

ATTACHMENT 11

Fauna Management Plan



 2/265 Sandgate Road Albion, 4010 Ph 35053053 www.s5consulting.com.au ABN 82440704793	Issue	Description	Date	Client	Project Name	Project No.
	A	For Submission	27/02/25	Mg Homes C/- Urban Strategies	202 Baileys Mountain Road, Upper Coomera	S523094
	Drawing Name	FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN				FMP001



 2/265 Sandgate Road Albion, 4010 Ph 35053053 www.s5consulting.com.au ABN 82440704793	Issue	Description	Date	Client	Project Name	Project No.
	A	For Submission	27/02/25	Mg Homes C/- Urban Strategies	202 Baileys Mountain Road, Upper Coomera	S523094
	Drawing Name	FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN				FMP002

General Notes

This Fauna Management Plan (FMP) is to be read in conjunction with the Detailed Ecological Assessment (DEA; S523094_DEA_v1.1), Basic Rehabilitation Management Plan (S523094_BRMP_001-007(B)) and Vegetation Management Plan (VMP; S523094_VMP_001-008(A)). This FMP is to be kept on the site for reference during all clearing and operational works for the duration of the construction phase.

This plan details fauna management protocols and the management and mitigation measures to be followed prior to and during clearing of vegetation within 202 Baileys Mountain Road, Upper Coomera. The subject site is located on Lot 58 on SP191940. The abovementioned lot, herein referred to as the ‘subject site’ comprises an area of approx. 3.08 ha (post-land swap).

Roles and Responsibilities

See Table 1 below for the roles and responsibilities for clearing works associated with the development.

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles and Responsibilities		
Roles	Responsibility	Activities
All Personnel	Notifying the fauna spotter catcher should fauna or a potential breeding place be identified during clearing works	Should fauna, hollows or nests be identified at any time during works, notify the fauna spotter catcher or ecologist on site to ensure that appropriate fauna management measures are implemented.
Site Supervisor	Overseeing construction works	- Ensure processes are in place to include the necessary provisions of the FMP into works/projects; - Ensure that contractual arrangements with the contractors specify the need for adequate training to be provided to all members of the construction/extraction crew involved in the project; - Ensure construction workers are trained in the procedures of the FMP; - Undertake and record corrective actions; and - Report to regulatory authorities if required.
Civil Contractor	Construction	- Implement the requirements from the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which is to be submitted to the State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DSDMIP) prior to commencing works; - Understand the requirements within this FMP.

Roles and Responsibilities (cont.)

Roles and Responsibilities		
Roles	Responsibility	Activities
Ecologist/Fauna Spotter Catcher	Preclearance survey	- Undertake a preclearance inspection of trees, wet areas and other vegetation (for fauna, hollows and nests); - Provide a preclearance report based on the site inspection; - Prepare and submit to Department of Science (DES) a Species Management Plan (SMP) should a proposed activity impact on a breeding place/s of protected fauna.
Project Arborist	Supervise all clearing activities and any work within TPZ of retained trees	- Supervise tree pruning; - Supervise all works within the TPZ of retained trees.
Fauna Spotter Catcher	Overseeing clearing activities	- Supervise all clearing activities and is always present on site; - Handle all fauna emergencies while present on site; - Recommend and undertake any fauna management measures required; and - Provide pre and post clearing reports to regulatory authorities.

Development Works

A detailed ecological assessment and tree survey stating tree retention and removal was conducted as part of detailed ecological assessment of the site and includes identification of vegetated areas proposed for removal, guidance on directional clearing and presence of State and Local vegetation mapping, as well as fauna management procedures. S5 Environmental understands that the proposed development requires an inspection of vegetation proposed to be removed prior to clearing for all the approved works. The works associated with the proposed development are detailed and assessed in Table 2 (below) and shown on FMP001.

Table 2 Assessment of Proposed Development Works

Stage	Works	Area	Clearing Direction	Protected Vegetation Mapping
1	Vegetation Clearing for Proposed Development	4 NJKHTs- 1 NJKHT within KHA	Clearing must be undertaken in a north to south direction towards the waterway corridor and proposed rehabilitation area., illustrated within FMP002. Further, it is recommended that the understorey is cleared first in communities/patches with higher structural complexity, to ensure animals disturbed in canopy/shrub layer do not retreat into the understorey.	- Category B (remnant) vegetation - Category C (high value regrowth) vegetation - Koala Habitat Areas (core) - Protected Plants

Fauna Management Plan

Objectives

- Protect fauna throughout the development project;
- Implement fauna management measures required; and
- Ensure any fauna emergencies are appropriately handled.

