluens</i>	LC	SL	1
Rock felt fern	<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	LC	SL	1
Giant trigger-plant	<i>Stylidium laricifolium</i>	LC	SL	6
Short-beaked echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	LC	SL	9
Toadflax	<i>Thesium australe</i>	V	V	12
Sprawling bluebell	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	LC	SL	2
-	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	LC	SL	1
Forest grass-tree	<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	LC	SL	5

¹ **EPBC Act** Conservation Status: CE=Critically Endangered, E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, M=Marine, Mi=Migratory

² **NC Act** Conservation Status: CR=Critically Endangered, E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, NT=Near Threatened, LC=Least Concern, SL=Special Least Concern



Queensland Government

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Environmental Reports

Matters of State Environmental Significance

For the selected area of interest

Lot: 1 Plan: RP15463

Environmental Reports - General Information

The Environmental Reports portal provides for the assessment of selected matters of interest relevant to a user specified location, or area of interest (AOI). All area and derivative figures are relevant to the extent of matters of interest contained within the AOI unless otherwise stated. Please note, if a user selects an AOI via the "central coordinates" option, the resulting assessment area encompasses an area extending for a 2km radius from the point of interest.

All area and area derived figures included in this report have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.

Figures in tables may be affected by rounding.

The matters of interest reported on in this document are based upon available state mapped datasets. Where the report indicates that a matter of interest is not present within the AOI (e.g. where area related calculations are equal to zero, or no values are listed), this may be due either to the fact that state mapping has not been undertaken for the AOI, that state mapping is incomplete for the AOI, or that no values have been identified within the site.

The information presented in this report should be considered as a guide only and a field survey may be required to validate values on the ground.

Please direct queries about these reports to: Planning.Support@detsi.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer

Whilst every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this report, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness, or suitability, for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which the user may incur as a consequence of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.



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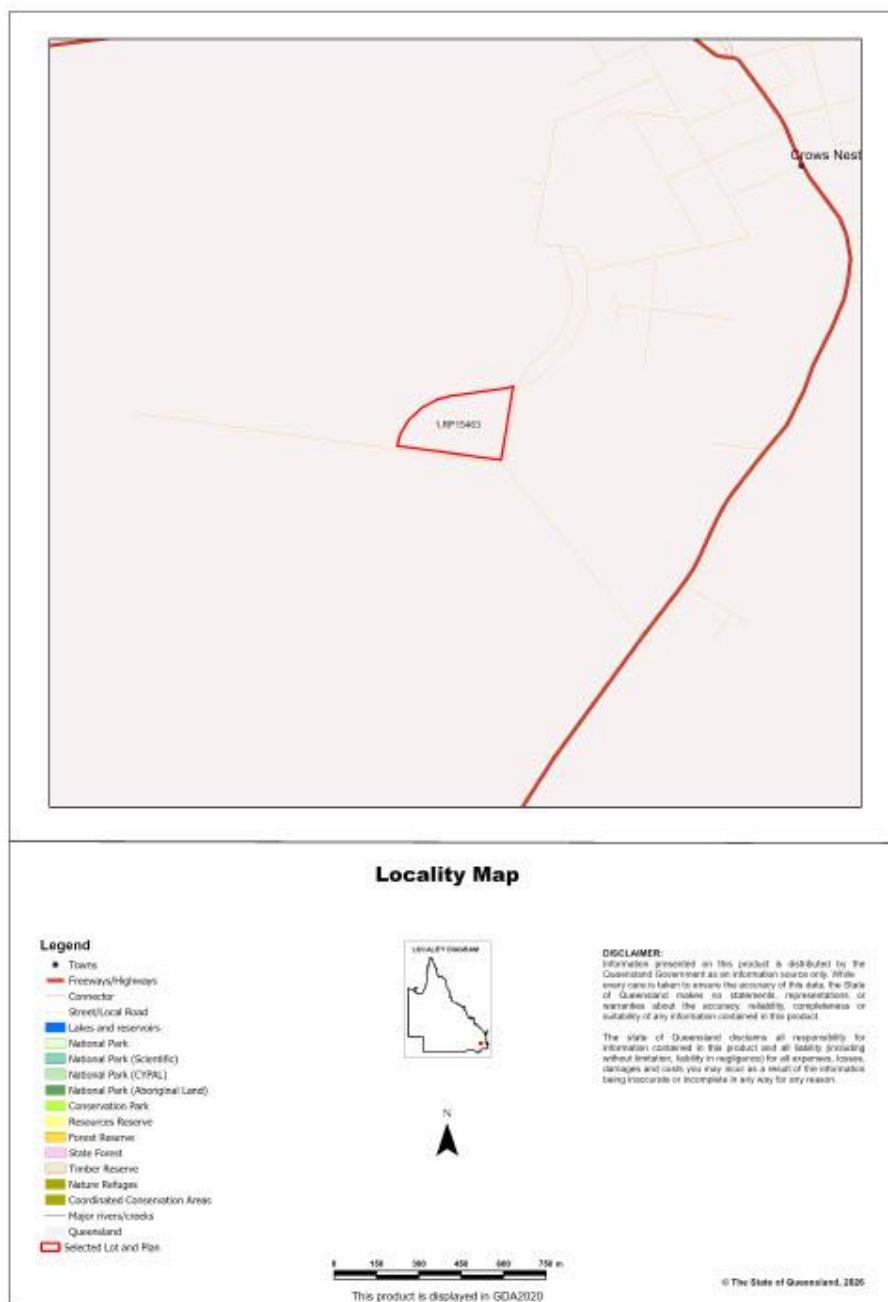
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Assessment Area Details

The following table provides an overview of the area of interest (AOI) with respect to selected topographic and environmental values.

Table 1: Summary table, details for AOI: Lot: 1 Plan: RP15463, with area 6.38 ha

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Toowoomba Regional	Brisbane	Southeast Queensland	South Burnett



Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES)

MSES Categories

Queensland's State Planning Policy (SPP) includes a biodiversity State interest that states:

'The sustainable, long-term conservation of biodiversity is supported. Significant impacts on matters of national or state environmental significance are avoided, or where this cannot be reasonably achieved; impacts are minimised and residual impacts offset.'

The MSES mapping product is a guide to assist implementation of the SPP biodiversity policy. While it supports the SPP, the mapping does not replace the regulatory mapping or environmental values specifically called up under other laws or regulations.

The SPP defines matters of state environmental significance as:

- Protected areas (including all classes of protected area except coordinated conservation areas) under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*;
- *Marine parks and land within a 'marine national park', 'conservation park', 'scientific research', 'preservation' or 'buffer' zone 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*;
- *Threatened wildlife under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 and special least concern animals under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006*;
- Regulated vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* that is:
 - Category B areas on the regulated vegetation management map, that are 'endangered' or 'of concern' regional ecosystems;
 - Category C areas on the regulated vegetation management map that are 'endangered' or 'of concern' regional ecosystems;
 - Category R areas on the regulated vegetation management map;
 - Regional ecosystems that intersect with watercourses identified on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map;
 - Regional ecosystems that intersect with wetlands identified on the vegetation management wetlands map;
- Strategic Environmental Areas under the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014* ;
- Wetlands in a wetland protection area of wetlands of high ecological significance shown on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values under the Environment Protection Regulation 2019;
- Wetlands and watercourses in high ecological value waters defined in the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009, schedule 2;
- Legally secured offset areas.

MSES Values Present

The MSES values that are present in the area of interest are summarised in the table below:

Table 2: Summary of MSES present within the AOI

1a Protected Areas- estates	0 ha	0.0%
1b Protected Areas- nature refuges	0 ha	0.0%
1c Protected Areas- special wildlife reserves	0 ha	0.0%
2 State Marine Parks- highly protected zones	0 ha	0.0%
3 Fish habitat areas (A and B areas)	0 ha	0.0%
4 Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA)	0 ha	0.0%
5 High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values	0 ha	0.0%
6a High Ecological Value (HEV) wetlands	0ha	0.0%
6b High Ecological Value (HEV) waterways	0 km	Not applicable
7a Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife	0.02 ha	0.3%
7b Special least concern animals	0 ha	0.0%
7c i Koala habitat area - core (SEQ)	0 ha	0.0%
7c ii Koala habitat area - locally refined (SEQ)	0 ha	0.0%
7d Sea turtle nesting areas	0 km	Not applicable
8a Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category B (remnant)	0 ha	0.0%
8b Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category C (regrowth)	0 ha	0.0%
8c Regulated Vegetation - Category R (GBR riverine regrowth)	0 ha	0.0%
8d Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat	0.02 ha	0.3%
8e Regulated Vegetation - intersecting a watercourse	0 km	Not applicable
8f Regulated Vegetation - within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland	0 ha	0.0%
9a Legally secured offset areas- offset register areas	0 ha	0.0%
9b Legally secured offset areas- vegetation offsets through a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation	0 ha	0.0%

Additional Information with Respect to MSES Values Present

MSES - State Conservation Areas

1a. Protected Areas - estates

(No results)

1b. Protected Areas - nature refuges

(No results)

1c. Protected Areas - special wildlife reserves

(No results)

2. State Marine Parks - highly protected zones

(No results)

3. Fish habitat areas (A and B areas)

(No results)

Refer to **Map 1 - MSES - State Conservation Areas** for an overview of the relevant MSES.

MSES - Wetlands and Waterways**4. Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA)**

(No results)

5. High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values

(no results)

6a. Wetlands in High Ecological Value (HEV) waters

(no results)

6b. Waterways in High Ecological Value (HEV) waters

(no results)

Refer to **Map 2 - MSES - Wetlands and Waterways** for an overview of the relevant MSES.

MSES - Species**7a. Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife**

Values are present

7b. Special least concern animals

Not applicable

7c i. Koala habitat area - core (SEQ)

Not applicable

7c ii. Koala habitat area - locally refined (SEQ)

Not applicable

7d. Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas)

Not applicable

Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife habitat suitability models

Species	Common name	NCA status	Presence
<i>Boronia keysii</i>	Keys boronia	V	None
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy black cockatoo	V	None
<i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i>	Sthn population cassowary	E	None
<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	Wallum froglet	V	None
<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	Ornamental snake	V	None
<i>Euastacus bindal</i>	Mount Elliot crayfish	CR	None
<i>Euastacus binzayedii</i>		CR	None
<i>Euastacus eungella</i>		E	None
<i>Euastacus hystricosus</i>		E	None
<i>Euastacus jagara</i>	Jagara hairy crayfish	CR	None
<i>Euastacus madae</i>		CR	None
<i>Euastacus monteithorum</i>		E	None
<i>Euastacus robertsi</i>		E	None
<i>Taudactylus pleione</i>	Kroombit tinkerfrog	E	None
<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	Wallum rocketfrog	V	None
<i>Litoria olongburensis</i>	Wallum sedgefrog	V	None
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>		V	None
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	swamp tea-tree	E	None
<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>		V	None
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	bopple nut	V	None
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	brush-tailed rock-wallaby	V	None
<i>Petrogale coenensis</i>	Cape York rock-wallaby	E	None
<i>Petrogale purpureicollis</i>	purple-necked rock-wallaby	V	None
<i>Petrogale sharmani</i>	Sharmans rock-wallaby	V	None
<i>Petrogale xanthopus celeris</i>	yellow-footed rock-wallaby (Qld subspecies)	V	None
<i>Petaurus gracilis</i>	Mahogany Glider	E	None
<i>Petrogale persephone</i>	Proserpine rock-wallaby	E	None
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala - outside SEQ*	E	Core
<i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	Eastern ground parrot	V	None
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	Water Mouse	V	None

*For koala model, this includes areas outside SEQ. Check 7c SEQ koala habitat for presence/absence.

Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife species records

(No results)

Special least concern animal species records

(No results)

Shorebird habitat (critically endangered/endangered/vulnerable)

Not applicable

Shorebird habitat (special least concern)

Not applicable

**Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA) Status- Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V) or Special Least Concern Animal (SL).
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC) status: Critically Endangered (CE) Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V)*

Migratory status (M) - China and Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (C), Japan and Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (J), Republic of Korea and Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (R), Bonn Migratory Convention (B), Eastern Flyway (E)

To request a species list for an area, or search for a species profile, access Wildlife Online at:

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-list/>

Refer to Map 3a - MSES - Species - Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife and special least concern animals and Map 3b - MSES - Species - Koala habitat area (SEQ) and Map 3c - MSES - Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas) for an overview of the relevant MSES.

MSES - Regulated Vegetation

For further information relating to regional ecosystems in general, go to:

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

For a more detailed description of a particular regional ecosystem, access the regional ecosystem search page at:

<https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/regional-ecosystems/>

8a. Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category B (remnant)

Not applicable

8b. Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category C (regrowth)

Not applicable

8c. Regulated Vegetation - Category R (GBR riverine regrowth)

Not applicable

8d. Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat

Values are present

8e. Regulated Vegetation - intersecting a watercourse**

Not applicable

8f. Regulated Vegetation - within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland

Not applicable

Refer to **Map 4 - MSES - Regulated Vegetation** for an overview of the relevant MSES.

MSES - Offsets

9a. Legally secured offset areas - offset register areas

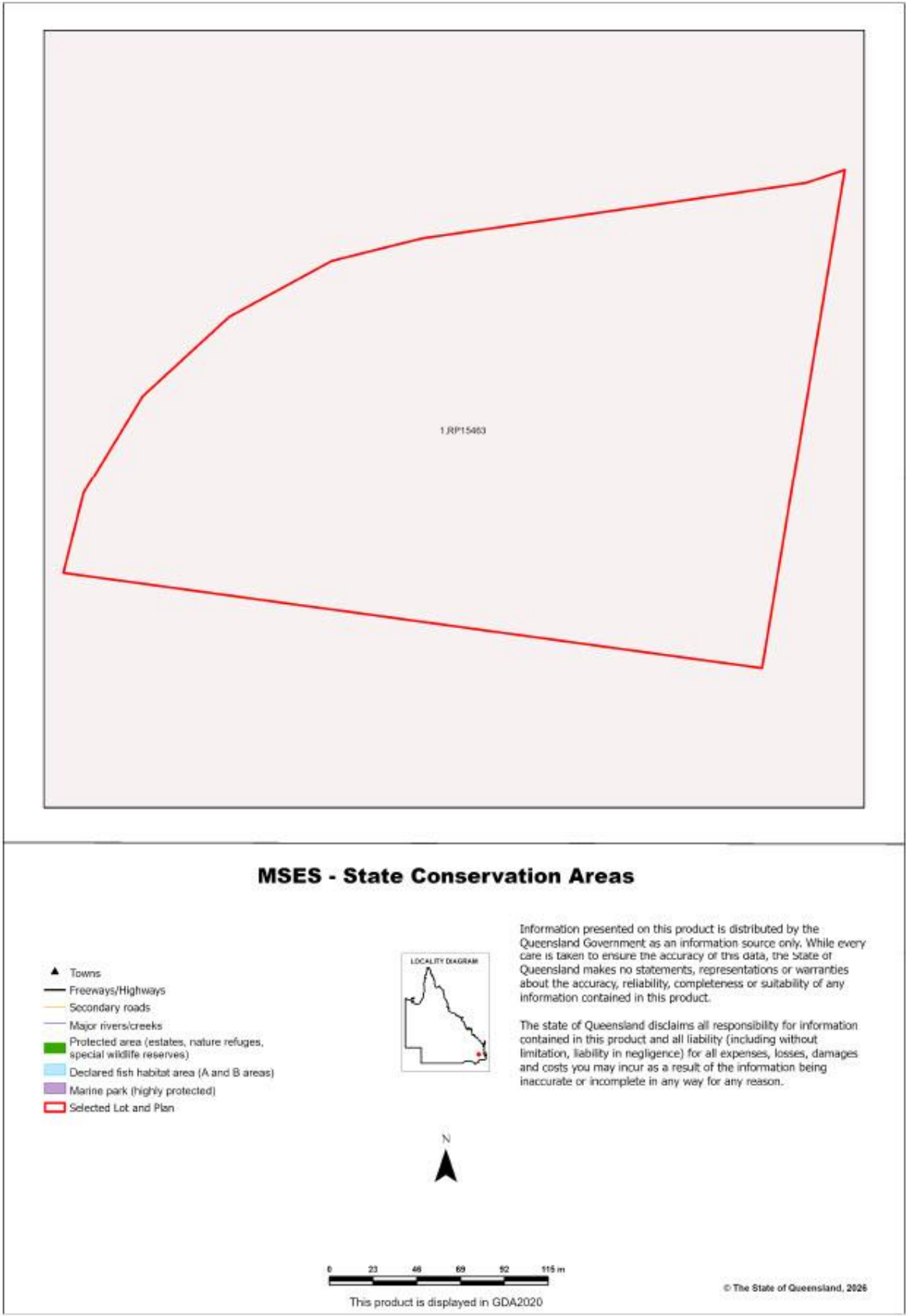
(No results)

9b. Legally secured offset areas - vegetation offsets through a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation

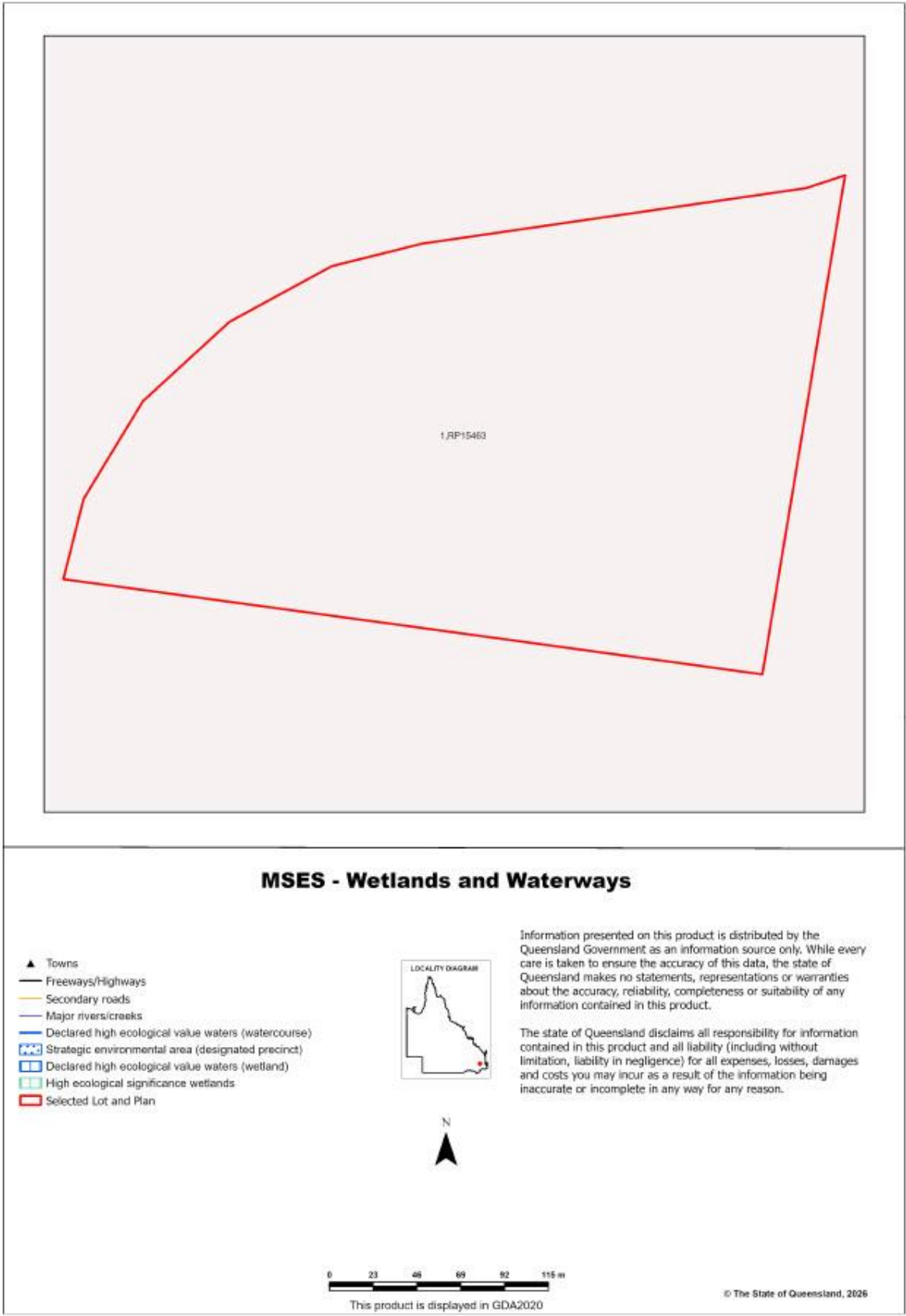
(No results)

Refer to **Map 5 - MSES - Offset Areas** for an overview of the relevant MSES.

