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1825 Old Cleveland Road, Chandler

Ecological Assessment Report

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Client: Cleanaway Pty Ltd C/- Planning Insights Pty Ltd

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Name	Position	Date
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1. Introduction

28 South Environmental Pty Ltd (**28 South**) has been engaged by Planning Insights on behalf of Cleanaway Pty Ltd (the **Proponent**) to prepare an Ecological Assessment Report (**EAR**) in response to Information Request (**IR**) dated 4 November 2025 in regard to Application Reference: A006852603, for the property at 1825 Old Cleveland Road, Chandler Queensland, 4155, more formally described as Lot 3 on RP165961 (herein described as the '**Site**'). The Site is located within the Brisbane City Council (**BCC**) Local Government Area (**LGA**) and comprises an area of approximately 41.46 hectares (**ha**). It is our understanding that the Proponent is seeking a Material Change of Use (**MCU**) to facilitate development approval for an extension to the current Chandler Waste Transfer Station facility (the **Proposed Development**) (**Attachment 1**).

The purpose of this Ecological Assessment Report (**EAR**) is to provide an assessment of the Proposed Development against relevant ecologically focussed statutory instruments, and policies at the Commonwealth, State and Local government levels. This Report is intended to support an IR response to Development Application A006852603 to BCC.

1.1 Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this EAR is to provide sufficient ecologically focused environmental planning information to support a DA over the Site.

This EAR achieves this through:

- Providing design detail around the Proposed Development and associated impacts and improvements;
- Describing the existing environmental and ecological characteristics of the Site;
- Assessing the potential impacts of the Proposed Development relative to the ecological values on Site and mapped environmental overlays;
- Identifying and addressing relevant Commonwealth, State and BCC statutory instruments, advising on compliance matters where necessary;
- Identifying ways through which the Proposed Development can avoid, minimise and mitigate the potential impacts on the environmental characteristics of the Site; and
- A response to applicable approvals to support the Local Council regulation and address relevant codes.

1.2 Structure of this Report

This EAR has been structured to provide:

- A review of relevant legislation applicable to ecological aspects of the Proposed Development;
- Results of desktop and Site-based flora and fauna assessment;
- A summary of potential impacts on ecological values and recommended measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate these impacts;
- An assessment of the Proposed Development's compliance with relevant statutory requirements;
- A summary and conclusion regarding the ecological assessment of the Proposed Development; and
- The provision of relevant code responses.

2. Site Description

2.1 Site Locality

The Site is located in Chandler within the Brisbane City Council and is subject to the Brisbane City Plan 2014 (Version 33). It lies approximately 17 km east-south-east of the Brisbane CBD and 15 km west of Cleveland. The surrounding area is characterised by low-density residential development with large allotments interspersed with bushland, open space, conservation land and recreational uses, including the Sleeman Sports Complex and Brisbane Aquatic Centre to the west and Tilley Road Park to the south-west. Regional access is provided via Old Cleveland Road, a major east-west arterial. Despite surrounding urban development, the area retains moderate ecological connectivity, particularly to the north and north-west.

The Site currently operates as the Chandler Waste Transfer Station and is largely cleared and maintained, with remnant vegetation confined to the northern and southern extents. Canopy trees occur sporadically, and overall vegetation cover is limited, reflecting historical clearing and long-term utility use.

2.2 Proposed Development

The proposed development seeks approval for an extension to the existing use and the addition of associated utility features. These includes a proposed greenwaste exit roadway, treatment device, greenwaste pad extension, weighbridge, staff amenities, PWD-compliant amenities and car parking, and a proposed swale. These elements, together with existing infrastructure, are illustrated in **Attachment 1 – Proposed Plan**.

The Site is mapped within the Open Space (OS) zone and the SP4 Special Purpose (Utility Services) zone. Overall, the Site's zoning and associated planning provisions under the Brisbane City Plan demonstrate that the Proposed Development is generally consistent with Brisbane City Council's planning intentions for the Site.

These intentions prescribed under the Open Space Zone and SP4 Special Purposes (Utility Services) are demonstrated particularly through the Site's neighbouring lots in the south-east, where utility services have been approved and established. Consequently, the Proposed Development is largely a continuation of accepted land uses within the Site's general locality. As a result, ecological impacts associated with the Proposed Development are generally consistent with local planning arrangements, and any values lost are minimised and consolidated within areas of existing environmental disturbance.

3. Legislative Framework

The following section provides an outline of the applicable legislative framework for the ecological aspects of the Proposed Development. Assessment of these outlined matters is further discussed in **Table 1**, and compliance is assessed in **Section 7**.

3.1 Matters of Commonwealth Interest

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (**EPBC Act**) provides the legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. These are defined under the EPBC Act as 'Matters of National Environmental Significance' (**MNES**). Under the EPBC Act, a referral to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (**DCCEEW**) is required if the Proposed Development is likely to or may cause a Significant Impact on MNES. The determination of whether a Significant Impact will arise is made with reference to the *Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* and other EPBC Act policy statements.

Utilisation of the Protected Matters Search Tool (**PMST**) Report (**Attachment 3**) in conjunction with other assessment tools outlined in **Section 4** aids in determining the likely MNES with potential to occur on-Site. This informs the selection of appropriate survey methodologies to identify target species potentially on-Site. The field survey furthers the likelihood of occurrence of these species and associated habitat. Assessment of the Site values against Matters of Commonwealth Interest has been performed in **Table 1**.

3.2 Matters of State Interest

3.2.1 Planning Act 2016

3.2.1.1 State Development Assessment Provisions

The Queensland Government defines matters of State Interest with referral triggers and responsible agencies set out in Schedule 10 of the *Planning Regulation 2017* (Qld) (**Planning Reg**). The Proposed Development will require consideration of the State Development Assessment Provisions (**SDAP**) to identify triggers for assessment. This Report includes a summary of this framework with regard to the Proposed Development.

Utilisation of the Development Assessment Mapping System (**DAMS**) mapping, assessment tools outlined in **Section 4**, and targeted field assessment, aids in determining MSES mapped to occur on-Site. This has contributed to validating matters regulated by the SDAP on Site. Additional relevant State matters are outlined below, and assessment of the Site values against Matters of State Interest has been performed in **Table 1** and further outlined in **Section 7.1**.

3.2.1.2 State Planning Policy 2017

The Queensland *State Planning Policy 2017* (**SPP**) is the primary State planning instrument in the Queensland planning system and sits above regional plans and planning schemes in the hierarchy of planning instruments. The SPP expresses and promotes the State's interests and identifies 17 State interests in land use planning and development. The SPP represents an assessment benchmark which the assessment manager must assess development against SPP Part E to the extent it is not identified as being appropriately integrated into a planning scheme. Notably, in the BCC City Plan the SPP is integrated into the intentions and codes of the BCC City Plan, with the exception of natural hazards, risk and resilience (Coastal hazards (erosion prone areas)). Section 2.1 of the BCC City Plan integrates the SPP into its ecological planning instruments and as such, any satisfaction of BCC City Plan provisions (in regard to ecological planning) vicariously fulfills the SPP.

3.2.2 Nature Conservation Act 1992

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld) (**NC Act**) establishes approval triggers and an assessment process for creating and managing protected areas as well as the protection of flora and fauna, controlled through the use of

various subordinate regulations. With regard to conservation significant flora, the NC Act implements 'High-Risk Trigger Area' mapping as a means to regulate the clearing of potential protected plants located in the wild. As such, assessment for the potential presence of conservation significant flora on or adjacent to Site is a requirement of the field surveys.

The NC Act also gives legislative power to the conservation of koala and koala habitat, regulated via the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* (Qld), *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* (Qld) (**NC (Animals) Reg.**) and Planning Reg. The utilisation of Core Koala Habitat Area (**CKHA**), Priority Koala Area (**PKA**), Identified Koala Broad Hectare Area (**IKBHA**) and Koala Habitat Restoration Area mapping layers help to achieve the intent of the legislation.

Potential impacts to fauna species listed under the NC (Animals) Reg and their breeding places is also regulated under the NC Act. The removal of, or tampering with, an animal breeding place necessitates a Species Management Program (**SMP**) and/or a damage mitigation permit which authorises the proposed removal or tampering may be required at the operational works phase. The conservation status of a potentially impacted species determines whether a low-risk SMP or high-risk SMP is required.

3.2.3 Vegetation Management Act 1999

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld) (**VM Act**) is Queensland's primary piece of legislation relating to the management of vegetation. In conjunction with the Regional Ecosystem (**RE**) vegetation classification framework, the VM Act forms the basis for vegetation management in Queensland. The VM Act provides for the preparation of maps to identify areas of high conservation value; areas vulnerable to land degradation; remnant vegetation; and provides for policies against which applications for clearing vegetation are assessed. The VM Act also captures Essential Habitat for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near-threatened (**CREVNT**) species under the NC Act.

3.2.4 Environmental Protection Act 1994

The *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Qld) (**EP Act**) is a legislative framework designed to protect and manage the environment and natural resources within the State. The EP Act establishes regulations for the prevention and control of pollution, waste management, and environmental harm. It outlines responsibilities for government agencies, industry, and individuals to ensure sustainable development and conservation of Queensland's ecosystems and environments. The EP Act also incorporates provisions for environmental impact assessments, enforcement measures, and penalties for non-compliance, aiming to safeguard the environment for current and future generations.

3.2.5 Biosecurity Act 2014

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld) (**Biosecurity Act**) is a legislative framework aimed at preventing, managing, and controlling biosecurity risks to protect the State's economy, environment, and public health. It establishes measures to prevent the entry and spread of pests, diseases, and invasive species that could harm agriculture, natural ecosystems, and human health. The Biosecurity Act outlines responsibilities for government agencies, industry stakeholders, and individuals in detecting, reporting, and managing biosecurity threats. It also includes provisions for emergency responses, biosecurity planning, and enforcement actions to mitigate risks and safeguard Queensland's biosecurity status. The Biosecurity Act introduces specific management provisions such as Biosecurity Instrument Permits and General Biosecurity Obligations.