Performance Criteria

- Sensitive clearing techniques are to be employed;
- Relocation of cleared habitat where possible into the proposed rehabilitation area associated with the waterway corridor along the southern boundary of the subject site in areas of retained vegetation;
- Successful relocation into appropriate habitat of any fauna located within the clearing area; and
- No injuries or fatalities to fauna.

Responsibility

Civil contractor, Fauna Spotter Catcher, Ecologist, Project Arborist and Site Supervisor.

Preclearance Tree Survey

- A suitably qualified Fauna Spotter Catcher must undertake a preclearance inspection of trees, wet areas and other vegetation (for fauna, hollows and nests) prior to clearing works commencing;
- A suitably qualified Fauna Spotter Catcher must provide a preclearance report based on the site inspection that identifies any potential impacts to fauna and their habitats resulting from development works and recommends minimisation and mitigation measures for those impacts; and
- Prepare and submit to the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) a Species Management Plan (SMP) which should state the proposed activity impact on a breeding place/s of protected fauna.

Fauna Spotter Catcher

- A qualified Fauna Spotter-Catcher and Koala Spotter in possession of a valid Rehabilitation Permit (issued by DETSI) and with appropriate experience in surveying, monitoring and rescuing fauna species is required to supervise clearing works for the period of vegetation clearing;
- The Spotter-Catcher is to inspect trees to be cleared and/or trees that may have a canopy that overlaps with other vegetation to be cleared for the presence of fauna and significant fauna habitat features (tree hollows, nests, dreys and hollow logs) no more than 48 hours prior to clearing works commencing. It should be noted that all mature koala habitat trees (i.e., *Eucalyptus*, *Lophostemon*, *Corymbia*, *Melaleuca* and *Angophora* spp.) could potentially be used by koalas and as such should be searched extensively before and during clearing procedures; and

- Inspection is to occur at least once each clearing day prior to clearing commencement, and the Fauna Spotter-Catcher is to remain on-site during any clearing works. All trees identified as significant fauna habitat are to be clearly flagged and cleared under the guidance of the Fauna Spotter-Catcher.

Fauna Sensitive General Specifications

- Clearing should occur sequentially as specified in Table 2. The aim of directional clearing of the site is to allow fauna to move safely to habitat adjacent to the development area;
- The Fauna Spotter Catcher/Koala Spotter will follow and direct clearing works at all times to maximise detection of fauna;
- If any animals are identified in trees to be removed during clearing operations, work shall cease immediately on that tree. The Fauna Spotter Catcher must implement any required fauna management measures prior to clearing operations recommencing;
- Where possible, hollow bearing trees and trees containing dreys should be felled as close to sunset as practical to minimize the time nocturnal fauna spend out of shelter;
- Felled hollow bearing limbs, timber stockpiles, debris piles, and habitat areas such as dense sections of undergrowth should be inspected for wildlife by the fauna spotter catcher. Felled trees are to be inspected for fauna and any felled timber left more than 24 hours be re-inspected before moving or mulching; and
- Any catch or release of possums, snakes, koala, or other species should take place in areas in proximity to the site at a safe distance outside of the roadways into the most suitable tree/habitat found as determined by the fauna spotter catcher.

Breeding Places Specifications, Fauna Relocation and Injured Wildlife

- If any injured fauna is identified on the site, the Spotter-Catcher is to be contacted immediately to attend the site and assess the animal. The Spotter-Catcher is to direct a course of action to ensure the animal is taken to a veterinarian or euthanized where required in accordance with the Code of Practice for the Care of Sick, Injured, or Orphaned Protected Animals is Queensland, 2013 (NCA 1992);
- Any injured or orphaned wildlife should be taken to Animal Emergency Centre Gold Coast- 24/7 Emergency Vets – 4/492 Scottsdale Drive, Varsity Lakes, QLD, 4227, Ph. (07) 5593 4544, or RSPCA Ambulance: 1300 ANIMAL (1300 264 625);
- No interference with or relocation of fauna unless undertaken by the fauna spotter catcher; and
- All hollow dependent fauna should be relocated with species specific denning boxes.