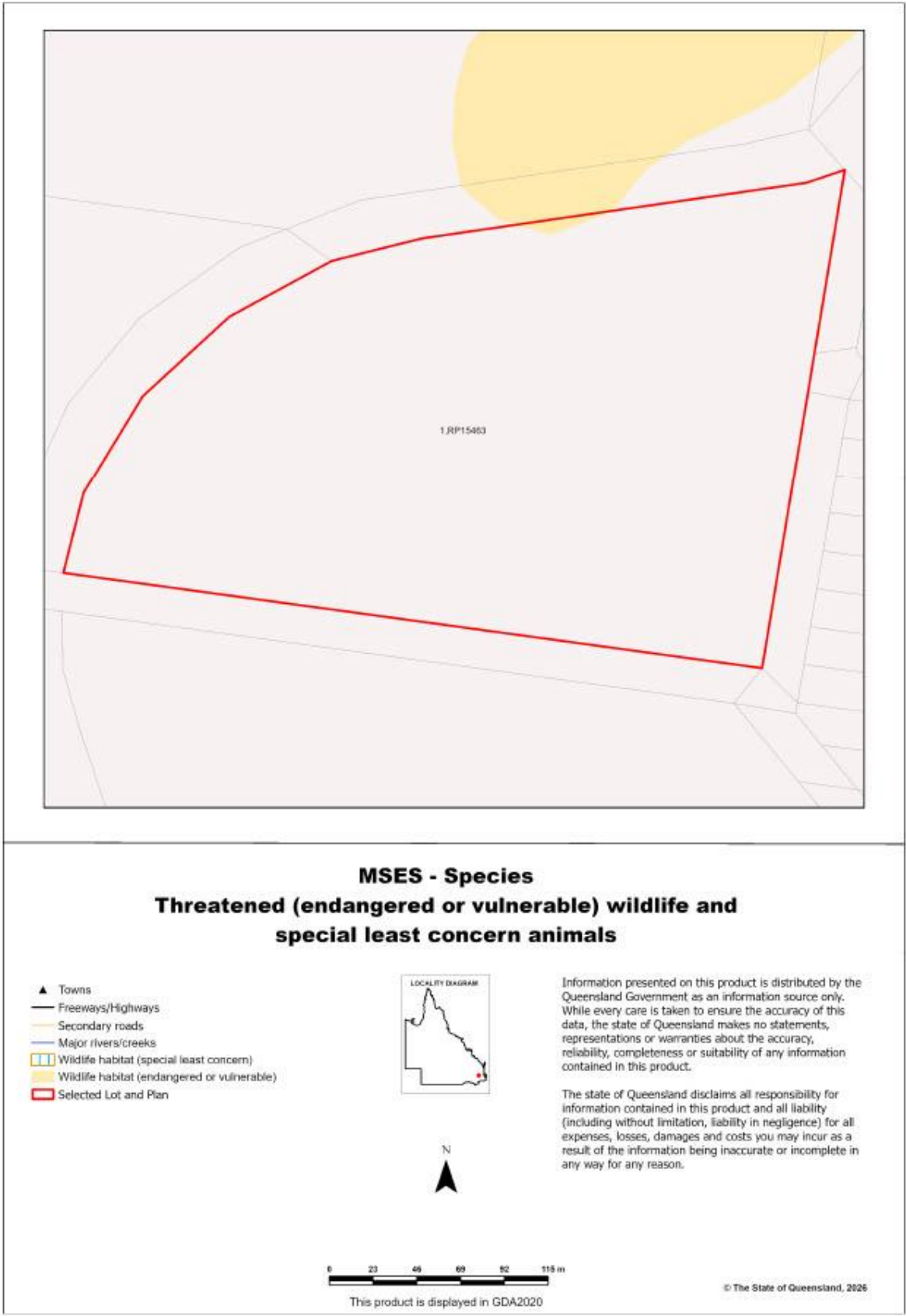
Map 1 - MSES - State Conservation Areas



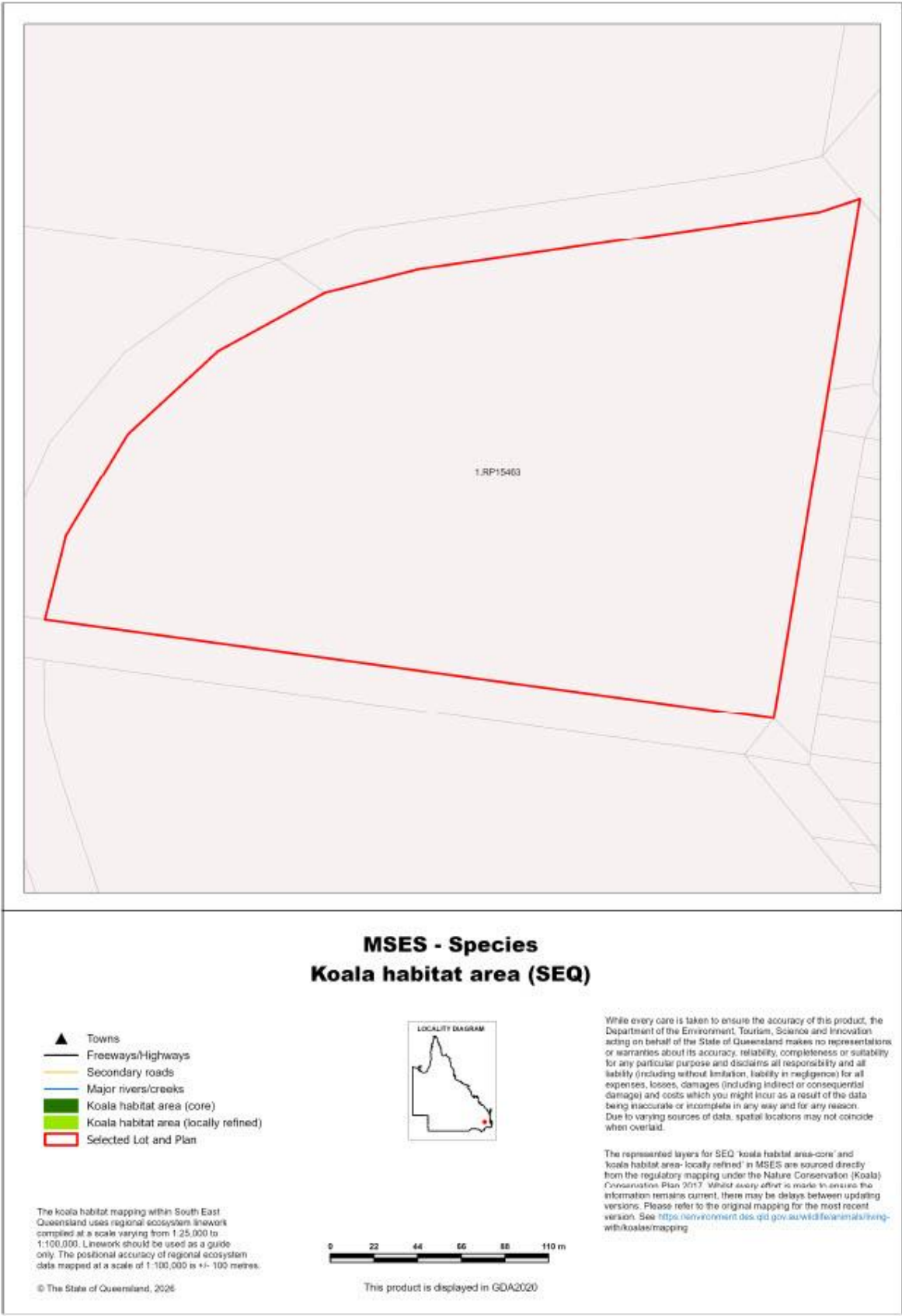
Map 2 - MSES - Wetlands and Waterways



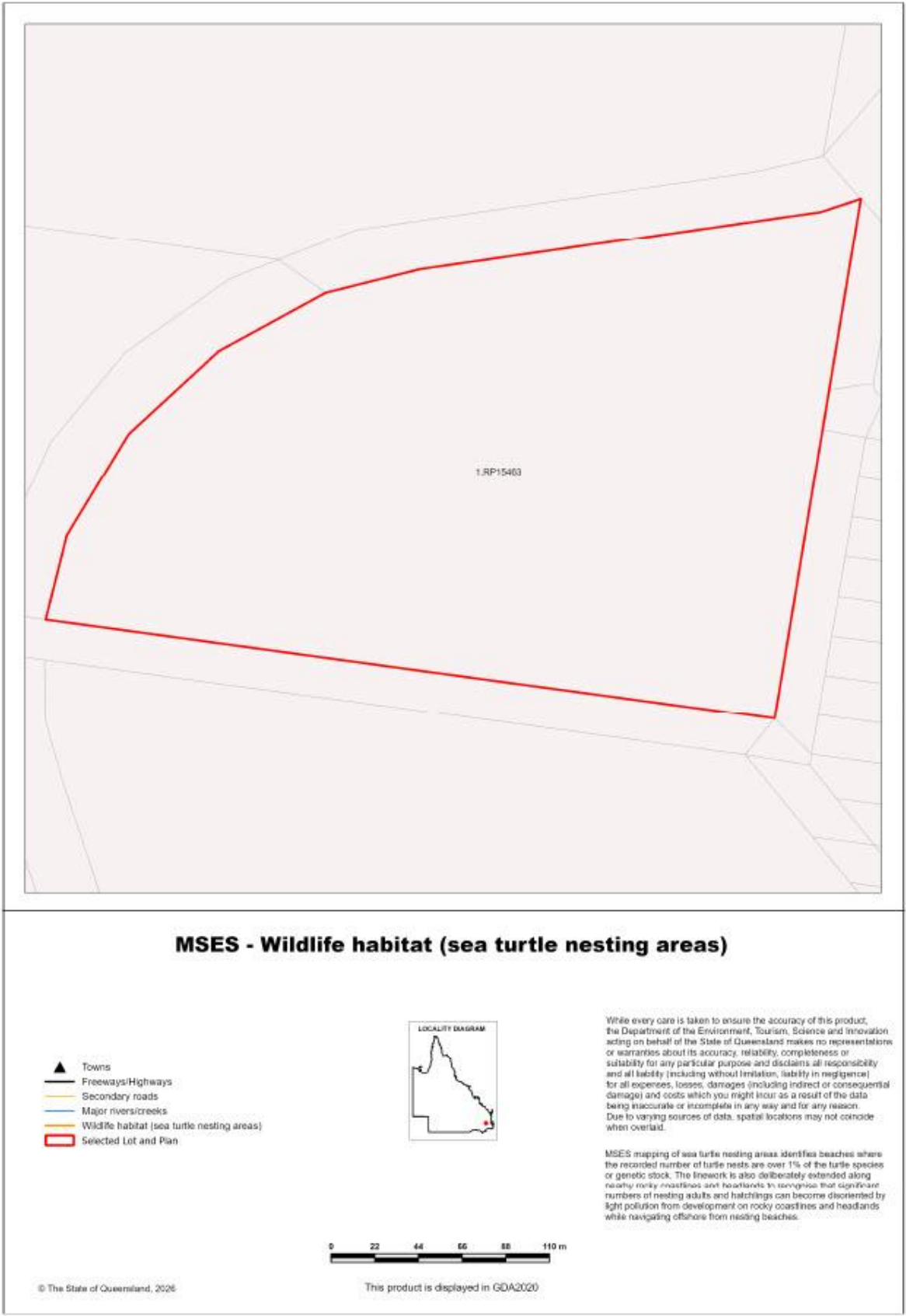
Map 3a - MSES - Species - Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife and special least concern animals



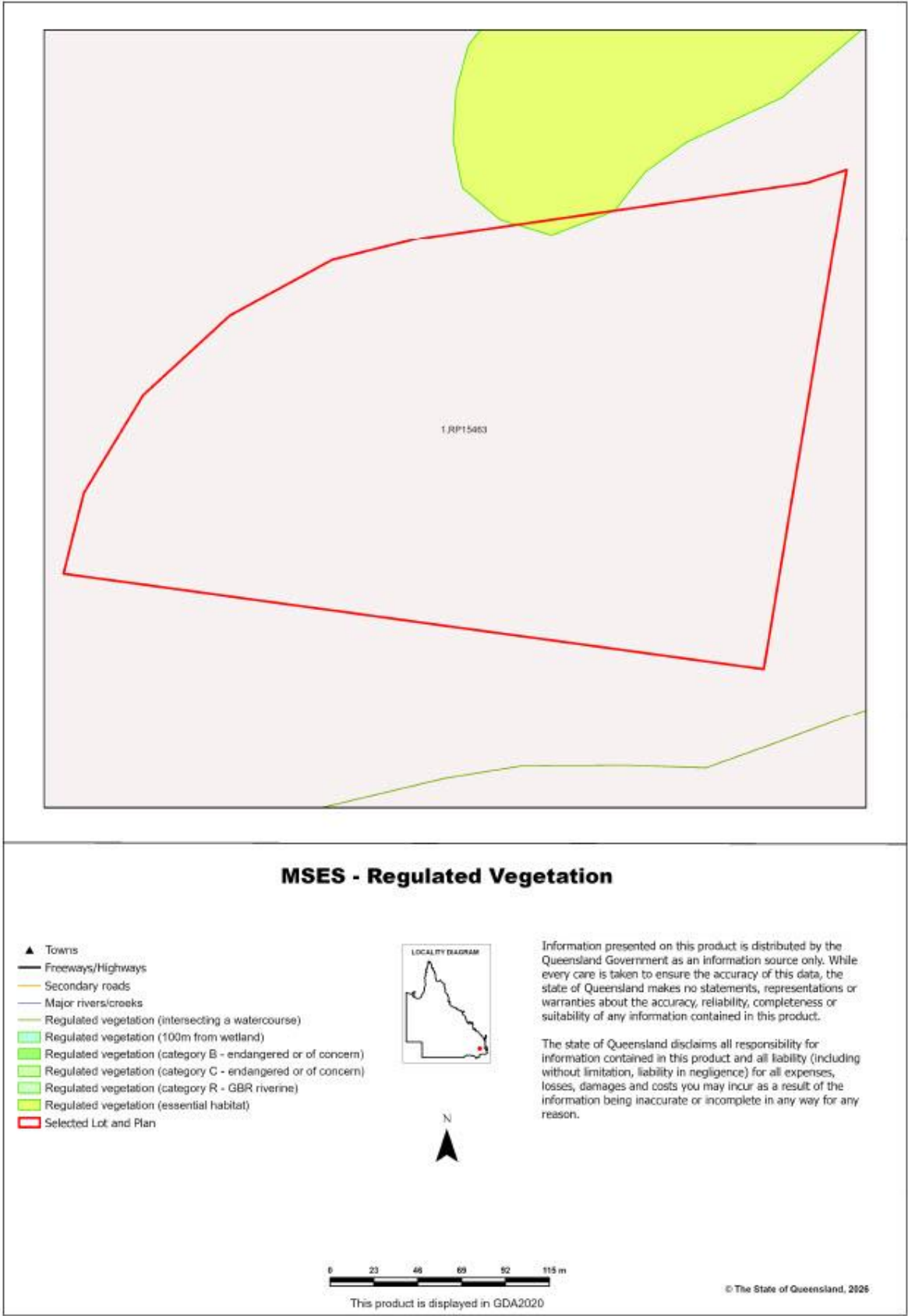
Map 3b - MSES - Species - Koala habitat area (SEQ)