3.2.6 Environmental Offsets Act 2014

The *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* (Qld) (**Environmental Offsets Act**) is designed to compensate for the environmental impacts of development activities by requiring proponents to offset any residual environmental harm through measures that deliver equivalent or greater environmental benefits. The Environmental Offsets Act establishes a framework for assessing, calculating, and implementing environmental offsets to maintain or improve the overall environmental values affected by development. It outlines principles for offsetting, including the use of

biodiversity conservation, rehabilitation, and restoration initiatives, to achieve no net loss or a net gain of environmental values. Additionally, the Environmental Offsets Act includes provisions for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement to ensure the effectiveness and integrity of offsetting measures, promoting sustainable development and conservation outcomes in Queensland.

Table 1 – Statutory matters considered by this Report.

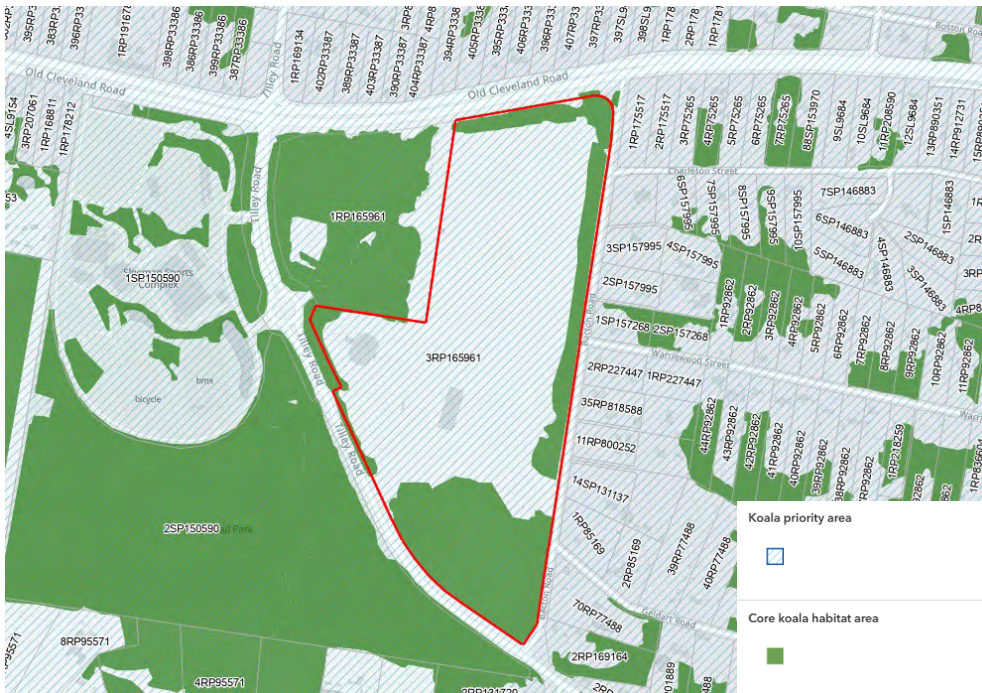
Legislation	Approval Type/Compliance	Administering Authority	Trigger	Comments	Inset Reference
Commonwealth					
EPBC Act	EPBC Approval; Not Controlled Action Decision	Act or a	DCCEEW	Proposing an Action that will significantly impact a MNES. The Proposed Development seeks to minimise impacts to large areas of native vegetation and native fauna movement. The central areas of the Site have been cleared to accommodate the Site's utility use and consequently do not provide significant habitat for MNES. As the Proposed Development will be largely confined to these cleared areas of the Site, there will no impacts to MNES habitat. Any clearing associated with the Proposed Development will not be to an extent that would be considered a significant impact. No further assessment undertaken.	N/A
State					
Planning Act 2016 (Planning Act)	Development Permit for Operational Work: Native vegetation clearing	Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP), as represented by the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) and Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD)	Clearing of native vegetation on prescribed land.	The Site is mapped to contain mapped Category B (Remnant), Category C (High value regrowth), Category X (exempt) vegetation and is identified as Essential habitat. The Proposed Development is located in a urban zone for a urban purpose is exempt clearing work under Schedule 21, Part 2, Section 2 of the Planning Reg. Regardless the Proposed Development has been positioned to avoid as much clearing of regulated Category C vegetation as possible. A Relevant Purpose Determination from Department of Resources, referral to State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) for Native Vegetation Clearing, and a response to <i>State Code 16: Native vegetation clearing</i> is not required. No further assessment undertaken.	See Inset 1
	Waterways for waterway barrier works	DSDIP, as represented by the SARA and Department of Primary Industries (DPI)	Constructing or raising waterway barrier works.	The Site does not contain a State recognised waterway. No further assessment undertaken.	N/A
	Development in South East Queensland koala habitat areas	DSDIP, as represented by the SARA and Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI)	Interfering with CKHA.	The Site is mapped entirely within a Koala Priority Area (KPA), with Core Koala Habitat Area (CKHA) mapped across portions of the southern extent and along the northern, eastern and western Site boundaries. The Proposed Development footprint is concentrated within the central SP4 utility zone, which comprises previously cleared and disturbed land, and has been designed to largely avoid development within mapped CKHA. Limited removal of a small number of trees within mapped CKHA is required along the western boundary of the Site; however, the total area of CKHA impacted is less than 500 m ² (refer Figure 4). Accordingly, the proposed clearing falls under item (k) of the definition of 'exempted development' under Schedule 24 of the <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i> (Qld), which applies to development resulting in the clearing of 500 m ² or less of koala habitat area since 7 February 2020. No further assessment undertaken.	See Inset 2
	Wetland Protection Areas	DSDIP, as represented by the SARA and DETSI	Interfering with High Ecological Significance (HES)	The Site contains a small area of mapped wetland in the western extent, identified as Palustrine wetlands (hydrologically natural) under Queensland wetland mapping. The Proposed Development has been iterated to avoid this mapped wetland area, and the development footprint is located wholly outside the mapped extent. No further assessment undertaken.	See Inset 7

Legislation	Approval Type/Compliance	Administering Authority	Trigger	Comments	Inset Reference
			wetland or wetland protection area.		
	Coastal Protection Area	DSDIP, as represented by the SARA and DETSI	Interfering with the erosion prone area or high storm tide inundation area.	The Site is not mapped within any Coastal Protection Areas. No further assessment undertaken.	See Inset 4
NC Act	Exempt Clearing Notification/ Clearing Permit	DETSI	Clearing of CREVNT plants.	A review of the Flora Survey Trigger Map under the NC Act reveals that the Site is mapped to contain protected plants 'high risk' trigger mapping. Management, and related clearing approvals in line with the NC Act will be prepared at a later, Operational Works (OPW) phase. No further assessment undertaken.	See Inset 5
	SMP	DETSI	Tampering with an animal breeding place.	The removal or tampering of an animal breeding place is allowed if it is part of a SMP for the same species, or if a damage mitigation permit is obtained and the permit authorises the proposed removal or tampering. Animal breeding places are defined as a bower, burrow, cave, hollow, nest or other thing that is commonly used by the animal to incubate or rear the animal's offspring. Low Risk SMP A low risk SMP is required in the event the removal or tampering of animal breeding places for species classified as least concern is required. This excludes special least concern species and colonial breeders. Alternatively, a suitably qualified person containing a damage mitigation permit that authorises the removal or tampering of breeding places can remove or tamper with breeding places of least concern species. High Risk SMP A high risk SMP is required in the event the removal or tampering of animal breeding places for species classified as extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, special least concern and/or colonial breeder is required. Given the current environmental values on Site and extent of disturbance, a High Risk SMP is considered unlikely to be required. No further assessment undertaken.	N/A
Water Act	Riverine Protection Permit, Taking or Interfering with Water	SARA and the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers (DLGWV)	Operational works in a defined watercourse.	The Site does not contain any waterways of relevance under the Water Act. No further assessment undertaken.	See Inset 6
Biosecurity Act	Biosecurity Instrument Permit	DPI	Movement or storage of soil from Red Imported Fire Act (RIFA) biosecurity zone 2.	The Proposed Development is located within biosecurity zone 2 on the RIFA map. A biosecurity instrument permit must be obtained to move soil from a property within biosecurity zone 2 unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soil remains within zone 2 or is moved to zone 1, or The soil is moved to a waste facility within zone 1 or 2. All persons have a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to manage biosecurity risks and threats under their control, in accordance with the Biosecurity Act. Contractors will have a GBO to take all reasonable measures to ensure that they do not spread fire ants through the movement or storage of fire ant carriers, which include soil (i.e. fill, clay, scrapings and any material removed from the ground at a site where earthworks are being carried out), mulch, animal manures, baled hay or straw, potted plants, turf, composted material and material that is a product of mining or quarrying (i.e. gravels and sands). No further assessment undertaken.	N/A



Inset 1 – Regulated Vegetation Mapping.

Source: Queensland Government, Development Assessment Mapping System, [22/04/2026]



Inset 2 – Koala Habitat Mapping

Source: Queensland Government, Development Assessment Mapping System, [22/04/2026]



Inset 3 – Wetland Protection Areas Mapping

Source: Queensland Government, Development Assessment Mapping System, [22/04/2026]



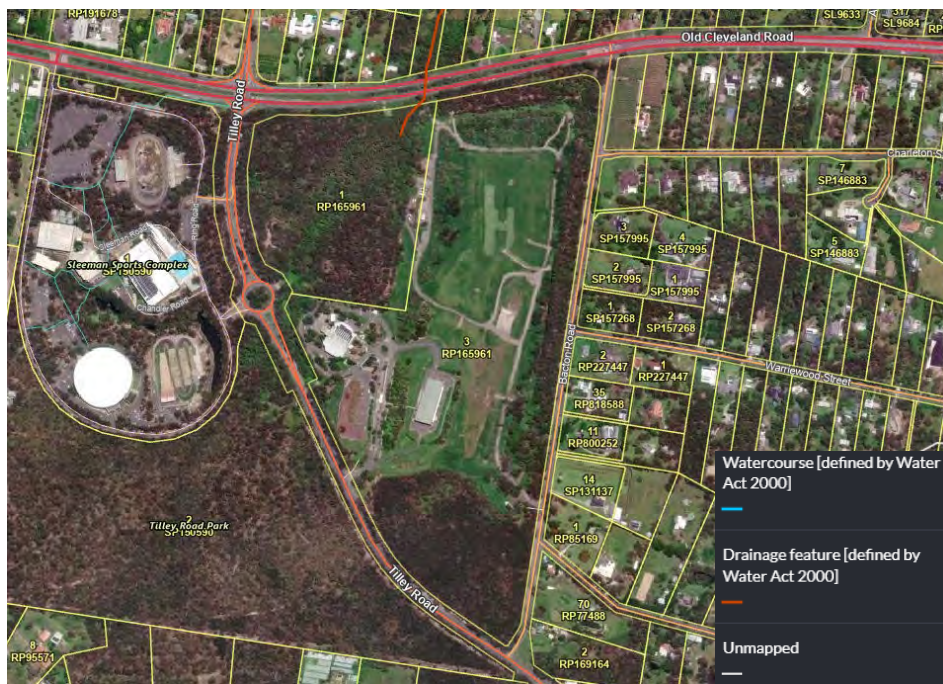
Inset 4 – Coastal Protection Areas Mapping