Fauna Recorded on Site

An ecological site inspection was completed by S5 Environmental Ecologists on the 6th of April 2024, in which fauna observations and evidence of fauna were recorded. Fauna observed on-site generally consisted of highly mobile avi-fauna considered common across the local area and are typically found in modified, urban environments, however detailed fauna surveys were not conducted. Fauna recorded on the site are shown in Table 3.

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	Drawing Name	FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN				FMP004

Fauna Recorded on Site (cont.)

Table 3 Fauna Recorded on Site

Common name	Species name
BIRDS	
<i>Daleco novaeguineae</i>	Laughing kookaburra
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie
<i>Rhipidura albiscape</i>	Grey fantail
REPTILE	
<i>Emydura macquarii</i>	Macquarie turtle
MAMMAL	
<i>Macropus parryii</i>	Whiptail wallaby

Listed Fauna Likely to Occur on Site

As part of a Detailed Ecological Assessment, S5 Environmental undertook a likelihood of occurrence assessment for EPBC Act and NC Act listed species, to determine which species are ‘likely’ to occur within the development area and adjacent areas. This assessment determined that it is possible for the following species to occur within the site, based on habitat features present:

- Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*);
- Grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*);
- Glossy-black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*);
- South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*);
- White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*);
- Black-faced Monarch (*Monarcha melanopsis*);
- Australian Painted-snipe (*Rostratula australis*);
- Rufous Fantail (*Rhipidura rufifrons*);
- Spectacled Monarch (*Symposiachrus trivirgatus*);
- White Bellied Sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*); and
- Osprey (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*).

Species Conditions and Management Actions

- Refer to Table 4 below for a summary of the recommended Management Actions for listed species ‘likely’ to occur within the development and adjacent areas;
- Refer to Table 5 below for a summary of the recommended Management Actions for generalist species groups that are common within Upper Coomera;
- Refer to Table 6 below for technical specifications and images; and
- Refer to the scaled drawing on FMP001 for recommended locations of fauna movement solutions.

Table 4 Management Actions for Listed Species Likely to Occur within the Development Area and Adjacent Areas

Common Name	Species name	Typical Habitat	Management Action
Grey-headed Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	The species are canopy-feeding frugivore and nectarivore, which utilise vegetation communities including rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, Melaleuca swamps and Banksia woodlands.	A licenced Fauna Spotter Catcher to undertake a pre-clearance survey no more than 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works and to be present at all times during clearing works. If a grey-headed flying-fox is located, works should immediately cease and only resumed after the animal has moved on of its own accord.
South-eastern Glossy Black-cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	The glossy black-cockatoo lives in coastal woodlands and drier forest areas, open inland woodlands or timbered watercourses where its main food source, the casuarina (she-oak), is common.	• 8 Nest boxes are to be installed to mitigate potential loss of breeding habitat, as stated in the Nest Box Management Plan below; • A licenced Fauna Spotter Catcher to undertake a pre-clearance survey no more than 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works and to be present at all times during clearing works. If a listed species is located, works should immediately cease and only resume after the animal has moved on of its own accord.
White-bellied Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea eagles are found in coastal habitats and around terrestrial wetlands in tropical and temperate regions of mainland Australia and its offshore islands.	
White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletails are aerial feeding birds that utilise non-breeding habitats within Australia, which include large tracts for woodland.	
Australian Painted-snipe	Rostratula australis	The Australian Painted Snipe generally inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans.	

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Common Name	Species name	Typical Habitat	Management Action
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	The osprey breeds near freshwater lakes and rivers, and sometimes on coastal brackish waters. The Australian Painted-snipe breeds in shallow freshwater or brackish wetlands following flooding.	
Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	The Rufous Fantail mainly inhabits wet sclerophyll forests, often in gullies dominated by eucalypts.	
Spectacled Monarch	<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	The Spectacled Monarch moist lowland forests, subtropical or tropical mangrove forests, and subtropical or tropical moist montane forests.	
Black-faced Monarch	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	The Black-faced Monarch is found in rainforests, eucalypt woodlands, coastal scrub and damp gullies.	