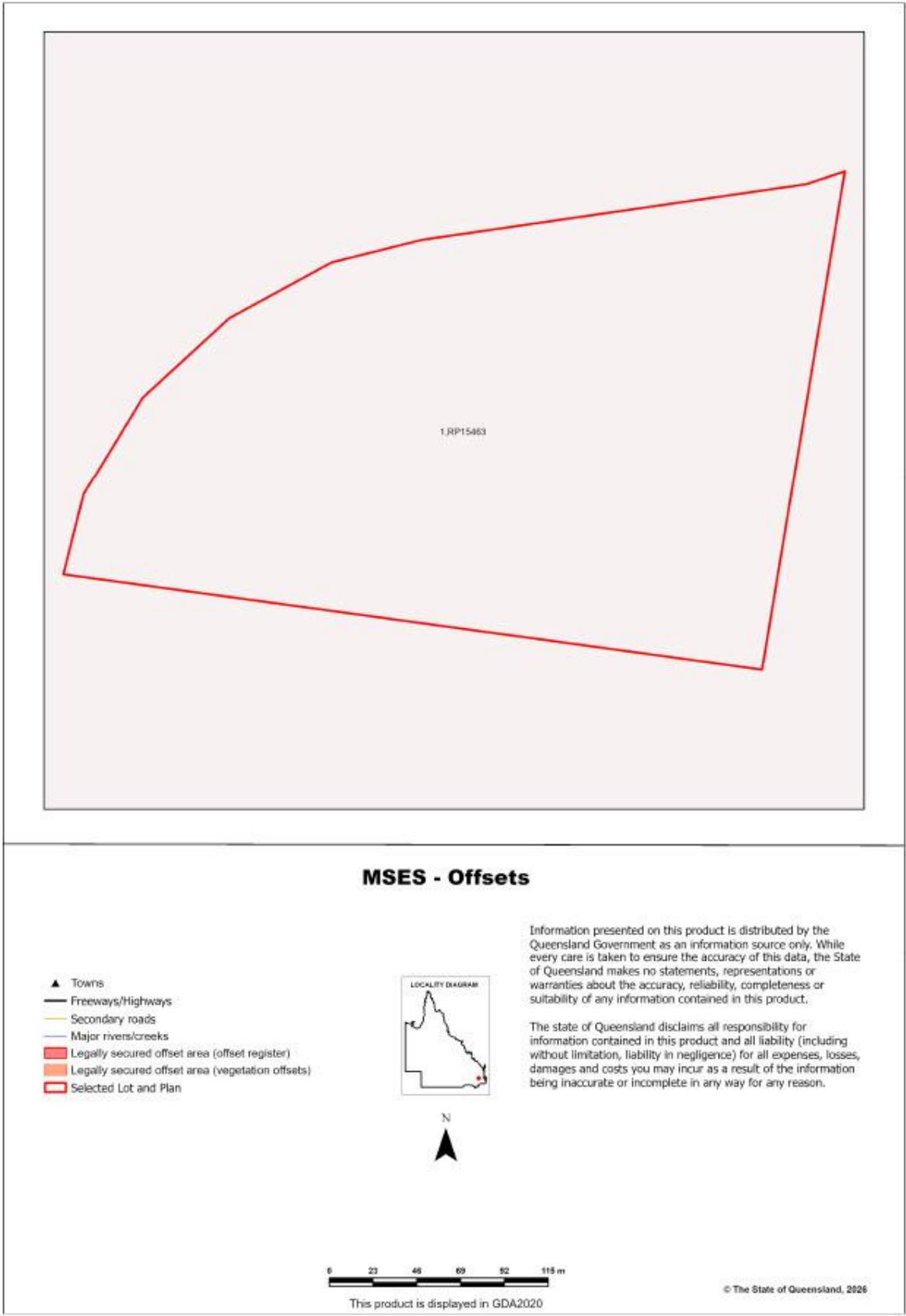
Map 3c - MSES - Species - Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas)



Map 4 - MSES - Regulated Vegetation



Map 5 - MSES - Offset Areas



Appendices

Appendix 1 - Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) methodology

MSES mapping is a regional-scale representation of the definition for MSES under the State Planning Policy (SPP). Its primary purpose is to support implementation of the SPP biodiversity policy.

MSES mapping does not replace the regulatory mapping or environmental values specifically called up under other laws or regulations.

MSES mapping does not determine whether state or local development assessment is required. For state assessment triggers refer to the Development Assessment Mapping System (DAMS). For local assessment triggers, refer to the relevant local planning scheme.

The Queensland Government's "Method for mapping - matters of state environmental significance can be downloaded from:

<http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/land/natural-resource/method-mapping-mses.html> .

Appendix 2 - Source Data

The datasets listed below are available on request from:

<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/index.page>

- Matters of State environmental significance

Note: MSES mapping is not based on new or unique data. The primary mapping product draws data from a number of underlying environment databases and geo-referenced information sources. MSES mapping is a versioned product that is updated generally on a twice-yearly basis to incorporate the changes to underlying data sources. Several components of MSES mapping made for the current version may differ from the current underlying data sources. To ensure accuracy, or proper representation of MSES values, it is strongly recommended that users refer to the underlying data sources and review the current definition of MSES in the State Planning Policy, before applying the MSES mapping.

Individual MSES layers can be attributed to the following source data available at QSpatial:

MSES layers	current QSpatial data (http://qspatial.information.qld.gov.au)
Protected Areas-Estates, Nature Refuges, Special Wildlife Reserves	- Protected areas of Queensland - Nature Refuges - Queensland - Special Wildlife Reserves- Queensland
Marine Park-Highly Protected Zones	Moreton Bay marine park zoning 2008
Fish Habitat Areas	Queensland fish habitat areas
Strategic Environmental Areas-designated	Regional Planning Interests Act - Strategic Environmental Areas
HES wetlands	Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values
Wetlands in HEV waters	HEV waters: - EPP Water intent for waters Source Wetlands: - Queensland Wetland Mapping (Current version 5) Source Watercourses: - Vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map (1:100000 and 1:250000)
Wildlife habitat (threatened and special least concern)	-WildNet database species records - habitat suitability models (various) - SEQ koala habitat areas under the Koala Conservation Plan 2019
VMA regulated regional ecosystems	Vegetation management regional ecosystem and remnant map
VMA Essential Habitat	Vegetation management - essential habitat map
VMA Wetlands	Vegetation management wetlands map
Legally secured offsets	Vegetation Management Act property maps of assessable vegetation. For offset register data-contact DETSI
Regulated Vegetation Map	Vegetation management - regulated vegetation management map

Appendix 3 - Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOI	- Area of Interest
DETSI	- Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
EP Act	- Environmental Protection Act 1994
EPP	- Environmental Protection Policy
GDA2020	- Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020
GEM	- General Environmental Matters
GIS	- Geographic Information System
MSES	- Matters of State Environmental Significance
NCA	- Nature Conservation Act 1992
RE	- Regional Ecosystem
SPP	- State Planning Policy
VMA	- Vegetation Management Act 1999

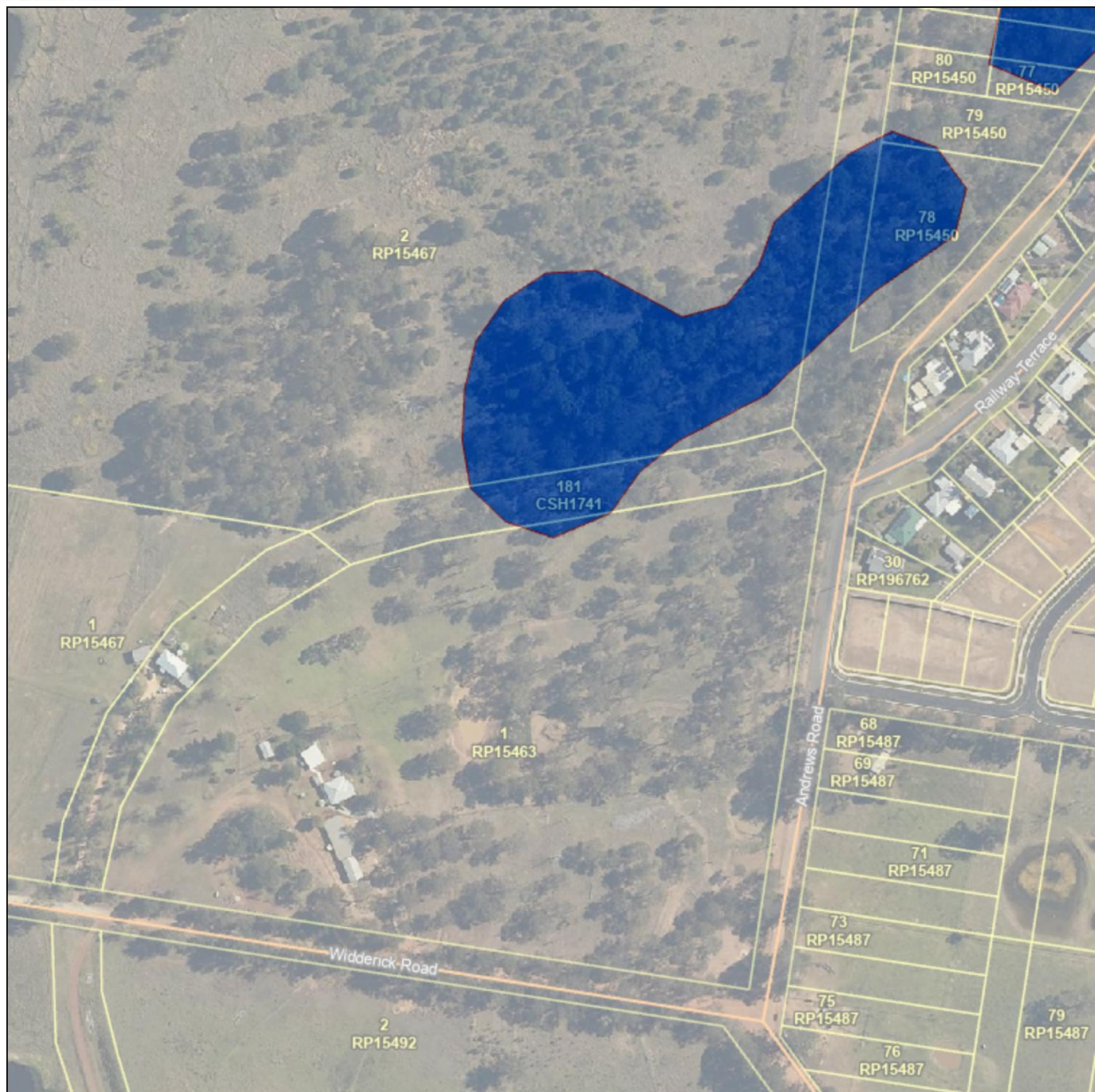
Appendix D Regulated Vegetation Mapping

Regulated Vegetation

10 Widderick Road, Crows Nest

27°16'9"S 152°2'36"E

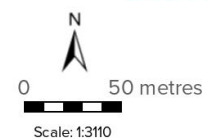
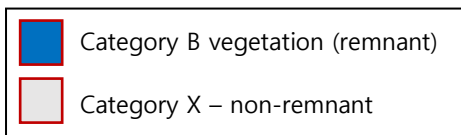
27°16'9"S 152°2'56"E