Source: Queensland Government, Development Assessment Mapping System, [22/04/2026]



Inset 5 – Protected Plants Trigger Map

Source: Queensland Globe, [22/04/2026]



Inset 6 – Water Act Mapping

Source: Queensland Globe, [22/04/2026]



Inset 7 – Queensland Wetlands Mapping

Source: Queensland Globe, [22/04/2026]

3.3 Matters of Local Interest

The BCC City Plan is the applicable planning instrument for development proposals within the BCC LGA and provides the relevant framework for development assessment and approval. A search of the Site under the BCC City Plan identifies that it is zoned as **OS** Open Space and **SP4** Special Purpose (Utility Services). The BCC City Plan also identifies overlays through the Site. Where a site is affected by an overlay, additional development limitations may be placed over that land by the Planning Scheme.

The Site is encumbered by environmental overlays, as identified in **Table 2** below. The presence of this overlay further informs relevant assessment methodologies and areas of investigation across the Site to verify and validate these constraints.

Table 2 – City Plan Overlay References

Matter of Local Interest	Planning Scheme Reference	Inset Reference
Zone	OS Open Space SP4 Special Purpose (Utility Services)	See Inset 8
Biodiversity areas overlay	The Site is mapped to contain the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterway Corridors Koala Habitat Area - Sub Category High Ecological Significance (HES) / High Ecological Significance Strategic (HESS) 	See Inset 9 - 11



Inset 8 – BCC Zone Mapping

Source: BCC City Plan 2014 Mapping, [22/04/2026]



Inset 9 – Waterway Corridors

Source: BCC City Plan 2014 Mapping, [22/04/2026]



Inset 10 – Koala Habitat Area

Source: BCC City Plan 2014 Mapping, [22/04/2026]



Inset 11 – High Ecological Significance (HES) and High Ecological Significance Strategic (HESS) Mapping

Source: BCC City Plan 2014 Mapping, [22/04/2026]

4. Desktop Ecological Assessment

The following publicly available sources of information have been accessed to establish ecological and environmental constraints that are mapped across the Site:

- Protected Matters Search Report, under the EPBC Act
- Species list generated from the Queensland Government’s WildNet database (2 km radius) (**Attachment 4**)
- Vegetation Management Reports, generated by Department of Resources (Queensland) (**Attachment 6**)
- DSDIP DAMS
- DSDIP SPP Mapping System
- Protected plant trigger mapping, under the NC Act
- BCC City Plan 2014 Mapping
- Queensland Globe mapping database
- Atlas of Living Australia (**ALA**) interactive mapping database
- QImagery historic aerial imagery
- Nearmap current high resolution aerial imagery

Following review of the above-listed sources, ecological values and other environmental constraints of relevance for the Proposed Development have been defined with reference to Commonwealth and State legislation, as well as the Planning Scheme.

4.1 Pre-clear and Regulated Vegetation

The pre-clear RE landscape mapping shows the Site historically contained 'least concern' RE 12.9-10.4 and 'endangered' RE 12.9 – 10.12. These REs are described as:

- **RE 12.9 – 10.12** - Mixed woodland usually containing *Corymbia intermedia*, *Angophora leiocarpa* and at least the presence of *Eucalyptus seeana* on sedimentary rocks.
- **RE 12.9-10.4** - *Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* woodland on sedimentary rocks

Currently, the Site is mapped as Category X vegetation. Narrow strips along the northern and southern boundaries are mapped as Category B (least concern). A small area in the northern corner is also mapped as Category B and includes endangered regional ecosystems. Category C vegetation is additionally mapped along the eastern boundary and part of the southern boundary

4.2 Threatened Species Searches and Shortlisting

A PMST report (**Attachment 4**) was conducted for a 2 km buffer and indicates the potential occurrence of Threatened species of national environmental significance under the EPBC Act within the search area. Further, a WildNet Species Online database search (**DETSI**) for species within a 2 km radius central of the Site was also performed and indicates confirmed records of CREVNT flora and fauna species under the NC Act in the locality (**Attachment 5**). The WildNet Online search aids to validate the PMST and identify CREVNT species within the locality.

Database assessment for MNES identified as either 'likely to occur' or 'known to occur' within the PMST, and with supporting records from the WildNet Online database, informs a shortlist of threatened MNES species and CREVNT species to those considered to have the potential to occur on or around the Site. The shortlisted conservation-significant communities and species identified by these database searches inform the Site surveys of key species.

Three (3) conservation-significant fauna and flora species were identified in the locality. These are presented in **Table 3** below.

Table 3 – Fauna and Flora Species of Conservation Significance Recorded in Locality (WildNet Online Extract 1 km, PMST 2 km)

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status
Fauna			
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	regent honeyeater	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Flora			
none			
Threatened Ecological Communities			
TEC			Likelihood of Occurrence
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia			May

<i>Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland</i>	Likely
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<i>Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community</i>	May
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<i>Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions</i>	Likely
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4.3 Survey Methodologies

Baseline ecological assessment was undertaken over the Site by a qualified ecologist on 17 April 2026. This involved a complete traverse of the Site and the spatial mapping of all semi-mature to mature native trees (i.e. larger than 100 mm diameter at breast height (**DBH**) or greater than 4 m in height) as well as the presence and extent of Non-Juvenile Koala Habitat Trees¹ (**NJKHTs**). Exotic species were also spatially identified.

Surveys further involved assessments to determine whether the Site:

- Supports vegetation analogous with TECs identified as MNES under the EPBC Act;
- Supports habitat for any threatened species identified as MNES under the EPBC Act;
- Is accurately represented within the Regulated Vegetation Management Maps (**RVMM**);
- Supports CREVNT species; and
- Supports plant species or communities which are otherwise of conservation interest.

4.3.1 Tree Survey

A detailed tree survey across Site was performed to spatially collect specific botanical and ecological information of all trees with a DBH greater than 100 mm which included:

- Species
- DBH (measured at 1.3 meters above ground level with a diameter tape)
- Height (m)
- Canopy spread (m)
- Habitat features.

Each individual tree is tagged using a unique identification number to ensure that subsequent detailed locational and arboricultural surveys could collect: i) accurate locational data and ii) relevant tree health and safety information, consistent with the number of the ecological data set.

4.3.2 General Floristic Assessment

General field survey was performed to identify the presence or absence of individual EPBC Act and NC Act listed threatened species that could possibly occur in the area. Similarly, vegetation communities were assessed against the relevant diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds of suspected TECs to determine the presence or absence of a threatened community. Observations and evidence of occurrence, habitat suitability, Site conditions, and

¹ A Koala Habitat Tree is defined as: a) a food tree of the *Corymbia*, *Melaleuca*, or *Lophostemon* or *Eucalyptus* genera; or b) a preferred shelter species such as *Angophora*. A Non-Juvenile Koala Habitat Tree is defined as Koala Habitat Tree that has: a) a height of more than four metres; or b) a trunk with a circumference of more than 31.5 centimetres at 1.3 metres above the ground

threats were also noted to aid in the determination of potential occurrence of EPBC Act and NC Act listed threatened species and/or ecological communities.

The Site and adjoining areas were assessed to determine vegetation communities and regulated vegetation mapping extents. Vegetation assessments were conducted in compliance with the Methodology for Survey and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland, Version 6.0. Updated April 2022 (Neldner, et al., 2022) and provided floristic and structural data to characterise vegetation communities.

RE determinations were made to assess accuracy of mapping and/ or variance in the RE categorisation. Mapped RE categorisations were compared to known RE descriptions as outlined within the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (**REDD**) (Queensland Herbarium, 2023).

The regulated vegetation status of existing vegetation was determined by comparing the existing predominant canopy against the undisturbed predominant canopy. The Queensland Herbarium defines the predominant canopy under the VM Act as the ecologically dominant layer (**EDL**) which is the stratum of vegetation that contains the most above ground biomass. This is typically equivalent to the upper stratum (Walker & Hopkins, 1990).

4.3.3 General Fauna Assessment

Opportunistic observations of all fauna encountered, heard or detected were recorded throughout the survey. Observations were focused on MNES and MSES threatened species and suitable habitat for such species while traversing the Site.

Additionally, general scratch and scat searches were conducted during the survey period. Where readily discernible, the presence/ absence of koala evidence was searched for (e.g. scratches/ scat). Opportunistic observations of species were also undertaken during the survey window.

No detailed targeted fauna assessment was conducted as part of the contracted scope of works, however, the background desktop assessment paired with the infield findings and habitat assessment are more than sufficient to determine the likely presence and potential impact to conservation significant fauna and impacts generally.

5. Site Survey Findings

5.1 Vegetation and Flora Assessment

5.1.1 Flora Observations and Vegetation Communities

During field surveys 21 species of flora were observed within the survey footprint, all of which were native. This vegetation can be roughly divided up into two (2) communities including:

- Vegetation Community 1 – *Landscaped/Natural Allocasuarina and Eucalypt Forest along Western boundary*;
- Vegetation Community 2 – *Landscaped Allocasuarina littoralis, with Melaleuca spp.*

The vegetation communities mapping can be seen in **Figure 1** with further discussion on communities provided below.