Table 5 Management Actions for Generalist Species Common within Upper Coomera

Species Group	Species name	Management Action
Amphibians and Fish	Aquatic/Riparian	A licensed Fauna Spotter Catcher to undertake a pre-clearance survey no more than 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works and to be present at all times during clearing works.
Reptiles	Terrestrial/Arboreal/ Fossorial/Riparian	- A licensed Fauna Spotter Catcher to undertake a pre-clearance survey no more than 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works and to be present at all times during clearing works; and - Installation of Fauna Exclusion Fencing.
Small ground dwelling mammals and macropods	Terrestrial/ Fossorial	- A licensed Fauna Spotter Catcher to undertake a pre-clearance survey no more than 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works and to be present at all times during clearing works; and - Installation of Local Traffic Management (signage) and Fauna Exclusion Fencing.
Arboreal mammals	Arboreal	- A licensed Fauna Spotter Catcher to undertake a pre-clearance survey no more than 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works and to be present at all times during clearing works; and - Installation of Fauna Exclusion Fencing and potentially Fauna Friendly Fencing.

Koala Values, Habitat and Movement Across the Site

Koala movement before, during and after construction works will be safe and supported throughout the subject site. Safe koala movement during construction will be ensured by using fauna-exclusion fencing and local traffic management. The development footprint does not significantly fragment koala habitat areas within the site, or in the broader landscape and utilises a previously cleared/disturbed area. Approximately 6,200 m² of rehabilitation works are being proposed alongside 18,557 m² of development. The on-ground rehabilitation works will strengthen the existing vegetation within the site and will create a large ecological corridor running along the southern boundary of the site into the western lot, which contains a watercourse (to be strengthened during rehabilitation), which will provide many essential environmental and biological processes and values.

Rehabilitation will strengthen vegetation links to the south-east and south-west of the subject site. Vegetation within the site contained minimal non-juvenile koala habitat trees and was dominated by exotic species. After rehabilitation works, the retained vegetation to the south will provide shelter, foraging and movement opportunities for koalas. Approx. 1 NJKHT is proposed for removal within the mapped koala habitat area (core) (3 NJKHTs are proposed for removal outside KHA). The 6,200 m² of rehabilitated vegetation will provide many foraging, shelter and habitat opportunities for the koala, among other species. Within areas proposed for rehabilitation across the site, koala habitat trees are to be planted where exotic species are proposed for removal. This will strengthen ecological values across the site and provide additional habitat for koalas. Refer to Figure 1 below which displays koala movement opportunities within the subject site and the locality post development and rehabilitation works.

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Table 6 Management Actions for the Koala

Activities that may cause injury or death of koalas	Management Action
Vehicle strike	Fauna Exclusion Fencing is to be installed.
Koalas falling in excavated pits and or trenches for pier construction and becoming trapped or injured.	- Temporary fauna exclusion / dust control fencing is to be installed prior to construction works to prevent animals entering the site. Permanent fauna exclusion fencing to be installed surrounding the development area. Refer to Figures 2 and 3; - Ensure excavated trenches and pits are covered and secured at the end of each day; - Pits and trenches are to be inspected at the start of each day to ensure no trapped animals; and - Contact DETSI licensed koala spotter/catcher in possession of a valid Rehabilitation Permit to rescue koala, construction personnel are not to attempt to handle animal.
Koalas taking refuge in machinery at night and being injured when the machinery starts.	- Temporary fauna exclusion / dust control fencing is to be installed prior to construction works to prevent animals entering the site. Permanent fauna exclusion fencing to be installed between development area and koala habitat to the west of the site. Refer to Figures 2 and 3; - Inspect machinery at the start of each day prior to use. Inspection to be entered into work log; and - If koala encountered contact DETSI licensed koala spotter/catcher in possession of a valid Rehabilitation Permit to move koala. Note: construction personnel are not to handle the animal.
Increased levels of construction related dust on adjacent koala habitat.	- Temporary dust control fencing is to be installed prior to works commencing. - Dust suppression techniques such as regular watering of exposed soil are to be implemented as advised by an Erosion and Sediment Control professional.
Injury or death during clearing and construction activities	- A licenced Fauna Spotter Catcher to undertake a pre-clearance survey no more than 48 hours prior to the commencement of clearing works and to be present at all times during clearing works. If a koala is located, works should immediately cease and only resume after the animal has moved on of its own accord. - If a koala becomes trapped, injured or deceased as a of from construction activity, the following must occur: - Immediately cease construction activity in the vicinity; - Contact RSPCA Qld on 1300 ANIMAL (ph: 1300 264 625);