27°16'27"S 152°2'36"E

27°16'27"S 152°2'56"E

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**Queensland
Government**

Department of Natural Resources and Mines,
Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development

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Appendix E Potential Occurrence Assessment

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
Threatened fauna					
Birds					
Australian bittern	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	E	E	Strongly associated with wetlands including those with Phragmites beds and healthy freshwater systems.	Unlikely: The project site contains no wetlands or waterways suitable for this species. Rarely recorded in the LGA.
Australian painted snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	E, Ma	E	The Australian painted snipe is found in wetlands across all states of Australia, with a higher concentration in eastern Australia, including parts of Queensland, NSW, Victoria, and south-eastern South Australia. They typically inhabit shallow terrestrial freshwater wetlands, which can be temporary or	Unlikely: The project site contains no wetlands or waterways suitable for this species.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				permanent lakes, swamps, claypans, or occasionally brackish wetlands. Their preferred sites have rank emergent tussocks of grass, sedges, rushes, or reeds, sometimes with scattered clumps of lignum, cane grass, or tea-tree. The Australian painted snipe's breeding habitat necessitates shallow wetlands with bare mud areas and nearby canopy cover.	
Black-breasted buttonquail	<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	V	V	The black-breasted buttonquail is an endemic species in eastern Australia, primarily confined to coastal and near-coastal regions of south-eastern Queensland and north-eastern NSW, with the main populations concentrated in south-east Queensland. The Black-breasted buttonquail is confined to rainforests and forests, typically thriving in areas with an	Unlikely: This species has been recorded in the LGA. The poor condition of the project site vegetation excludes this species. No vine thicket vegetation types are recorded in any portion of the project footprint.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				annual rainfall of 770-1200 mm. Preferring drier low closed forests, including semi-evergreen vine thicket and Araucarian microphyll vine forest, they may also inhabit low, dense thickets and littoral areas behind sand dunes. Optimal habitats often feature highly fertile soils promoting rapid plant growth, crucial for maintaining the deep leaf litter layer essential for the species' foraging needs. In some regions, they are found in remnant microphyll vine forests, utilising <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> for diurnal foraging and nocturnal roosting. The mosaic of <i>L. montevidensis</i> and emergent vine forest species provides essential cover. Occasionally recorded in open eucalypt forests, it requires	

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				an extensive dense leaf-litter layer, fallen logs, and a heterogeneously distributed shrub layer for shelter and breeding.	
Brown treecreeper	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i> subsp. <i>victoriae</i>	V	V	Very local and rare in the region. 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.	Unlikely: No stringybarks or open, native grassy woodland communities occur in the project area.
Common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	E	E	A migratory species to Australia inhabiting coastal and inland wetlands with varying salinity levels, typically favouring muddy or rocky shores. It can be found in estuaries,	Unlikely: No suitable wetlands, estuaries, creeks or other waterways occur in the project area.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				deltas, lakes, pools, billabongs, and occasionally near piers and jetties. This species often associates with mangroves and frequents areas with rocky or snag-filled mud. It primarily forages in shallow water and soft mud along wetland edges, occasionally venturing into nearby grassy areas.	
Coxen's fig-parrot	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i> subsp. <i>coxeni</i>	CE	CR	The distribution of Coxen's fig-parrot is centred around south-eastern Queensland to the northeastern part of NSW, reaching the Bunya Mountains, Main Range, and Koreelah Range. Recorded habitats range from sea level to around 900 m above sea level, encompassing rainforest types such as subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral and developing littoral rainforest, and vine	Unlikely: There is a lack of suitable habitat on the project site; no remnant vegetation or <i>Ficus</i> spp.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				forest. Once prevalent in lowland subtropical rainforest, habitat loss due to European settlement has concentrated the remaining populations in fragmented remnants of dry and cool subtropical rainforest. The Coxen's fig-parrot particularly favours alluvial areas supporting figs and fleshy fruit trees, with a preference for diverse fig species and staggered fruiting seasons across moisture and altitudinal gradients.	
Curlew sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	CE, Mi, Ma	CR	Curlew sandpipers primarily inhabit intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal regions like estuaries, bays, inlets, and lagoons. They can also be found around non-tidal swamps, lakes, and coastal ponds, including those in saltworks and sewage farms. While less	Unlikely: The project site contains no wetlands or waterways suitable for this species. Rarely recorded in the region.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				common, they are occasionally observed inland around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes, and bore drains, typically in areas with exposed mud or sand edges. They are adaptable to both fresh and brackish waters and are sporadically recorded around floodwaters. In Queensland, the Curlew sandpiper is widespread along the coast south of Cairns, with only sparsely scattered records inland.	
Diamond firetail	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	V	V	The bird has disappeared from much of its former range. These finches have been sighted in damp grasslands, sedgelands, grassy woodlands, box – gum woodland and suburban environments. This species is associated with flora such as bluegrass (<i>Dichanthium</i> spp.) and	Unlikely: The highly degraded nature of vegetation on-site is likely to exclude the potential for this species to occur.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>). It is thought that the main cause of the decline of this species is grazing and trampling of habitat by livestock.	
Eastern glossy black-cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> subsp. <i>lathami</i>	V	V	The glossy black-cockatoo is uncommon but widespread, occurring from Mitchell in Queensland through eastern New South Wales to East Gippsland in Victoria, with a more continuous distribution along the forested Great Dividing Range and patchier inland occurrence. The species inhabits woodland and open forest communities containing she-oaks (<i>Allocasuarina</i> and <i>Casuarina</i> spp.), including open sclerophyll woodland, eucalypt woodland with she-oak understory, brigalow/she-oak assemblages, and remnant belah/bulloak woodland. It feeds almost exclusively on she-	Unlikely: No areas of <i>Allocasuarina</i> or <i>Casuarina</i> spp. occur. No suitable woody vegetation within disturbance footprint.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				oak seeds, typically favouring one or two preferred species within a region, which contributes to its patchy distribution and strong association with specific feed trees.	
Grey falcon	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	V	V	The grey falcon is primarily found in arid and semi-arid regions of Australia, including the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, central Australia, and WA. It prefers regions with annual rainfall below 500mm, predominantly inhabiting arid and semi-arid zones. Its distribution may marginally expand during wet years followed by drought, but it generally remains restricted to these arid and semi-arid environments. The species is notably absent from Cape York Peninsula and areas east of the Great Dividing Range in Queensland.	Unlikely: There are no known records of the species within 10 km of the project area and there is no suitable habitat within the project area.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
Latham's snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	V, Mi, Ma	SL	In Australia, the Latham's snipe is known to inhabit a wide range of permanent and ephemeral wetlands, typically favouring open freshwater wetlands with nearby shelter, often in the form of low and dense vegetation. Their habitats include flooded meadows, seasonal or semi-permanent swamps, open waters, and various other freshwater settings like bogs, billabongs, lagoons, lakes, creek or river margins, river pools, and floodplains.	Unlikely: There are no wetlands, waterways or dams in the project footprint.
Painted honeyeater	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	V	V	Found predominantly in woodlands and forests which contain eucalyptus and acacia species, their movement is not completely understood but has been connected to the presence of mistletoe and the role of that plant as a food source. Their migration south-	Unlikely: Recorded in sporadic locations within the local area. It is known for nomadically following the flowering of mistletoe colonies. No sufficient

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				north is believed to be because of mistletoe berry availability at certain times of the year.	remnant vegetation or food resources occur in the project.
Powerful owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	LC	V	Powerful owls are the largest owl in Australia and is considered a rare species. These owls are mainly found on or east of the Great Dividing Range in tall forests. Powerful owls require tree hollows for nesting and have been found to nest in a wide variety of forest types. There is a record of a pair of Powerful owls nesting 6 kilometres from the Brisbane CBD (Cooke and Wallis 2004). In, Queensland these owls are recorded from the New South Wales border north to Gladstone. There are reports of sightings from as far north as the Atherton Tablelands. Powerful owls are known to concentrate on hunting in a small area of their	Unlikely: Powerful owls have a large home range and utilize a variety of forest types. Due to the absence of remnant or regrowth vegetation, their use of the project site is unlikely.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				range at a time. Powerful Owls predate on arboreal mammals including possums, Sugar Gliders and Greater Gliders (Kavanagh 1998).	
Red goshawk	<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i>	E	E	The red goshawk occurs in coastal and subcoastal areas in wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia. It nests in large trees, frequently the tallest and most massive in a tall stand, and nest trees are invariably within 1 km of permanent water. Habitat must be open enough for fast attack and manoeuvring in flight but provide cover for ambushing of prey. Therefore, forests of intermediate density are favoured, or ecotones between habitats of differing densities, such as between rainforest and eucalypt forest, between gallery forest and woodland, or on	Unlikely: The habitat on-site is highly degraded and contains no mature trees or remnant vegetation. Use of the footprint is unlikely.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				edges of woodland and forest where they meet grassland, cleared land, roads, or watercourses.	
Regent honeyeater	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	CE	CR	The regent honeyeater is endemic to mainland southeast Australia, with a patchy distribution spanning from southeast Queensland through NSW to central Victoria. Typically found in the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range, it favours areas with low to moderate relief and moist, fertile soils. The species is commonly associated with box-ironbark eucalypt woodlands and dry sclerophyll forests, utilising riparian vegetation like she-oak for feeding on needle-leaved mistletoe and occasional breeding. In times of drought, it may seek refuge in lowland coastal forests.	Unlikely: Despite historical regional occurrence, the species is considered unlikely to occur within the project area due to the lack of suitable habitat.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
Sharp-tailed sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	V, Mi, Ma	SL	In Australasia, sharp-tailed sandpipers prefer muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands with sedges, grass, saltmarsh, and low vegetation. They inhabit lagoons, swamps, coastal lakes, dams, waterholes, and sometimes sewage farms. They use intertidal mudflats along coastal areas and return to terrestrial wetlands during the wet season. They may be attracted to mats of algae and beach cast seaweed.	Unlikely: There is no suitable watercourse on-site.
Southern squatter pigeon	<i>Geophaps scripta</i> subsp. <i>scripta</i>	V	V	The squatter pigeon inhabits open to sparse woodlands and scrub dominated by native tree species, along with a patchy tussock grass understory. This habitat preference is typically found on well-draining sandy, gravelly, or loamy soils, which are conducive to foraging	Unlikely: This species is frequently recorded in disturbed, open pastures and regrowth vegetation which it seems to tolerate, alongside its more

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				behaviours. Well-draining soils are also essential for breeding, as the species constructs nests in shallow depressions on the ground. Therefore, the Squatter pigeon requires access to a permanent water body within a 3 km range.	favourable remnant woodland and scrub habitats. However, due to the location and size of the project area, it is outside the range of any recent observations, and there is no disturbance to woody vegetation.
Swift parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	CE	E	A migratory bird from Tasmania into southern and eastern Australia. There are numerous records of this species in the area, passing through likely as a migrant. Due to the very fragmented nature of the project area.	Unlikely: It is unlikely the species would utilise the site, due to the fragmented nature of vegetation.
White-throated needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	V, Mi, Ma	V	The white-throated needletail is widespread in eastern and south-eastern Australia during the summer months. In eastern Australia, it is	Unlikely: There are many records of the white-throated needletail