5.1.1.1 *Vegetation Community 1 – Landscaped/Natural Allocasuarina and Eucalypt Forest along Western boundary*;

This community is generally described as *Allocasuarina littoralis (Black she-oak) dominated canopy with mixed eucalypt species becoming more prevalent to the South. Sub canopy of regrowth canopy species again dominated by A. littoralis with mixed planted rainforest species. No shrub layer present. Ground cover of maintained lawns, mulch, and leaf litter.*

The representative RE of the community is identified as 12.11.27 - *Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *Racemosa* and/or *E. seeana* and *Corymbia intermedia* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics by the Queensland Herbarium, however the vegetation community present does not align with this. There was some connectivity between the northern area of this community and the forested road reserve adjacent to it. A chain link fence likely prevents ground dwelling animals from dispersing into the area but arboreal animals may pass through the canopy. The high density of *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black she-oak) may provide a food source for EPBC listed (Vulnerable) Glossy Black Cockatoos.

5.1.1.2 *Vegetation Community 2 – Landscaped Allocasuarina littoralis, with Melaleuca spp.*

This community is best described as sparsely planted native landscaping trees of *Allocasuarina littoralis*, *Corymbia intermedia*, *Melaleuca spp.*, and mixed rainforest trees. No Sub canopy or shrub layer was present. Groundcover was maintained lawn or mulch.

The entirety of this community appears to be planted, forming neat rows along the roadsides. Habitat complexity was low and trees have been planted with wide spacing. Lawn maintenance likely prevents recruitment of new trees and this is evident through the lack of shrub layer.

Representative RE – highly disturbed non-remnant vegetation. However, it was previously identified as 12.11.27 - *Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *Racemosa* and/or *E. seeana* and *Corymbia intermedia* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics

5.2 Fauna Habitat Assessment

5.2.1 Landscape Connectivity

The Site has some connectivity to the wider region (**Inset 12**). To the east is a large cleared field that presents little opportunities for shelter or safe fauna movement. The Site (Chandler Waste Transfer Station) is also currently surrounded by security barbed wire fence, which may restrict movement but will not completely exclude fauna. To the north is a well-forested patch between the Site and Old Cleveland Road that is likely to provide good habitat; however, Old Cleveland Road likely presents another barrier to safe movement. The south and west are bounded by Tilley Road, which is not expected to be a significant barrier and contains signage. Tilley Road Park on the opposite side provides a large, well-connected bushland area.



Inset 12 – Vegetation Corridors neighbouring the Site (QGlobe, 2026)

5.2.2 Fauna Observations

There was no evidence of Koalas was identified on-site despite the presence of potential food and habitat trees. Beyond these findings, fauna identified on Site was limited to commonly found urban fauna, mostly represented by highly mobile avian species. No other EPBC Act Threatened fauna species or conservation significant species under the NC Act were directly identified on Site. It does remain possible that conservation significant fauna may utilise the Site beyond Koala species and it is assumed that fauna species recorded in the area via WildNet Species List records (**Attachment 4**) may occasionally utilise the Site.

5.2.3 Fauna Habitat – General

The Proposed Development Site is largely devoid of understory, a result of consistent maintenance, and has a sparse canopy for much of the site providing poor connected habitat quality. Patches of mature trees of Vegetation Community 1 may provide some habitat to arboreal species. There is some connectivity to the wider landscape. However, the Site's function as a waste transfer station results in high levels of noise, strong odours, and consistent traffic of people and cars likely deterring any fauna from making use of the present habitat.

6. Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

6.1 Vegetation Impacts

The Site has been substantially cleared and is actively maintained to support the existing Chandler Waste Transfer Station. Accordingly, vegetation impacts associated with the Proposed Development are expected to be minor. Two vegetation communities are present on Site (**Figure 1**): Vegetation Community 1, comprising planted/natural *Allocasuarina*–eucalypt forest along the western boundary; and Vegetation Community 2, consisting of landscaped *Allocasuarina littoralis* with *Melaleuca* spp. along the eastern boundary.

Of the 127 trees surveyed, 58 are proposed to be removed and 69 retained (refer to **Figure 2** – Tree Retention Plan and **Attachment 2** – Tree Schedule), which details tree diameter at breast height (DBH), retention or removal status, and associated tree protection zones (TPZs).

Impacts to areas mapped as High Ecological Significance (HES) and High Ecological Significance Strategic (HESS) are largely avoided, with the exception of a few trees along the western portion of the Site. The eastern HES area will be retained and is not impacted. The total impact to the Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) overlay is approximately 256 m² (**Figure 3** – BCC MLES Impacts).

Rehabilitation will be implemented as the final mitigation measure following impact avoidance and minimisation. Works will predominantly affect landscaped batters, which will be reinstated and replanted following construction. Retained tree areas may require minor weed management; however, these areas are currently well maintained and do not require substantial additional planting. Any residual impacts will be addressed through the applicable financial offset requirements. The Construction Rehabilitation and Management Plan (CRMP) is provided in **Attachment 7**.

6.2 Overarching mitigation measures

Recommended mitigation measures to minimise the impacts of the Proposed Development on identified values include, but are not limited to:

- Development and implementation of a Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan (**VFMP**) to outline relevant flora and fauna related requirements for undertaking the works;
- Development and implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (**CEMP**) to outline relevant environmental requirements for undertaking the works;
- Development and implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (**ESCP**), to prevent loss of dispersible materials to surrounding water features during construction and operation;

- Implementation of weed management and controls across the Site and reestablishment of native groundcover in line with an approved Rehabilitation Management Plan (**RMP**) through the north of the Site;
- Utilising arborist (minimum Australian Qualification Framework Level 5) advice and supervision during works to ensure that trees identified for retention adjacent to works are suitably protected from damage.
- Clearing should be, at a minimum, undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Part 10 and 11 of the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* (Qld).
- Any potential animal breeding places shall be checked by a fauna spotter/catcher prior to clearing to assess animal breeding. Should evidence of animal breeding be identified either:
 - No clearing shall be undertaken of the animal breeding place until the breeding has ceased and the animal (and offspring) vacate the breeding place on their own volition; or
 - Activities are undertaken in accordance with an approved Species Management Program for tampering with an animal breeding place should development include clearing of animal breeding place.
- Minimising ground disturbance and implementing erosion and sediment controls.
- Utilise fauna friendly lighting and in-ground path markers to minimise light spill and disturbance for adjacent fauna habitats.
- Ensuring habitat connectivity for fauna through sensitive design measures including providing connectivity under elevated sections of pathway and ensuring fauna sensitive fencing design is incorporated into the design.

7. Statutory Compliance

7.1 State Triggers

7.1.1 Clearing Native Vegetation

The Site is predominantly mapped as Category X (exempt) vegetation, with smaller areas mapped as regulated vegetation including Category B. The Proposed Development footprint is largely located within the Category X area and has been designed to avoid, and where practicable minimise, clearing within mapped Category B vegetation. Accordingly, to the extent that any clearing is confined to Category X vegetation on freehold land, it is exempt clearing work under Schedule 21, Section 2(d) of the *Planning Regulation 2017* (Qld). Any clearing of mapped regulated vegetation (Category B) would require separate consideration under the applicable provisions of the *Planning Regulation 2017* (Qld).

7.1.2 Clearing SEQ Koala Habitat

The Site is mapped entirely within a Koala Priority Area (**KPA**) and includes mapped Core Koala Habitat Area (**CKHA**) along portions of the Site. The Proposed Development footprint is concentrated within the central, previously cleared/disturbed area and has been designed to avoid development and vegetation clearing within mapped CKHA, including along the southern extent where the mapped habitat may contribute to local connectivity. Accordingly, the koala habitat provisions of the *Planning Regulation 2017* (Qld) are relevant and have been considered, including the applicable assessment benchmarks for development within a KPA where the development does not involve interfering with koala habitat.

Potential exemptions/thresholds that may be relevant include: (i) Schedule 11 (assessment benchmarks in relation to koala habitat in SEQ) does not apply where the development results in an exempt development footprint and (ii) the koala habitat area planning protections do not apply where the development is 'exempted development' under Schedule 24 of the *Planning Regulation 2017* (Qld).

Under **item (k)** of the definition of 'exempted development' under **Schedule 24** of the *Planning Regulation 2017* (Qld), the proposed clearing meets the requirements of item (k) (See **Figure 4**).

Notwithstanding any planning exemptions, the clearing requirements under Part 3 of the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* (Qld) (including sequential clearing and koala spotter requirements, where applicable) must still be complied with when clearing koala habitat trees.

7.2 Brisbane City Council City Plan

As the Site is mapped under both the Biodiversity areas overlay and Waterways Corridor overlay, compliance with the planning intentions of the BCC in these mapped areas is required. This requires a response to the Biodiversity areas overlay and Waterways Corridor code under the City Plan. To demonstrate compliance with the BCC City Plan, a response to the Biodiversity areas overlay code is assessed below in **Table 4** below, and the Local Waterways Corridor is assessed in **Table 5**.

7.2.1 Code Compliance Assessment

Table 4 – BCC Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code Compliance Assessment

Performance Outcome	Acceptable Outcome	Response
<p>Table 8.2.4.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes</p>		
<p>Section C: If a site is wholly or partly in the High ecological significance sub-category or the High ecological significance strategic sub-category</p>		
<p>PO4</p> <p>Development ensures that ecological features and ecological processes, koala habitat trees, areas of strategic biodiversity value, waterways and wetlands within the High ecological significance sub-category or the High ecological significance strategic sub-category are protected, conserved and restored to ensure the area's long-term viability.</p> <p>Note—Where proposing development within the High ecological significance sub-category, the High ecological significance strategic sub-category, the General ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance strategic sub-category, refer to section 8.2.4.1 Application of this code with regard to satisfying the Purpose of the code and this performance outcome. The proposed solution must provide the same level of service without significant disruption of biodiversity values or outcomes.</p>	<p>AO4.1</p> <p>Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ensures that the development footprint, including roads, services, stormwater management infrastructure, any associated filling or excavation works and any fire management access and buffers, are located wholly outside the High ecological significance sub-category or the High ecological significance strategic sub-category; or b. complies with AO4.2, AO4.3 and AO4.4. <p>AO4.2</p> <p>Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout are informed by an ecological assessment which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identifies and evaluates biodiversity values, ecological features (including significant vegetation communities listed in Table 8.2.4.3.B, significant flora species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.C, or significant fauna species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.D), koala habitat trees, areas of strategic biodiversity value, waterways and wetlands; b. identifies the likely impacts of the development to biodiversity; c. outlines how any potential impacts on biodiversity will be avoided and mitigated. <p>Note—Guidance on completing an ecological assessment, development design and identifying koala habitat are included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p>	<p>Complies PO4</p> <p>While the proposal involves unavoidable impacts to areas mapped as MLES and HES, the Proposed Development demonstrates the impact area has been consolidated to areas of existing disturbance. The ecological assessment confirms impacts have been avoided where practicable, minimised through design, and mitigated through retention, buffering and restoration. The resulting layout maintains strategic ecological connectivity and supports the long-term conservation of biodiversity values across the site and adjoining land.</p> <p>The development will result however in an impact to MLES of 252 m², with applicable offsets to be provided in accordance with the planning scheme policy.</p>