Activities that may cause injury or death of koalas	Management Action
	- RSPCA representative or contractors licensed koala spotter/catcher in possession of a valid Rehabilitation Permit to free trapped koala and assess for injuries. If uninjured, allow koala to move on of its own volition. If injured, see below. - RSPCA representative or contractors licensed koala spotter/catcher in possession of a valid Rehabilitation Permit to take injured or deceased animal to nearest wildlife hospital located at Currumbin Wildlife Hospital: 27 Millers Dr, Currumbin QLD 4223, Ph. 07 5534 0813. - Construction personnel not to handle animal; - Construction activity to only resume after management measures have been carried out as per the above; and - Review all procedures as per the Koala Management Plan to ensure all Management Actions are being implemented.



Figure 1 Koala Movement Opportunities Post Development & Rehabilitation

	2/265 Sandgate Road Albion, 4010 Ph 35053053 www.s5consulting.com.au ABN 82440704793	Issue	Description	Date	Client	Project Name	Project No.
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		Drawing Name	FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN				FMP007

Table 7 Fauna Furniture & Movement Solutions; Comments, Technical Specifications and Images

Example Design	Specifications and Comments
Fauna Exclusion Fencing	
 Figure 2 Typical fauna exclusion fencing with smooth metal top (BCC, 2023)	• The purpose of fauna exclusion fencing is it excludes wildlife from entering unsafe areas including roads and residential properties where domestic animals such as dogs) may be present. • Panelling sheets are required on the bushland facing side of the fence to prevent fauna from entering development area. Construction techniques previously utilised: • Fauna exclusion fencing should be a minimum of 1.5 metres in height. • Fencing must not have any gaps greater than 50 mm. • Use panelling, smooth metal or Perspex sheets of at least 600 mm in width or floppy top design.
 Figure 3 Floppy top chain link fencing (BCC, 2023)	

Loss of Habitat Features

To offset the loss of habitat features from the proposed works, nest boxes are required to be installed at a ratio of one box to every one habitat feature removed. CoGC describes common habitat features to including hollow-bearing trees, hollow logs, woody debris, stags, native bee hives, leaf litter, large rocks and boulders and rocky outcrops.

A total of 1 hollow and 7 habitat trees are proposed for removal; therefore 8 nest boxes must be installed to offset the loss of the mentioned habitat feature. It should be noted any native bee nests are to be retained where possible or safely relocated on site. Please refer to FMP009 which identifies the tree number and what habitat feature it contains.

Habitat trees have been identified within Table 8 on FMP009, as requested by CoCG, however are not required to be offset.

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Habitat Trees & Features to be Removed

Please refer to the Vegetation Management Plan (S523094_VMP_001-008(A)) for the full tree schedule identifying tree retention and removal.

Table 8 Habitat Trees and Habitat Features within the Site

Codes: FS = Fauna Scratches; SH = Small Hollow; MH = Medium Hollow; LH = Large Hollow; T = Termitaria; BN = Bird Nest; NB = Nest Box, SF = Evidence of Sap Feeding												
No.	STATUS	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HABITAT TREES	HABITAT FEATURES	Total DBH [mm]	SPREAD* [m]	HEIGHT* [m]	NATIVE/ EXOTIC	NJKHT	TPZ [mm]	Nest Box required to be Installed
44	Remove	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	Small-leaved Fig	Yes		3000	15	18	Native	No	15000	1
45	Remove	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	Yes		3200	15	19	Native	No	15000	1
46	Remove	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	Yes		2200	12	16	Native	No	15000	1
50	Remove	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	Yes		1089	15	17	Native	No	13068	1
73	Remove	<i>Lophostemon suaveleans</i>	Swamp Box	Yes	SH	950	6	15	Native	Yes	11400	2
87	Remove	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Red Cedar	Yes		850	10	18	Native	No	10200	1
91	Remove	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	Small-leaved Fig	Yes		1721	19	12	Native	No	15000	1

Nest Box Management Plan

Assessment of Target Species

Detailed ecological assessment including a tree survey of the site conducted as part of this Nest Box Management Plan (NBMP) includes identification of priority species listed by City of Gold Coast (CoGC), which have the potential to utilise nest boxes. Species not listed as ‘priority’ have also been given consideration as part of this assessment. Assessment has included presence of the species within a 5 km radius of the site. Searches for species records have been conducted through the WildNet database (WO) and Atlas of Living Australia (ALA). Refer to Table 9 below.