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				observed in all coastal regions of Queensland and NSW, extending inland to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range and occasionally onto adjacent inland plains. This species is predominantly aerial, ranging from heights of less than 1 m to over 1,000 m above the ground, rendering conventional habitat descriptions inapplicable. Nevertheless, certain preferences are exhibited, with a higher occurrence above wooded areas, including open forest, rainforest, and heathland. They may also fly between trees or in clearings below the canopy, though less commonly above woodlands, or treeless areas such as grassland or swamps. Foraging often takes place in areas with updraughts, such as ridges,	nearby including. However, this species is only likely to pass by the site for aerial foraging and is very unlikely to use the vegetation present.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				cliffs, sand dunes, or along the edges of low-pressure systems. The White-throated needletail has been recorded roosting in trees within forests and woodlands, either among dense foliage in the canopy or in hollows.	
Mammals					
Brush-tailed rock-wallaby	<i>Petrogale penicillatus</i>	V	V	Found along the Great Dividing Range in fragmented populations that remain after its historical contraction in range from the east and south. The species shelters during the day in rocky habitat, within vegetation or cavities of preferably complex terrain that allows them to find cooler temperatures and to elude or remain inaccessible to predators.	Unlikely: No suitable rocky ravines, gorges, or steep slopes occur on-site.
Central greater glider	<i>Petauroides armillatus</i>	E	V	The greater glider (southern and central) is distributed throughout eastern Australia,	Unlikely:

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				ranging from Proserpine in QLD to Wombat State Forest in central VIC, covering an elevational range to 1200 m asl. This species predominantly inhabits eucalypt forests and woodlands, with a preference for montane, moist eucalypt forests on fertile soils containing old trees and abundant hollows. While it primarily shelters in tree hollows during the day, showing a particular preference for large hollows in large, old trees, both live and standing dead trees are utilised for denning. In southern Queensland, it is observed that the species requires at least 2–4 live den trees for every 2 ha of suitable forest habitat. The species exhibits a selective feeding behaviour, favouring forests with	No remnant woody vegetation exists within the project site that is suitable (based on habitat modelling) to support this hollow-dependent species.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				diverse eucalypt species due to seasonal variations in growth and nutrient content of preferred tree species.	
Corben's long-eared bat	<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	V	V	The bat uses a wide array of inland native woodland vegetation types including river red gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) woodlands.	Unlikely: No well-vegetated flyways or remnant vegetation exist on the project area.
Grey-headed Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	V	LC	This is Australia's sole endemic flying-fox, is found in the coastal belt from Rockhampton in central Queensland to Melbourne in Victoria. However, only a fraction of this range is utilised at any given time, as the species selectively forages in areas with available food. Consequently, patterns of occurrence and relative abundance within its distribution exhibit considerable variation across seasons	Unlikely: Although there are records of the grey-headed flying-fox west of the site, no suitable feed or roost vegetation exists within the project site.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				and years. The flying-fox feeds on various vegetation communities, including flowering myrtaceous trees. It tends to roost near water bodies such as lakes, rivers, or the coast, often forming large camps.	
Koala	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	E	E	Koalas are distributed across various bioregions in Queensland, ranging from the southeast to as far north as the Einasleigh Uplands and Wet Tropics bioregions, and extending westward to the Mitchell Grass Downs and Mulga Lands. Within Queensland, koalas can be found in diverse habitats, including moist coastal forests, southern and central western subhumid woodlands, and certain eucalypt woodlands near waterbodies in the semi-arid western regions of the state.	Unlikely: No remnant woody vegetation exists within the project site, the use of the tiny 0.4 ha project area by the species as dispersal habitat is very unlikely due to its fragmented nature.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				They tend to be more abundant in areas with higher tree species richness, and their population size is influenced by leaf-moisture content.	
Large-eared pied bat	<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	E	E	The large-eared pied bat is a cave-roosting insectivorous microbat with a poorly understood but patchy distribution from Shoalwater Bay in central Queensland south to Ulladulla in New South Wales. It is strongly associated with sandstone cliffs, escarpments, rocky outcrops, caves, and overhangs, with maternity roosts requiring specialised arched cave systems with domed roofs, which are uncommon and likely limit the species' distribution. The species forages primarily in canopied habitats, particularly fertile woodland	Unlikely: There are no known records of the species within the search radius, and no suitable roosting or breeding habitat is present within the project area.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				valleys, riparian corridors, box-gum woodland, moist tall open forest, and higher-altitude forest adjacent to rainforest, generally within proximity to roost sites. Accordingly, the species is most likely to occur where suitable cliff/cave roosting habitat occurs in close association with intact productive forest or woodland foraging habitat, particularly in sandstone landscapes.	
Northern long-nosed potoroo	<i>Potourus tridactylus</i> subsp. <i>tridactylus</i>	V	V	The long-nosed potoroo is found on the southeastern coast of Australia, from Queensland to eastern Victoria and Tasmania, including some of the Bass Strait islands. It inhabits coastal heaths and dry and wet sclerophyll forests. Dense understorey with occasional open areas is an essential part of	Unlikely: No suitable geology, forest or ecosystem types occur on the project area.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				habitat, and may consist of grass-trees, sedges, ferns or heath, or of low shrubs of tea-trees or melaleucas. A sandy loam soil is also a common feature.	
Northern quoll	<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	E	LC	The northern quoll is distributed across five regional populations in QLD, the NT, and WA, including both mainland and offshore islands. In QLD, its range extends from Gracemere and Mt Morgan south of Rockhampton to Weipa in the north and the vicinity of Carnarvon Range National Park in the west. This species occupies diverse habitats such as rocky areas, eucalypt forests and woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrublands, grasslands, and deserts. They are also found in non-rocky lowland habitats like beach scrub	Unlikely: There is no suitable habitat on the property for this species.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				communities in central QLD. Generally, Northern quoll habitat includes rocky areas for denning, with surrounding vegetated habitats used for foraging and dispersal. Rocky habitats are often rugged and dissected, including tor fields or caves in low-lying areas. Eucalypt forest or woodland habitats feature high structural diversity with large trees, termite mounds, or hollow logs for denning. Dens are constructed in rock crevices, tree holes, or occasionally termite mounds. The species appears most abundant within 150 km of the coast, with recent surveys suggesting a preference for high relief areas with shallower soils, greater boulder cover, less fire impact, and proximity to permanent water.	

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
Southeastern spotted-tail quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	E	E	The spotted-tailed quoll is found in eastern Australia where more than 600 mm of rain falls per year. Most sightings occur in elevations of at least 600 m. Historically, the quoll was present throughout southeastern Queensland, through eastern NSW, Victoria, southeastern South Australia, and Tasmania. European settlement has severely impacted and fragmented the quoll's mainland distribution. They are rare in southeastern Queensland and mainly restricted to national parks.	Unlikely: Suitable habitat for this species is not present within the project area.
Platypus	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	LC	SL	The platypus is native to the freshwaters of eastern Australia, from Queensland to Tasmania (including King Island but not the Furneaux Group). They can be found in a	Unlikely: No waterways exist on the project area.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				variety of freshwater habitats including rivers, streams, lakes and lagoon-like pools. The surrounding terrestrial environment includes tropical rainforests and colder alpine areas.	
Pookila	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	V	V	This species of native mouse is nocturnal inhabiting environments such as woodlands, forests with a heathland understorey, vegetated sand dunes, and open heathlands. It is a social species. The mice live in burrows carved out by colonies in softer sands. The New Holland mouse has been shown to increase in prominence promptly after a wildfire or sand mining has occurred; usually two to three years afterwards. The species is most common during the early/mid portions of vegetation succession.	Unlikely: No suitable vegetation exists on the project area.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
Short-beaked echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	LC	SL	The short-beaked echidna is widely distributed across Queensland and occupies a broad range of habitats, including woodlands, forests, grasslands, and shrublands. It prefers areas with loose soils for burrowing and foraging and is commonly associated with leaf litter and fallen logs that support its primary food source - ants and termites. The species is solitary and cryptic, often occurring in low densities, and is tolerant of habitat disturbance.	Unlikely: There are records of the species within the search radius but no suitable habitat within the project area.
Southern greater glider	<i>Petauroides volans</i>	E	E	The greater glider (southern and central) is distributed throughout eastern Australia, ranging from Proserpine in QLD to Wombat State Forest in central VIC, covering an elevational range to 1200 m asl. This species	Unlikely: No remnant woody vegetation exists within the project site that is suitable (based on

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				predominantly inhabits eucalypt forests and woodlands, with a preference for montane, moist eucalypt forests on fertile soils containing old trees and abundant hollows. While it primarily shelters in tree hollows during the day, showing a particular preference for large hollows in large, old trees, both live and standing dead trees are utilised for denning. In southern Queensland, it is observed that the species requires at least 2–4 live den trees for every 2 ha of suitable forest habitat. The species exhibits a selective feeding behaviour, favouring forests with diverse eucalypt species due to seasonal variations in growth and nutrient content of preferred tree species.	habitat modelling) to support this hollow-dependent species.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
Southeastern yellow-bellied glider	<i>Petaurus australis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	V	V	The yellow-bellied glider has a widespread yet patchy distribution, ranging from sea level to 1400 m asl, extending from south-eastern QLD to far south-eastern SA. Most of its QLD distribution is coastal, spanning southward along the eastern seaboard from north of Mackay and continuing through the NSW-QLD border. However, isolated subpopulations exist inland in the Blackdown and Carnarvon Ranges of central QLD. This subspecies inhabits eucalypt-dominated woodlands and forests, including both wet and dry sclerophyll forests. Its abundance is closely tied to habitat suitability, determined by forest age and floristics. The yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern) prefers large patches of mature old-	Unlikely: No remnant vegetation within the project site means the potential to impact this species because of the proposal is low.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				growth forest with suitable trees for foraging and shelter. There is a distinct preference for forests rich in winter-flowering and smooth-barked eucalypts. Smooth-barked eucalypts are crucial as they provide various foraging substrates, including shelter for insect prey. Additionally, the subspecies requires floristic diversity for a year-round food supply and is unlikely to persist in forests dominated by only one or two tree species.	
Reptiles					
Collared delma	<i>Delma torquata</i>	V	V	This is the smallest legless lizard which reaches a maximum length of 19 centimetres and an average weight of 1.36 grams. This species is known from the southeastern Queensland management regions of; Burnett - Mary,	Unlikely: This species is recorded on westerly facing slopes with no records near the project area.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				Condamine and Fitzroy. These lizards are associated with open eucalypt forest on westerly facing slopes containing native grasses, leaf litter and loose rocks. This delma feeds mostly on cockroaches where it has been observed foraging during the day. The fragmented distribution of this species is a significant threat to its continuation along with the spreading of weeds, fires and land clearing.	
Five-clawed worm-skink	<i>Anomalopus mackayi</i>	V	E	Found on the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range. This species is found in low open grassland with scattered trees to open grassy dry eucalyptus and callitris forest/woodland. This skink is often found	Unlikely: No appropriate habitat or habitat features occur on the project site.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				beneath logs. They occur on red to black to deep cracking black clay loam or sandy soils.	
Yakka skink	<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	V	V	The yakka skink is one of four skink species listed as a 'Brigalow Belt Reptile' under the EPBC Act with suitable habitat listed as open forests to low-woodlands and shrubs. This habitat is often mapped as RE Land Zones 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 (DSEWPC 2011). The Yakka skink prefers open dry sclerophyll forests or open woodland and is commonly associated with various vegetation types, including Brigalow, Mulga, Bendee, Lancewood, Belah, Poplar box, Ironbark, and White cypress pine. It frequently seeks refuge in large hollow logs and may occasionally dig	Unlikely: There is no suitable habitat on-site for the yakka skink.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				deep burrow systems, often beneath dense ground vegetation (Cogger 2014).	
Dunmall's snake	<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	V	V	This small snake species grows to approximately 7.5 cm in length and occurs within the Brigalow Belt region of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. This species is most often found within vegetation communities containing <i>Acacia harpophylla</i>, <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>, <i>Casuarina cristata</i> and <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> between 200 and 500 metres above sea level. This snake is nocturnal and has been recorded feeding on small skinks. During the day this species takes shelter in dry areas under rocks, logs or cracks in dry soil. Most sightings of this species occur after rain when their shelters	Unlikely: Distinct lack of suitable habitat within the project site.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				become disturbed. This species is threatened by the fragmented nature of its range, agriculture, urban development, natural resource extraction and predation by feral animals (Curtis 2012).	
Grey snake	<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	E	E	The grey snake is small, reaching lengths of up to 70 centimetres and occurs within the Brigalow Belt region of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. This species is associated with dry yet flood prone soils containing vegetation communities of <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and <i>Casuarina cristata</i> . The grey snake is usually found within proximity to water bodies. This species is most active around dusk, feeding on frogs and lizards. During the day these snakes'	Unlikely: This species has not been recorded near the property. No suitable habitat exists on the project site.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				shelter under logs, flood debris or in burrows. Human development is a major threat to this species. Habitat destruction, altered hydrology, fire regimes and urban encroachment have already made an impact upon the grey snake (Curtis 2012).	
Flora					
Austral cornflower	<i>Leuzea australis</i>	V	V	The species is known from Mt Moffatt, Monto to Biloela, the eastern Darling Downs to Gatton in Queensland. The total population size and extent of occurrence of this species are unknown. It usually grows in eucalypt open forest with a grassy understory and in grasslands on black clay soil.	Unlikely: No alluvial or clay soils on the project area, and the area is regularly slashed or grazed.
Austral toadflax	<i>Thesium australe</i>	V	V	Found across southeastern Queensland but grows in grassland or woodland, often in	Unlikely:

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				damp sites that have not been infested with weed species.	The grassy pasture is regularly slashed or grazed and contains little to no native components.
Blotched sarcochilus	<i>Sarcochilus weinthalii</i>	V	E	A rare orchid found as a lithophyte or epiphyte in forest and scrub on hilly country between the Bunya Mountains in Queensland and the Richmond River in New South Wales. Primarily found in araucarian microphyll vine forest, araucarian notophyll vine forest or in patches of isolated scrub.	Unlikely: No suitable-sized trees are being cleared as part of the proposal. No large trees or rocky areas occur in the project area.
Bluegrass	<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	V	LC	<i>Dichanthium setosum</i> is commonly associated with heavy basaltic black soils and red-brown loams featuring clay subsoil. It is often found in the presence of various plant species, including <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> , <i>E. melliodora</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> , <i>Myoporum debile</i> ,	Unlikely: Bluegrass has not been recorded near the property and suitable habitat is unlikely to occur on-site.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				<i>Aristida ramosa</i>, <i>Themeda triandra</i>, and others. This species is known to occur in moderately disturbed areas, such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants, and highly disturbed pasture. The distribution of this species overlaps with several EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological communities, including Semi-evergreen vine thickets, communities dependent on natural groundwater discharge from the Great Artesian Basin, Bluegrass dominant grasslands, Brigalow dominant and co-dominant woodlands, White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland, and Upland Wetlands of the New England Tablelands and the Monaro Plateau.	

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
Eve's hawkweed	<i>Picris evae</i>	V	V	Found in the Darling Downs and inland Moreton region of Queensland. Its main habitat is open eucalypt forest including a canopy of <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. populnea</i> , <i>E. albens</i> , <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> , <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> , and/or <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> with a <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. grassy understory.	Unlikely: This species does not occur around the Crows Nest area. No suitable vegetation communities exist on-site.
Fawcett's clematis	<i>Clematis fawcettii</i>	V	V	A rare, delicate vine found primarily along streams or other watercourses in dry rainforests.	Unlikely: No suitable habitats occur at the project area.
Gympie spurflower	<i>Coleus omissus</i>	E	E	Known from only five (5) sites between the Conondale Ranges and Gayndah, Queensland.	Unlikely: No suitable habitats occur at the project area, and the area is outside of the species' range.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
Hairy joint grass	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	V	V	A rare grass but scattered over a relatively large range. In NSW and Queensland, it is found in, or on the edges of, rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps, as well as woodland. It has also been recorded growing around freshwater springs on coastal foreshore dunes, in shaded small gullies, on creek banks, and on sandy alluvium in creek beds in open forests.	Unlikely: The plant's preference for shady, damp or seasonally damp plant communities is not met on-site. No suitable habitat.
Helidon ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus taurina</i>	E	E	<i>Eucalyptus taurina</i> occurs in three (3) disjunct areas of southeastern Queensland; north and northeast of Helidon, south of Mundubbera and east of Crows Nest. It grows at altitudes of 420 to 450 m asl. The species grows on ridges in shallow sandy soil derived from granite or sandstone. The main associated tree	Unlikely: The tree has local records around 2 km north of the project area. However, no trees are to be cleared or damaged by the works so an impact is unlikely. The associated local <i>E.</i>

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				species are <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> , <i>C. henryi</i> , <i>Eucalyptus baileyana</i> , <i>E. dura</i> , <i>E. helidonica</i> , and <i>Angophora woodsiana</i> .	<i>crebra</i> forest is also not a commonly associated plant community for this species.
Helidon leionema	<i>Leionema obtusifolium</i>	V	V	A small shrub to 1 m. This species has a restricted distribution, growing on sandstone hills in the Helidon and Ravensbourne areas of southeastern Queensland.	Unlikely: No suitable geology or unaltered shrub layer exists on-site. The nearest plants are located northeast of the project area in Crows Nest National Park.
Large paspalidium	<i>Paspalidium grandispiculatum</i>	V	V	<i>Paspalidium grandispiculatum</i> has been recorded growing in tall woodland with associated species <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> , <i>E. major</i> , <i>E. longirostrata</i> , and <i>Acacia blakei</i> , in open forest of <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus carnea</i> , <i>E.</i>	Unlikely: No suitable plant communities or geology exist on the project area.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				<i>siderophloia</i> , <i>Casuarina torulosa</i> and <i>Dodonaea triangularis</i> growing on sandy soil over sandstone, and in dry sclerophyll forest in rocky granite gorges on granite-derived sands. It occurs only in southeast Queensland.	
Leafless tongue-orchid	<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	V	LC	A rare and cryptic orchid. The leafless tongue-orchid grows singly or in small colonies in a range of habitats including wet heath and sedgeland, on grasstree plains and in woodland. The species is found in coastal areas and nearby ranges. In Queensland it has been recorded from the coast at Tin Can Bay to the Glass House Mountains.	Unlikely: The project area is not in the species natural range.
Mt Berryman phebalium	<i>Phebalium distans</i>	E	E	<i>Phebalium distans</i> is an ecotonal species occurring in, or near, remaining and isolated remnant semi-evergreen vine thickets.	Unlikely: The project area is outside of the known range of this

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				Remnant populations are found on Mount Berryman, the Mount Jones Plateau complex of the Booie Range near Kingaroy, the Walla Range at Coulstoun Lakes, Binjour State Forest and the plateau complex of the Speedwell Range near Proston in southeast Queensland.	species. No semi-evergreen vine thickets occur on-site.
Native guava	<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	CR	CE	A rapidly declining species across its range due to the introduction of the pathogen, <i>Austropuccinia psidii</i> (myrtle rust). It is now restricted to remnant wet sclerophyll forests or ecotones between wet and dry sclerophyll forests across southeast Queensland where it usually grows as suckers or small plants.	Unlikely: No suitable habitat on-site, and with the soil and plant communities not congruent with the required conditions for this species.
Ooline	<i>Cadellia pentastylis</i>	V	V	Confined to the Brigalow Belt bioregion and occurring in a range of vegetation types including semi-evergreen vine thicket,	Unlikely: The project area is within the wrong bioregion and does not

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				brigalow-belah, poplar box and bendee communities.	contain any of the associated vegetation.
Polianthion	<i>Polianthion minutiflorum</i>	V	V	Found in open woodland on sandstone slopes around Redcliffe Vale, south to Kingaroy, covering a distance of approximately 800 km.	Unlikely: The project area is outside the species' range.
Scrub sophora	<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	V	V	Restricted to southeast Queensland and northern NSW. It normally grows in wet sclerophyll forests and rainforests, reportedly also favouring hilly terrain up to 660 m asl.	Unlikely: No extant shrub layer exists on-site and the ground vegetation is regularly slashed or grazed.
Scrub turpentine	<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	CE	CR	A rapidly declining species across its range due to the introduction of the pathogen, <i>Austropuccinia psidii</i> (myrtle rust). It is now restricted to remnant wet sclerophyll forests or ecotones between wet and dry sclerophyll forests across southeast Queensland where it usually grows as suckers or small plants.	Unlikely: No suitable habitat on-site, and with the soil and plant communities not congruent with the required conditions for this species.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
Smooth-shelled Queensland nut	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	V	V	It is native to rainforests in southeast Queensland and extreme adjacent northern NSW. It can also occur on ecotones at the edges of wet sclerophyll forests.	Unlikely: No rainforests or wet sclerophyll vegetation occurs on-site.
Tall velvet sea-berry	<i>Haloragis exalata</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i>	V	V	<i>Haloragis exalata</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i> has been recorded from eucalypt forests, from rainforest margins and grasslands from near sea-level to 1,000 m altitude. The species has been recorded growing on brown heavy clay (Carnarvon National Park), shallow rock loam (Bunya Mountains National Park), and basaltic soils. It is found only in the South East Queensland bioregion.	Unlikely: The nearest locations of this species to the project area are east of Lake Wivenhoe (over 50 km away).
Torrent spurflower	<i>Coleus torrenticola</i>	E	E	<i>Coleus torrenticola</i> is a rare native mint found only in subtropical rainforest margins and eucalypt forests. It uniquely grows on exposed	Unlikely:

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				rocky outcrops along permanent watercourses. It is most common west of the Sunshine Coast.	This species is endemic to the Sunshine Coast hinterland and not found near the project area.
Wandering pepper-creep	<i>Lepidium peregrinum</i>	E	LC	<i>Lepidium peregrinum</i> is currently known from populations at just nine (9) sites and is estimated to have an area of occupancy of 24,000 ha. Targeted surveys were undertaken during 2001 to establish the extent and size of populations. It grows on sandy alluvia amongst grasses in open eucalypt woodland and shrubby regrowth.	Unlikely: There are some records south of the project area, however, due to the site being slashed or grazed, its occurrence there is very unlikely.
Migratory and Marine species (restricted to those species not already assessed previously in this Appendix)					
Black-faced monarch	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Mi	SL	The black-faced monarch exhibits a widespread distribution across Australia, with its presence in QLD extending from the Torres Strait islands and Cape York Peninsula to the	Unlikely: Distinct lack of suitable habitat present within the project site.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				border of NSW. Its habitat includes rainforest ecosystems such as semi-deciduous vine thickets, complex notophyll vine-forest, tropical (mesophyll) rainforest, subtropical (notophyll) rainforest, mesophyll (broadleaf) thicket/shrubland, warm temperate rainforest, dry (monsoon) rainforest, and occasionally cool temperate rainforest. Additionally, the species is found in selectively logged areas and 20–30 years old regrowth rainforest. It occasionally ventures into nearby open eucalypt forests, especially wet sclerophyll forests in gullies with a dense, shrubby understorey. The bird is also observed in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, often with a patchy understorey.	