	<p>AO4.3</p> <p>Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout conserves ecological features (including significant vegetation communities listed in Table 8.2.4.3.B, significant flora species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.C, or significant fauna species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.D), koala habitat trees and wetlands in a spatial configuration which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. conserves areas within the High ecological significance sub-category or the High ecological significance strategic sub-category that connect habitat or areas of strategic biodiversity value which have the capacity to connect habitat upon being restored; b. maximises the size and consolidates areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site and in combination with adjoining sites; c. provides connectivity between areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site and with adjoining sites; d. minimises the edge-to-area ratio of areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes to limit edge effects; e. minimises fragmentation by infrastructure; f. includes a single development footprint plan for each new residential lot to be created which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 1000m² or less where on a lot in the Low density residential zone, the Low-medium density residential zone, the Medium density residential zone, the High density residential zone or the Character residential zone; ii. 2500m² or less where on a lot in the Environmental management zone, the Conservation zone, the Emerging community zone, the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone; g. excludes filling or excavation from areas to be conserved for biodiversity, except where it is directly associated with habitat restoration. <p>Note—Guidance on development design is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p>	
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	<p>AO4.4</p> <p>Development is designed to minimise edge effects by locating land uses compatible with the long-term preservation of biodiversity adjacent to areas within the High ecological significance sub-category or the High ecological significance strategic sub-category, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. esplanade roads and pathways; b. landscaping or habitat restoration areas consisting of local indigenous plant species; c. open space land uses; d. employee or communal recreation areas; e. stormwater management infrastructure where adopting water sensitive urban design solutions. <p>Note—Guidance on development design to minimise edge effects is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p>	
<p>If a site is wholly or partly in the Koala habitat area sub-category, where not in the High ecological significance sub-category, High ecological significance strategic sub-category, General ecological significance sub-category or General ecological significance strategic sub-category</p>		
<p>PO7</p> <p>Development is located and designed to protect and enhance koala habitat by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. reducing threats to resident and transient koalas; b. protecting the maximum number of non-juvenile koala habitat trees in the Koala habitat area sub-category; c. consolidating and maximising the size of areas to be conserved on site and in combination with adjoining sites; 	<p>AO7.1</p> <p>Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout, including roads, are informed by an ecological assessment which identifies koala habitat trees, movement corridors and the likely impacts to koala habitat as a result of the development.</p> <p>Note—Guidance on identifying koala habitat, completing an ecological assessment and designing development to protect koalas is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p> <p>AO7.2</p> <p>Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. protects non-juvenile koala habitat trees; b. maximises the size and consolidates areas to be conserved as koala habitat on site and in combination with adjoining sites; 	<p>N/A</p>

<p>d. minimising the edge-to-area ratio of areas to be conserved, to limit edge effects;</p> <p>e. providing connectivity and safe koala movement between koala habitat areas.</p> <p>f. minimising fragmentation by infrastructure, particularly roads;</p> <p>g. excluding filling or excavation from areas to be conserved.</p> <p>Note—Guidance on identifying koala habitat is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p> <p>Note—Where proposing development within the High ecological significance sub-category, the High ecological significance strategic sub-category, the General ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance strategic sub-category, refer to section 8.2.4.1 Application of this code with regard to satisfying the Purpose of the code and this performance outcome. The proposed solution must provide the same level of service without significant disruption of biodiversity values or outcomes.</p>	<p>c. maximises connectivity between non-juvenile koala habitat trees which will be conserved on site and with adjoining sites;</p> <p>d. excludes filling or excavation from the tree protection zone of non-juvenile koala habitat trees. Refer to Figure b.</p> <p>A07.3</p> <p>Development ensures that landscaping and open space areas incorporate koala habitat trees.</p>	
<p>PO8</p> <p>Development design and layout facilitates the safe movement of koalas through the landscape.</p>	<p>A08.1</p> <p>Development ensures that fencing or other barriers are designed to allow safe koala movement, and to exclude koalas from areas containing domestic or security dogs.</p> <p>Note—Guidance on designing development to protect koalas is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p> <p>A08.2</p> <p>Development incorporates infrastructure solutions which facilitate the movement of koalas across a road which dissects bushland within the Koala habitat area sub-category.</p> <p>Note—Guidance on wildlife movement solutions suited to use by koalas is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.</p> <p>Note—Further guidance on wildlife movement solutions is included in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.</p>	<p>Complies PO8</p> <p>The Site operates as a fully fenced, secure, restricted-access Waste Transfer Station. Due to fencing, operational noise and odour, the site is not considered typically suitable koala habitat. The proposal involves a limited extension to the existing footprint, with green space retained in the southern portion of the site to maintain potential connectivity to Tilley Road Park. No roads dissecting bushland within mapped Koala habitat areas are proposed; therefore, additional koala movement infrastructure is not proposed.</p>

If a site is wholly or partly in the Koala habitat area sub-category, where not in the High ecological significance sub-category, High ecological significance strategic sub-category, General ecological significance sub-category or General ecological significance strategic sub-category		
<p>PO9</p> <p>Development which has or is likely to have a significant residual impact on a matter of State environmental significance or a matter of local environmental significance, after all reasonable on-site mitigation measures have been or will be undertaken, provides an environmental offset.</p> <p>Note— Environmental offsets are provided in compliance with the Queensland environmental offsets framework and the Offsets planning scheme policy.</p>	<p>AO9</p> <p>No acceptable outcomes is prescribed.</p>	<p>Complies PO9</p> <p>The development results in a residual impact to areas mapped as MLES after all reasonable on-site avoidance and mitigation measures have been undertaken. An applicable environmental offset will be provided in accordance with the Queensland environmental offsets framework and the Offsets planning scheme policy.</p>

Table 5 – Local Waterway Corridor Overlay Code Compliance Assessment

Performance Outcome	Acceptable Outcome	Response
<p>Table 8.2.26.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes</p> <p>Section A—If accepted development subject to compliance with identified requirements (acceptable outcomes only) or assessable development</p>		
<p>PO1</p> <p>Development avoids or minimises clearing of riparian, native and significant vegetation and limits any clearing and disturbance to only the extent and location reasonably necessary for the use, to promote:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. bank stabilisation; b. connectivity between habitat areas; c. natural cooling of the urban environment; d. the natural aesthetic values of the corridor. <p>Note—Guidance regarding retaining and enhancing vegetation species can be found</p>	<p>AO1.2</p> <p>Development within the Local and Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories, does not result in the removal of vegetation.</p> <p>Note—Removal of identified pest plant species within the waterway corridors may be supported. Vegetation on heritage sites will be assessed on a case by case basis.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Editor's note—The <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> lists the pest plant species that must be managed in Queensland. The Biosecurity Plan for the Brisbane Local Government Area outlines those pest plant species that pose a specific risk to Brisbane's biodiversity.. <p>AO1.3</p> <p>Development within the Brisbane River corridor sub-category — section 1 does not result in the removal of vegetation within 30m of the highest astronomical tide. Refer to Figure a.</p>	<p>Complies AO1.2 & AO1.3</p> <p>The Site includes a small portion of mapped Local waterway corridor along the western extent. The proposed development avoids vegetation clearing within Local, Citywide and Brisbane River waterway corridor sub-categories, including within 30 m of the highest astronomical tide. Riparian and native vegetation is retained, supporting bank stability, habitat connectivity, urban cooling and the natural visual values of the corridor.</p>