Table 9 Assessment of Target Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	CoGC Priority Species	Source	Nest Box Size Requirement
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	✓	ALA	Small
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-cockatoo	✓	ALA/WO	Large
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat		ALA	Small
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing kookaburra		WO	Medium
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar glider	✓	ALA	Medium
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Crimson rosella		ALA/WO	Large
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow lorikeet	✓	ALA	Small-Medium
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Brushtail possum		ALA/WO	Medium

Nest Box Installation

The following items must be considered prior to installation of nest boxes on trees:

- Orientation – heat can impact the success of the nest box. Heat can overcome the nest box occupant and lead to death. Given the locality of the subject site (i.e., SEQ), is it recommended that nest boxes are place on the fauna pole/tree to face a south-west direction, to avoid overheating in the summer months. Further, it is not recommended that nest boxes proposed for bird species are installed to face each other. This can encourage competition and aggression between species.
- Sound – some species can be sensitive to noise. As such, is it not recommended that nest boxes are not installed in trees which are within close proximity to busy roads.
- Proximity to resources – S5 Environmental understand vegetation south-east of the waterway is to be retained. This vegetation Nest Boxes are to be located within this vegetation.

- Nest boxes should be installed in proximity to food resources. The proposed rehabilitation (see rehabilitation management plan, S523094_BRMP_001-007(B)) and retained vegetation (See Detailed Ecological Assessment, S523094_DEA_v1.1) will provide foraging resources for many of the target species.
- Nest boxes are to be installed using the Habisure system, or similar non-invasive technique. Refer to Figure 4.

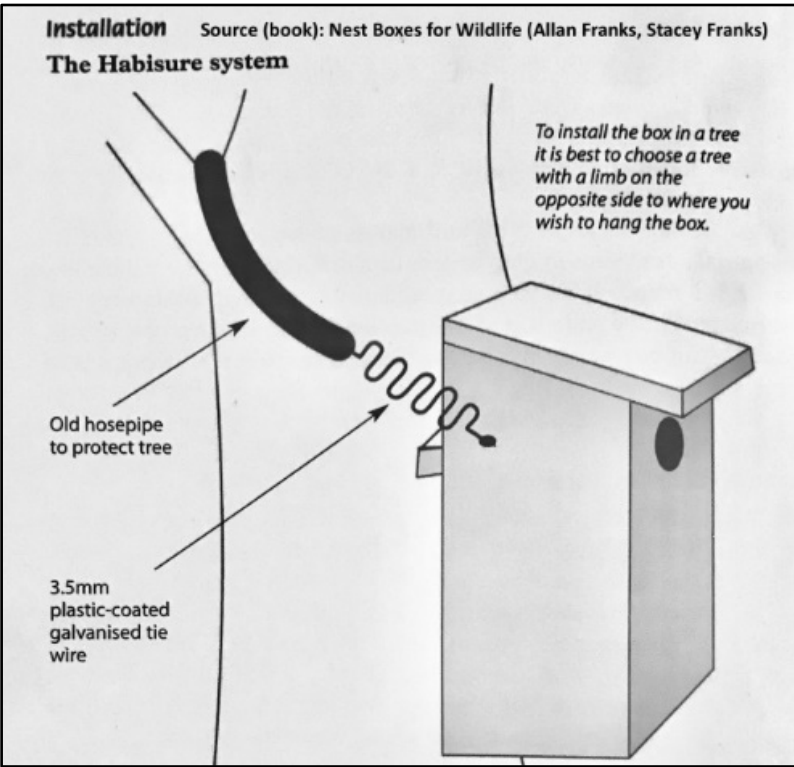


Figure 4 Habisure System Installation (source: Nestbox Tales)

Location of Nest Boxes

The location of nest boxes are to be selected on site. Specifications of trees to be selected include mature native canopy species that are large enough to support nest boxes. Specific tree specifications are required for installation depending on the specific fauna being targeted. Other important factors to consider include how much sound/light pollution is within the area, the height, health and species of a tree and he accessibility for maintenance.