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
Eastern cattle egret	<i>Ardea coromanda</i>	Mi	SL	Cattle egrets are typically found in tropical and temperate grasslands, wooded areas, and terrestrial wetlands. While they have been occasionally spotted in arid regions, this is rare. They are often seen in moist, low-lying pastures with tall grass, avoiding areas with shorter grass. They primarily inhabit shallow, open, and freshwater wetlands like meadows and swamps with low emergent vegetation and abundant aquatic plants, occasionally in swamps with taller vegetation.	Unlikely: The Cattle egret is commonly encountered in pastoral grasslands. However, the project site is of a size and nature that it will unlikely cause any significant impact to this species, which likely only uses nearby areas for transient foraging.
Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Mi, Ma	SL	The Common sandpiper is a migratory species to Australia and inhabits coastal and inland wetlands with varying salinity levels, typically favouring muddy or rocky shores. It can be found in estuaries, deltas, lakes, pools,	Unlikely: The common sandpiper has been recorded nearby at Lake Awoonga however, there is a lack of suitable habitat on-site.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				billabongs, and occasionally near piers and jetties. This species often associates with mangroves and frequents areas with rocky or snag-filled mud. It primarily forages in shallow water and soft mud along wetland edges, occasionally venturing into nearby grassy areas.	
Eastern osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> subsp. <i>cristatus</i>	Mi, Ma	SL	Eastern ospreys inhabit littoral and coastal environments as well as terrestrial wetlands in both tropical and temperate regions of Australia, including offshore islands. Their primary presence is along coastal areas, with occasional ventures inland along major rivers, particularly in northern Australia. These birds necessitate expansive areas of open fresh, brackish, or saline water for foraging. Their	Unlikely: Distinct lack of suitable habitat present within the project site.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				foraging habitats encompass various wetland environments, such as inshore waters, reefs, bays, coastal cliffs, beaches, estuaries, mangrove swamps, broad rivers, reservoirs, and large lakes and waterholes. Although they display a preference for coastal cliffs and elevated islands in certain regions, they may also be found on low sandy, muddy, or rocky shores and over coral cays. Eastern ospreys can occasionally be observed over atypical habitats like heath, woodland, or forest when traveling to and from their foraging sites.	
Fork-tailed swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Mi, Ma	SL	The Fork-tailed swift is a non-breeding visitor to all Australian states and territories, with scattered records in the Gulf Country and Cape York Peninsula, and frequent sightings	Unlikely: The fork-tailed swift has been recorded nearby. However, there is little to no suitable

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				east of the Great Divide from Cooktown to Townsville. They are commonly found west of the Great Divide, between Chinchilla and Hughenden, extending to locations like Richmond, Winton, Longreach, Gowan Range, Maraila National Park, and Dirranbandi, with occasional sightings further west to Windorah and Thargomindah. They are predominantly aerial and can be found over a variety of habitats, including inland plains, cliffs, beaches, islands, urban areas, dry landscapes, and even above rainforests and pine plantations	habitat for this bird in the project footprint.
Oriental cuckoo	<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Mi	SL	The oriental cuckoo is a regular migrant to Australia, where it spends the non-breeding season (Sept-May) in coastal regions across northern and eastern Australia as well as	Unlikely: Distinct lack of suitable habitat present within the project site.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				offshore islands. The species uses a range of vegetated habitats such as monsoon rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, open woodlands and appears quite often along edges of forests, or ecotones between forest types (Menkhorts et al. 2021).	Poor condition of vegetation excludes this species.
Pectoral sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Mi, Ma	SL	In Australasia, the pectoral sandpiper typically inhabits shallow wetlands, ranging from fresh to saline. They are commonly found in coastal areas, including lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains, and artificial wetlands. While their preference is coastal or near-coastal habitat, they are occasionally spotted further inland. They favour wetlands with open mudflats and low	Unlikely: Pectoral sandpipers have not been recorded near the property. There is a lack of suitable habitat on-site.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				vegetation, such as grass or samphire, and have been recorded in swampy areas overgrown with lignum. Their foraging occurs in shallow water or soft mud at wetland edges.	
Rainbow bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	M	SLC	The rainbow bee-eater is a common bird of southeastern and northern Queensland, migrating regionally in flocks. They breed colonially in the banks of sandy-clay river formations, or other ledges.	Moderate: Although common, this species has little foraging or breeding opportunity in the project site given the lack of wooded vegetation or banks/cliffs for nesting. It may occur however as a transient species.
Rufous fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Mi, Ma	SL	The rufous fantail is found in coastal and near-coastal districts of northern and eastern Australia. Its primary foraging occurs in the low to middle strata of forests, occasionally in	Unlikely: Distinct lack of suitable habitat present within the project site.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				or below the canopy or on the ground. In northern Australia, they extend their foraging into mangroves. The species exhibits a preference for moist, dense habitats, encompassing mangroves, rainforests, riparian forests, thickets, and wet eucalypt forests with a dense understorey. During migration, a broader range of habitats is utilised, including dry eucalypt forests and woodlands, as well as Brigalow shrublands.	
Satin flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Mi, Ma	SL	The satin flycatcher is widespread but scattered in eastern Queensland, extending from the Torres Strait islands to Musgrave Station in the south, mostly along the coast and occasionally inland. The species prefer heavily vegetated gullies in eucalypt-	Unlikely: Distinct lack of suitable habitat present within the project site.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				dominated forests, including wet sclerophyll and dry sclerophyll forests, often near wetlands or watercourses. They occur in moister, taller forests, with specific associations with eucalypt species such as Brown barrel, Mountain gum, and Messmate. In higher altitudes, they may be found in black sallee woodlands, sometimes associated with tea-trees and tree-ferns, while on passage, they are occasionally seen in riparian gums.	
Spectacled monarch	<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	Mi, Ma	SL	The spectacled monarch is distributed along the coastal regions of north-eastern and eastern Australia, ranging from Cape York, QLD, to Port Stephens, NSW. The species prefers dense vegetation, primarily in rainforests, with occurrences in moist forest,	Unlikely: Distinct lack of suitable habitat present within the project site. The spectacled monarch has been recorded nearby at

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				wet sclerophyll, and occasionally in other dense vegetation types like mangroves, drier forests, and woodlands.	Bororen and Eurimbula National Park, however.
White-bellied sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	Ma	SL	The White-bellied sea-eagle inhabits coastal habitats, especially those near the seashore, as well as terrestrial wetlands in tropical and temperate regions across mainland Australia and offshore islands. These habitats are characterised by the presence of large open water areas, including larger rivers, swamps, lakes, and the sea. The species can be found in coastal lowlands but has been recorded at elevations of up to 1400 meters above sea level in the Northern Tablelands of NSW and up to 800 meters above sea level in Tasmania and South Australia. Their presence is also	Unlikely: White-bellied sea-eagles have been recorded nearby towards the coast, but there is a distinct lack of suitable habitat present within the project site.

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
				noted in a variety of terrestrial habitats, encompassing coastal dunes, tidal flats, grasslands, heathlands, woodlands, forests (including rainforests), and even urban areas. Additionally, they have been observed in or around freshwater swamps, lakes, reservoirs, billabongs, saltmarshes, sewage ponds, as well as near the sea or seashore, including bays, inlets, reefs, estuaries, and mangroves.	

¹ **EPBC Act Conservation Status:** CE=Critically Endangered, E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, Mi=Migratory, M=Marine.

² **NC Act Conservation Status:** CE=Critically Endangered, E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable, NT=Near Threatened, LC=Least Concern, SLC=Special Least Concern.

³ **Habitat Preference** information is gathered from the SPRAT-profile of each species (DE 2024), along with the corresponding Conservation Advice if available, unless explicitly mentioned otherwise.

⁴ All records of occurrences are sourced from the Atlas of Living Australia (ALA 2024) for fauna and the Australian Virtual Herbarium (AVH 2024) for flora

Appendix F RE-aligned plant list (taken from Moreton Bay Regional Council) for RE 12.9-10.17



Mixed open gum forest

Description: Open-forest complex generally with a variety of stringybarks, grey gums, ironbarks and in some areas spotted gum. Canopy trees include *Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *E. propinqua* or *E. major*, *E. acmenoides* or *E. portuensis*, *E. carnea* and/or *E. microcorys* and/or *Corymbia citriodora*. Other species that may be present locally include *Corymbia intermedia*, *C. trachyphloia*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *E. biturbinata*, *E. moluccana*, *E. longirostrata*, *E. fibrosa* subsp. *fibrosa* and *Angophora leiocarpa*. *Lophostemon confertus* or Whipstick *Lophostemon* (supplejack) often present in gullies and as a sub canopy or understorey tree. Mixed understorey of grasses, shrubs and ferns. Hills and ranges of Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments.

Representative areas in the MBRC: Don Frahm Netball Memorial Park, Forgan Rd Park, Gibson Crt Res, Hansen Park, Hilltop Historical Park, Jan Sked Res, Kremzow Rd Res, Lowan St Res, One Mile Park, Raymont Res, Starling St Res, Yellow Button Cl Res

Conservation status: *Vegetation Management Act (Qld) 1999* - not of concern (14.64 % remaining locally)

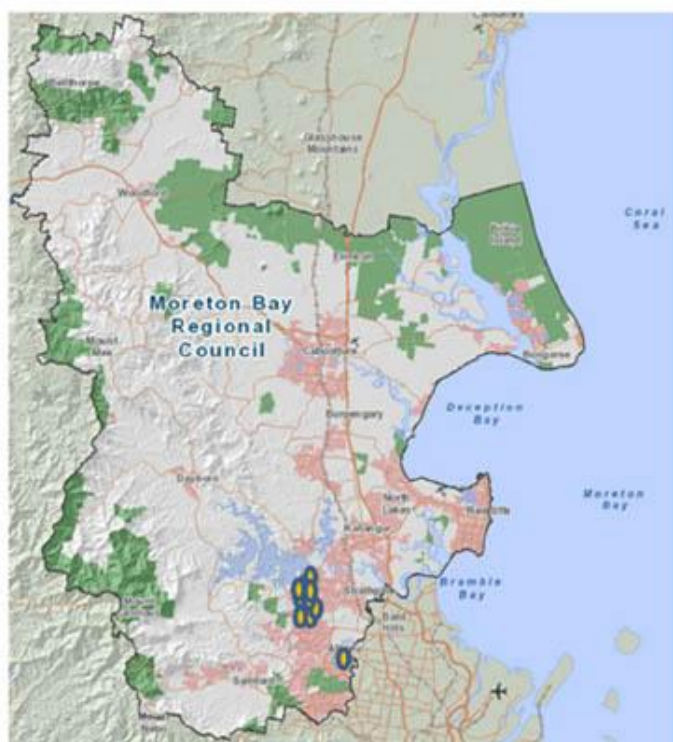


Figure 1: Representative areas of the MBRC where RE 12.9-10.17 can be found.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Description
Grasses		
<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	Smallflower Finger Grass	
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry panic	
<i>Ottocloa gracillima</i>	Shade Grass	
<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Panic	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	
Herbs		
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Fax Lily	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Mat Rush	
<i>Pseuderanthemum variable</i>	Love Flower	
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Violet	
Sedges		
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Saw Sedge	
Shrubs		
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Brush	
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Large-leaved Hop Bush	
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Dogwood/Native Broom	
<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	Hairy Bush Pea	
Tall Shrubs		
<i>Melaleuca salicina</i>	Willow Bottlebrush/Pink Tips	Koala habitat tree
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Large Mock Olive	
Trees		
<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>	Hickory Wattle	
<i>Acacia complanata</i>	Flat Stemmed Wattle	
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree/Red Ash	
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Rusty Apple	Koala habitat tree
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	Koala habitat tree
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	Koala habitat tree

<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>	Brown Bloodwood	Koala habitat tree
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	Koala habitat tree
<i>Eucalyptus biturbinata</i>	Grey Gum	Koala habitat tree
<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	White Mahogany	Koala habitat tree
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa</i>	Broad Leaved Red Ironbark	Koala habitat tree
<i>Eucalyptus longirostrata</i>	Grey gum	Koala habitat tree
<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	Grey Gum	Preferred koala food tree 
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	Preferred Koala food tree 
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped box	Preferred koala food tree 
<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	Grey Gum	Koala habitat tree
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Iron Bark	Koala habitat tree
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Queensland Blue Gum	Preferred koala food tree 
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	Koala habitat tree
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	Koala habitat tree
Vines		
<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Slender Grape	
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Kangaroo Vine	
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine	
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Monkey Rope	

* Note that it is important to consider flammability ratings in line with bushfire advice, in selecting appropriate native plants for landscaping.