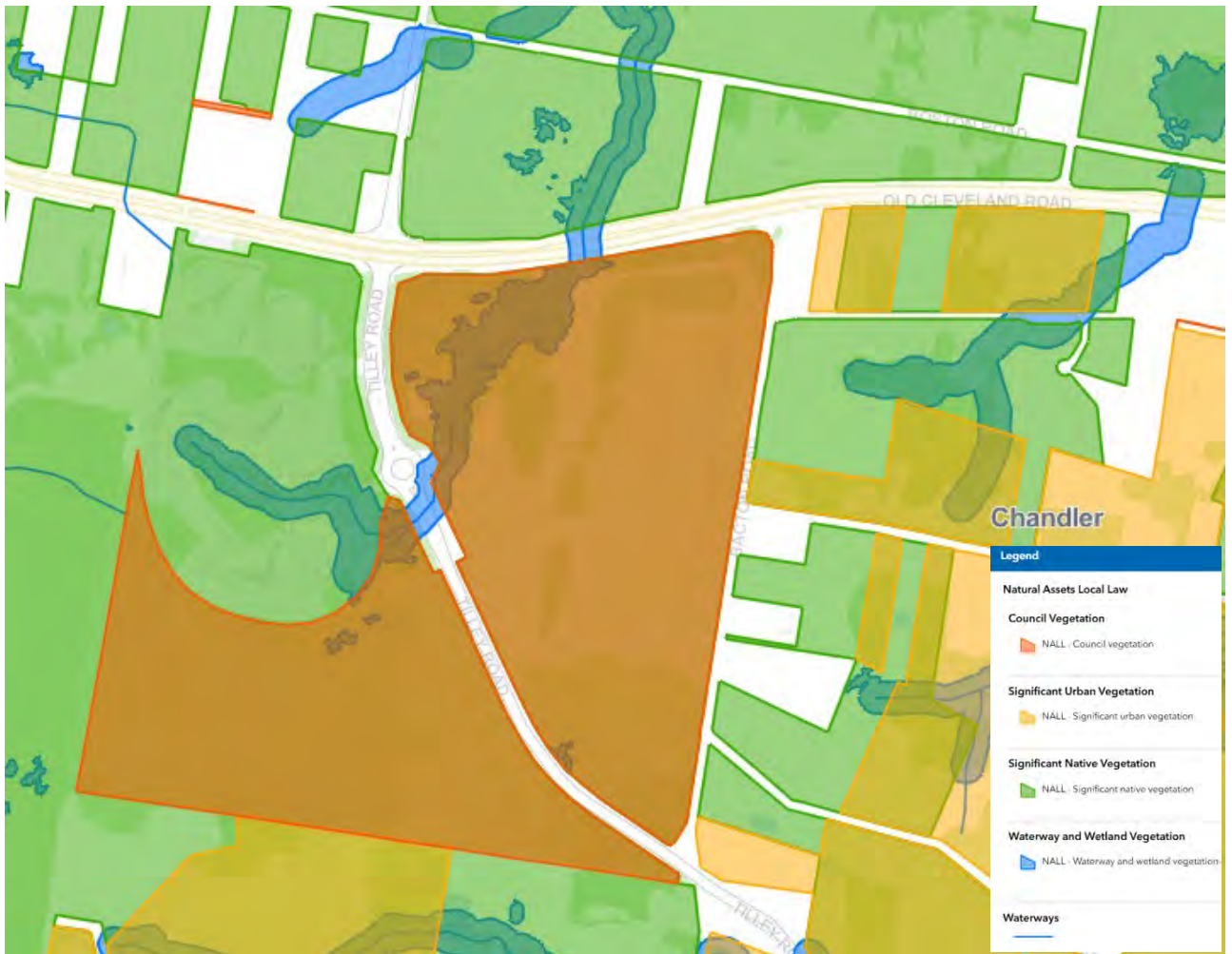
<p>in the Vegetation planning scheme policy and the Planting species planning scheme policy.</p>	<p>Note—Removal of identified pest plant species within the waterway corridors may be supported. Vegetation on heritage sites will be assessed on a case by case basis.</p> <p>Editor's note—The <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> lists the pest plant species that must be managed in Queensland. The Biosecurity Plan for the Brisbane Local Government Area outlines those pest plant species that pose a specific risk to Brisbane's biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Section C—If accepted development subject to compliance with identified requirements (acceptable outcomes only) or assessable development other than a dwelling house in a Citywide waterway corridor sub-category or the Local waterway corridor sub-category</p>		
<p>PO6 Development protects and enhances the values and functions of a waterway corridor by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. avoiding fragmentation of the waterway; b. providing environmental connectivity along the waterway; c. maintaining natural flow conditions; d. protecting water quality, ecological health and habitat values; e. protecting water conveyance; f. contributing to the waterway corridor natural amenity; g. contributing to recreation where planned within the Local government infrastructure plan; h. contributing to natural cooling of the urban environment via minimal impervious surfaces, retention of vegetation and continuity of naturally vegetated areas; i. ensuring that any future buildings can be positioned outside the corridor; j. providing a development footprint plan that is located in accordance with an ecological assessment. <p>Note—This can be demonstrated by undertaking an ecological assessment, tree survey plan and concept rehabilitation plan</p>	<p>AO6.1 Development is not located within a waterway corridor.</p> <p>AO6.2 Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. does not increase the number of lot boundaries that cross a waterway corridor; b. retains the corridor within a single lot. 	<p>Complies AO6.1 & AO6.2</p> <p>The Proposed Development is not located and avoids development in the mapped Local waterway corridor.</p>

<p>where required. Guidance is provided within the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy, Vegetation planning scheme policy and the Planting species planning scheme policy.</p>		
<p>PO7</p> <p>Development involving filling or excavation within a Citywide waterway corridor sub-category or a Local waterway corridor sub-category does not directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any material increase in flooding or flood hazard or involve significant redistribution of flood storage from high to lower areas in the floodplain.</p> <p>Note—This can be demonstrated by undertaking earthworks in compliance with the Compensatory earthworks planning scheme policy</p>	<p>AO7</p> <p>Development involving filling or excavation in the Citywide waterway corridor sub-category or the Local waterway corridor sub-category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. does not exceed 100 mm depth; or b. is in compliance with the Compensatory earthworks planning scheme policy. 	<p>Complies AO7</p> <p>Development will not occur in the Local waterway corridor.</p>
<p>PO8</p> <p>Development provides stormwater management solutions which assist in the re-naturalisation of a waterway in the Local or Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories.</p>	<p>AO8</p> <p>Development provides stormwater management solutions in a waterway in the Local or Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories using natural channel design principles.</p> <p>Editor's note—Advice should be sought from Council as to whether the reinstatement of an open waterway from any stormwater pipe or concrete-lined drain is a suitable solution based on the extent and location of the development.</p> <p>Editor's note—Guidance on natural channel design principles can be found in the Council publication Natural channel design guidelines.</p>	<p>Complies AO8</p> <p>Stormwater management associated with the proposed development is designed to avoid impacts to the Local waterway corridor, with no modification to the natural channel. An outlet to the existing LPOD stormwater system is proposed and will be designed and constructed in accordance with relevant Council standards and natural channel design principles. This will be detailed under a separate cover.</p>
<p>PO9</p> <p>Development preserves a waterway in the Citywide waterway corridor sub-category for public use if that land is required for ecological, public open space or recreation functions.</p>	<p>AO9</p> <p>Development provides for the transfer of land to Council in a waterway of the Citywide waterway corridor sub-category in compliance with a neighbourhood plan or the Local government infrastructure plan.</p>	<p>Complies AO9</p> <p>The site is already in Brisbane City Council ownership. Accordingly, no transfer of land within the Citywide waterway corridor is required to achieve the intent of AO9.</p>
<p>PO10</p>	<p>AO10</p>	<p>Complies AO10</p>

<p>Development is designed to use a waterway which is in the Local waterway corridor sub-category as an environmental feature in the urban environment.</p>	<p>Development ensures that a waterway in the Local waterway corridor sub-category is accessible for open space purposes.</p>	<p>The proposed development is a Brisbane City Council-owned Waste Transfer Station with restricted public access. As the site is not intended for public use, access to the Local waterway corridor for open space purposes is not applicable to this development.</p>
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7.2.2 Natural Assess Local Law 2003

The BCC *Natural Assets Local Law 2003 (NALL)* protects certain flora species and designates the potential for protect species to be on a site, through NALL mapping. Such mapping was consulted for this EAR and it was outlined that the Site is mapped to contain 'Council Vegetation' and 'Waterway and Wetland Vegetation (see **Inset 12**). A NALL permit will be required at the Operation Works Phase of planning to carry out works over the Site.



Inset 12 – NALL Mapping

8. Summary and Conclusion

This Ecological Assessment Report (**EAR**) responds to Brisbane City Council's Information Request and assesses the proposed extension to the Chandler Waste Transfer Station against the relevant Commonwealth, State and local planning framework. The assessment is informed by a desktop review and a site inspection undertaken on 17 April 2026.

The Site is largely cleared and actively maintained for its existing utility use. The Proposed Development is concentrated within previously disturbed areas and has been designed to avoid and minimise impacts to ecological values. EPBC Act assessment indicates the proposal is unlikely to result in significant impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance and is not expected to require referral. At the State and local levels, the layout largely avoids regulated vegetation, areas mapped as High Ecological Significance and High Ecological Significance Strategic, Core Koala Habitat Areas, and mapped wetland values, thereby retaining the highest ecological values on and adjoining the Site.

Residual impacts are limited to a small area mapped as MLES, totalling approximately 253 m², and occur primarily within modified and landscaped areas. Having regard to the scale, location and condition of the impact area, and the retention of higher-value ecological features, these impacts are considered limited and appropriately addressed through mitigation, rehabilitation and, where required, offset provisions.

Overall, the EAR demonstrates that the proposal can proceed without material ecological constraint, subject to standard construction environmental controls, any required local approvals at the Operational Works stage, and compliance with koala habitat tree clearing requirements should they be triggered.

9. References

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Figures



1825 Old Cleveland Road

Legend

Figure 1 - Vegetation Communities

28 South Project Ref: 2026 - 029

Source: C:\Users\Mitchell\Dropbox\id\Projects\2026\2026029_1825-Old-Cleveland-Rd-Chandler\03_Working\01_GIS\2026029\1825 Old Cleveland Road.qgz

The spatial data referenced within this map has been obtained from a variety of verified and licensed sources, as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's QSpatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DoR repositories QImagery and QGlobe.

Links to data sources can be provided upon request.