Installation Timeframes

Installation of nest boxes are to be completed within seven days of the commencement of the clearing activities.

Monitoring and Maintenance

Nest boxes are to be monitored and maintained in accordance with Table 10 on FMP011 below.

Table 10 Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule for Nest Boxes

Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
Pre-clearing	Perform a site visit and ensure all nest boxes have been installed as per the NBMP.	Clearing works to be delayed until nest boxes have been installed as per NBMP.	- Ecologist - Fauna Spotter Catcher - Site Co-ordinator
	Conduct a pre-clear survey of all vegetation proposed to be removed within 48 hours of proposed clearing	Ensure all works are completed as per the approved NBMP and VMP.	
During clearing	Fauna spotter catcher to be on site at all times during the clearing activities	Ensure all works are completed as per the approved NBMP and VMP.	- Fauna Spotter Catcher - Site Co-ordinator
	Directional clearing is to be undertaken in a north-west to south-east direction as indicated within the accompanying Fauna Management Plan	Ensure all works are completed as per the approved NBMP and VMP.	
Month 1	Monitor for invasion of pest species, such as Indian mynas	Removal of Indian mynas nest if nest is present	- Fauna Spotter Catcher - Site Co-ordinator
	Inspect for damaged nest boxes	Replace or repair damaged nest boxes within 7 days, as per manufacturer guidelines	
	Maintain furniture within nest box	Replenish nesting material of uninhabited nest boxes	
Post Storm/Fire	Inspect for damaged nest boxes	Replace or repair damaged nest boxes within 7 days, as per manufacturer guidelines	- Fauna Spotter Catcher - Site Co-ordinator
	Maintain furniture within nest box.	Replenish nesting material of uninhabited nest boxes	
Month 2, Month 3, Month 6	Monitor for invasion of pest species, such as Indian mynas	Removal of Indian mynas nest if nest is present	- Fauna Spotter Catcher - Site Co-ordinator
	Inspect for damaged nest boxes	Replace or repair damaged nest boxes within 7 days, as per manufacturer guidelines	
	Inspect mammal and bat nest boxes through hinged lid/opening	Record findings for progress report	
	Assess utilization of bird nest boxes from afar (opening lid may	Record findings for progress report	

Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
	cause nesting birds to abandon eggs)		
	Maintain furniture within nest box.	Replenish nesting material of uninhabited nest boxes	
	Utilize monitoring information to determine whether location, orientation or any other factors need to be altered.	Relocation of nest boxes to reduce impacts from environmental factors such as harsh weather or heat	
Post completion of Development	Community awareness and engagement	Educational signage to be installed on fence between development and Nest Box Management Area	- Ecologist - Site Co-ordinator
Month 12	Monitor for invasion of pest species, such as Indian mynas	Removal of Indian mynas nest if nest is present	- Ecologist - Fauna Spotter Catcher - Site Co-ordinator
	Inspect for damaged nest boxes	Replace or repair damaged nest boxes within 7 days, as per manufacturer guidelines	
	Inspect mammal and bat nest boxes through hinged lid/opening	Record findings for progress report	
	Assess utilization of bird nest boxes from afar (opening lid may cause nesting birds to abandon eggs)	Record findings for progress report	
	Maintain furniture within the nest box.	Replenish nesting material of uninhabited nest boxes	
	Complete Nest Box Management Plan Certification Meeting.	Onsite meeting	
	Review the first 12 months of the monitoring schedule and assess the effectiveness of Nest Box Management Plan and whether any ongoing work/maintenance is required.	Report progress results to landowner	



2/265 Sandgate Road Albion, 4010
Ph 35053053
www.s5consulting.com.au
ABN 82440704793

Issue	Description	Date	Client	Project Name	Project No.
A	For Submission	27/02/25	Mg Homes C/- Urban Strategies	202 Baileys Mountain Road, Upper Coomera	S523094
Drawing Name	FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN				FMP0011