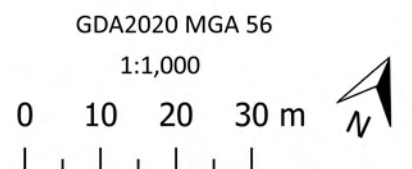


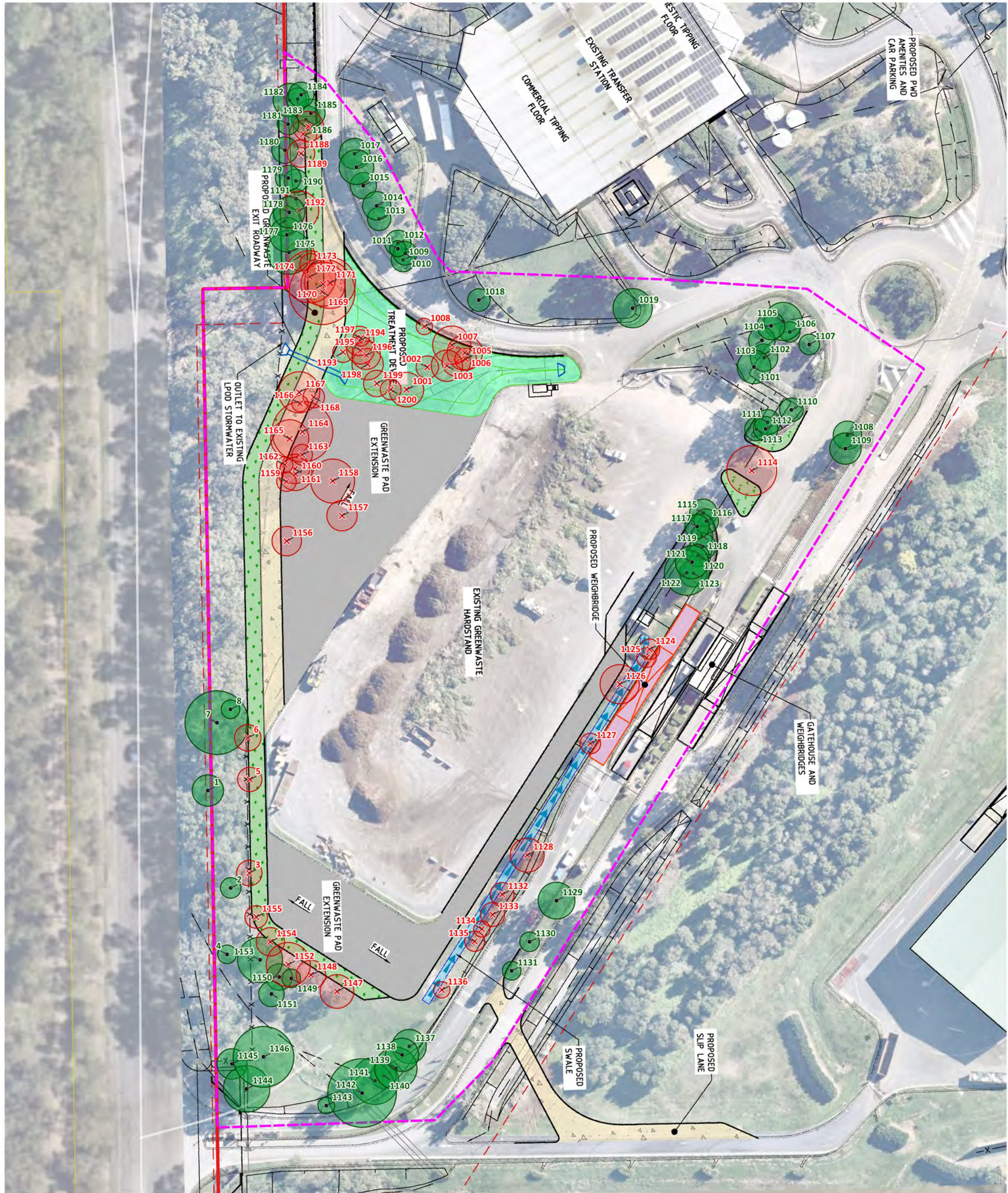
- Site Boundary
- Survey Area
- Property Boundaries
- Road

Vegetation Communities

- Vegetation Community 1 - Planted/natural Allocasuarina/Eucalypt forest along western boundary [0.796 ha]
- Vegetation Community 2 - Landscaped Allocasuarina littoralis, with Melaleuca sp. [0.298 ha]

Issue Date	Dwg No.	Author
22-04-2026		MO
Approved		Revision Note
TC		





1825 Old Cleveland Road

Legend

Figure 2 - Tree Retention Plan

28 South Project Ref: 2026 - 029

Source: C:\Users\Mitchell\Dropbox\id\Projects\2026\2026029_1825-Old-Cleveland-Rd-Chandler\03_Working\01_GIS\2026029\1825 Old Cleveland Road.gxz

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Links to data sources can be provided upon request.

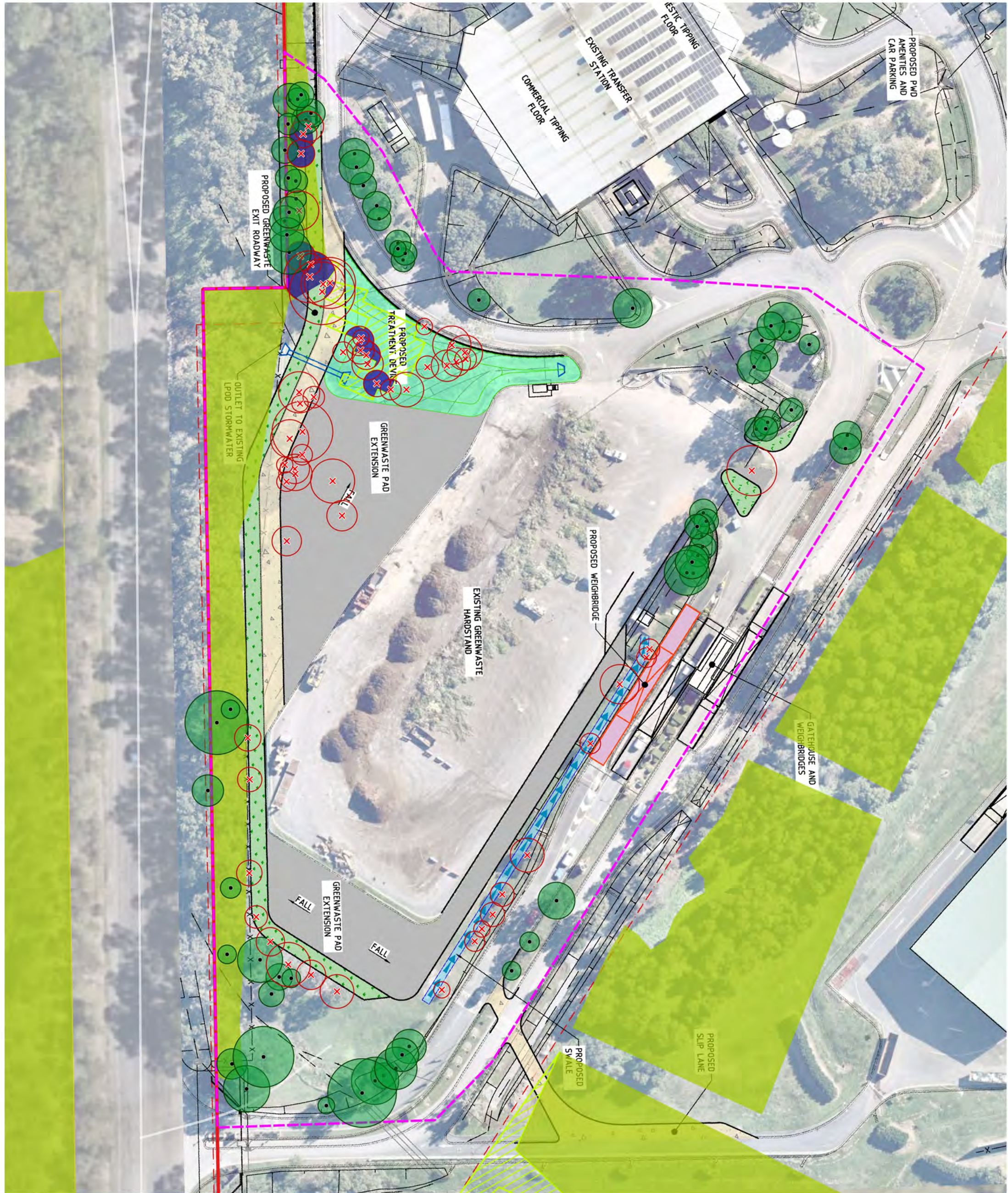


- Site Boundary
- Survey Area
- Property Boundaries
- Road

- Tree Impacts**
- X Tree to be removed [58]
 - Tree to be retained [69]

Issue Date	Dwg No.	Author
22-04-2026		MO
Approved		Revision Note
TC		





1825 Old Cleveland Road

Legend

Figure 3 - BCC MLES Impacts

28 South Project Ref: 2026 - 029

Source: C:\Users\Mitchell\Dropbox\id\Projects\2026\2026029_1825-Old-Cleveland-Rd-Chandler\03_Working\01_GIS\2026029\1825 Old Cleveland Road.gxz

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Links to data sources can be provided upon request.



- Site Boundary
- Survey Area
- Property Boundaries
- Road

- Tree Impacts**
- X Native tree to be removed [58]
 - Native tree to be retained [69]

- BCC Biodiversity Areas Overlay**
- Biodiversity area (High ecological significance)
 - Biodiversity area (High ecological significance strategic)
 - Impact to MLES Overlays [256m²]

Issue Date	Dwg No.	Author
22-04-2026		MO
Approved		Revision Note
TC		

GDA2020 MGA 56
1:850

0 10 20 30 m



1825 Old Cleveland Road

Legend

Figure 4 - MSES Exemption Plan

28 South Project Ref: 2026 - 029

Source: C:\Users\Max\Dropbox\{d}\Projects\2026\2026029_1825-Old-Cleveland-Rd-Chandler\03_Working\01_GIS\2026029\1825 Old Cleveland Road.qgz

The spatial data referenced within this map has been obtained from a variety of verified and licensed sources, as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's QSpatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DoR repositories QImagery and QGlobe.

Links to data sources can be provided upon request.



- Site Boundary
- Survey Area
- Property Boundaries
- Road
- Core Koala Habitat Area (v4 Dec 23)
- Exempt - Item (k) [387m²]

Issue Date	Dwg No.	Author
30-04-2026		MO
Approved	Revision Note	
TC		

GDA2020 MGA 56
1:850

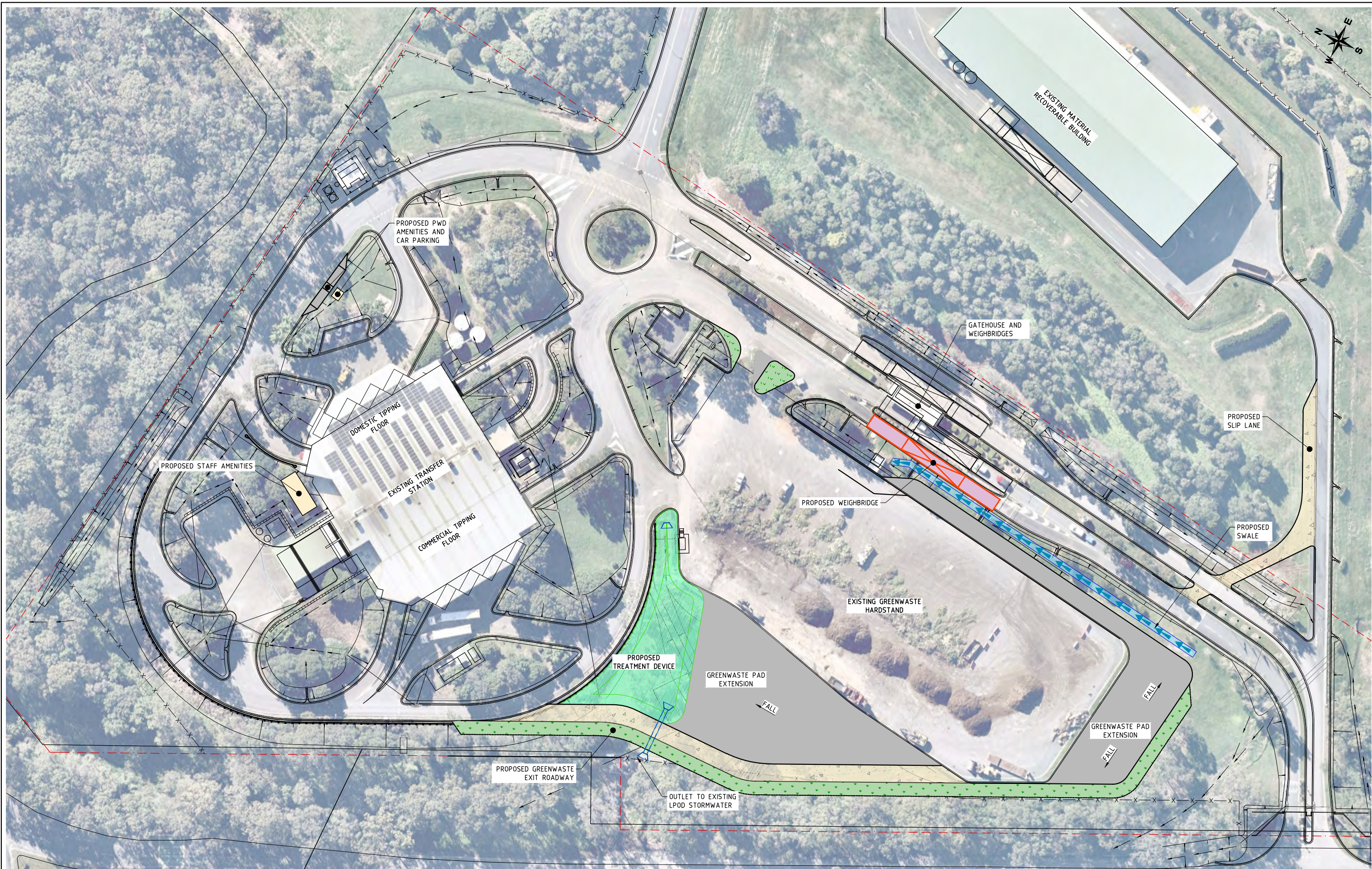
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10

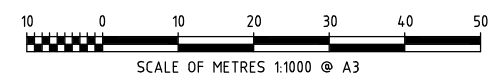
20

30 m

Attachment 1 – Proposed Plan



CHANDLER DEVELOPMENT EXPANSION PLAN
SCALE 1:1,000



CLIENT: BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL
PROJECT TITLE: RESOURCE RECOVERY CENTER AND TRANSFER STATIONS
PROJECT NUMBER: 240197

DRAWING TITLE: CHANDLER DEVELOPMENT EXPANSION PLAN
DESIGN STAGE: CONCEPT
PLOT TITLE: CHANDLER

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

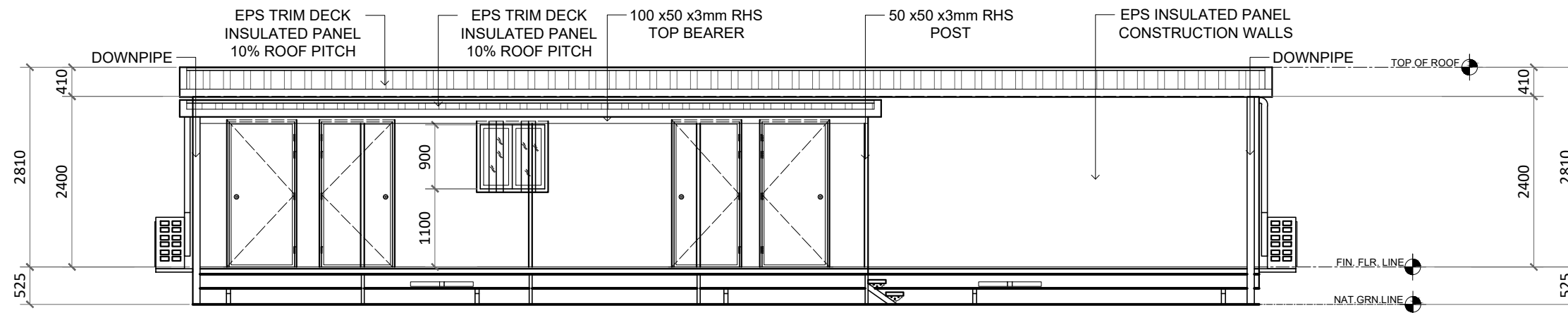
A.B.N. 64 005 931 288
Brisbane T +61 7 3352 7222

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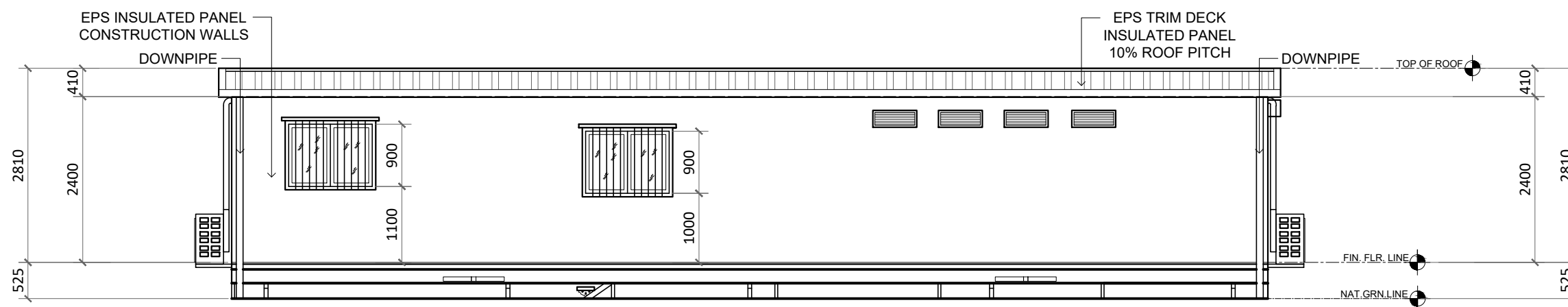
www.atcwilliams.com.au
brisbane@atcwilliams.com.au

DATUM: AHD
SCALE: AS SHOWN

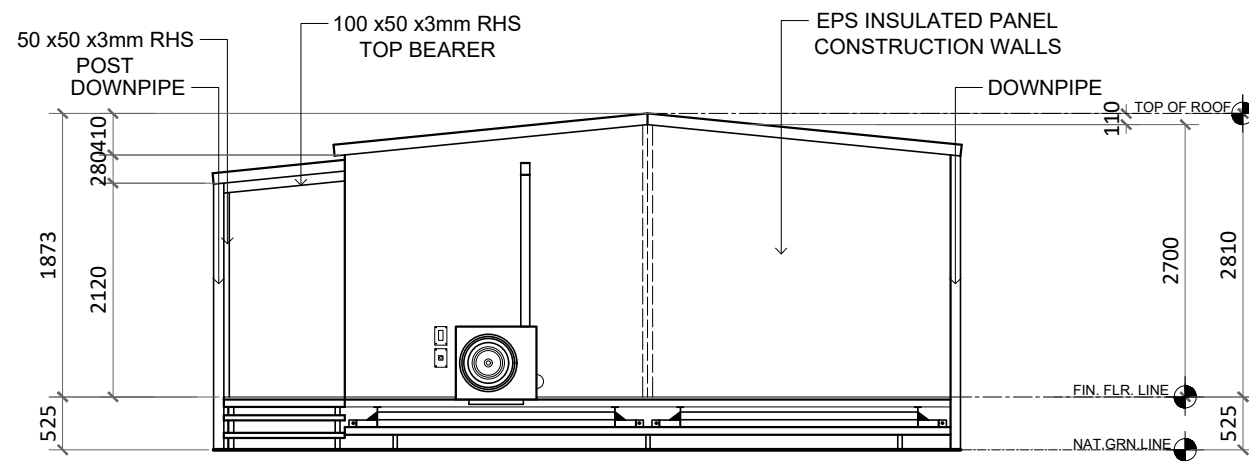
Sheet size A3



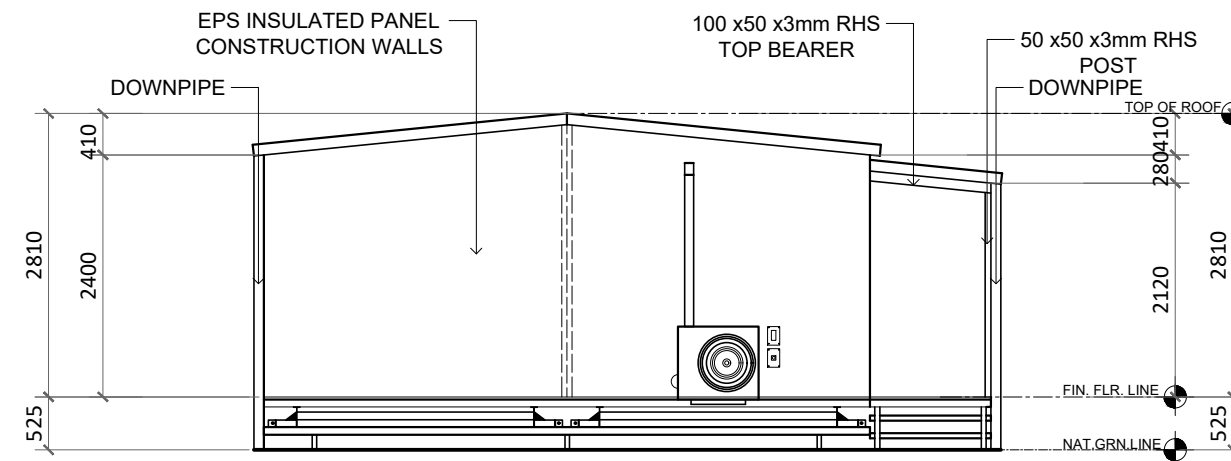
FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 75



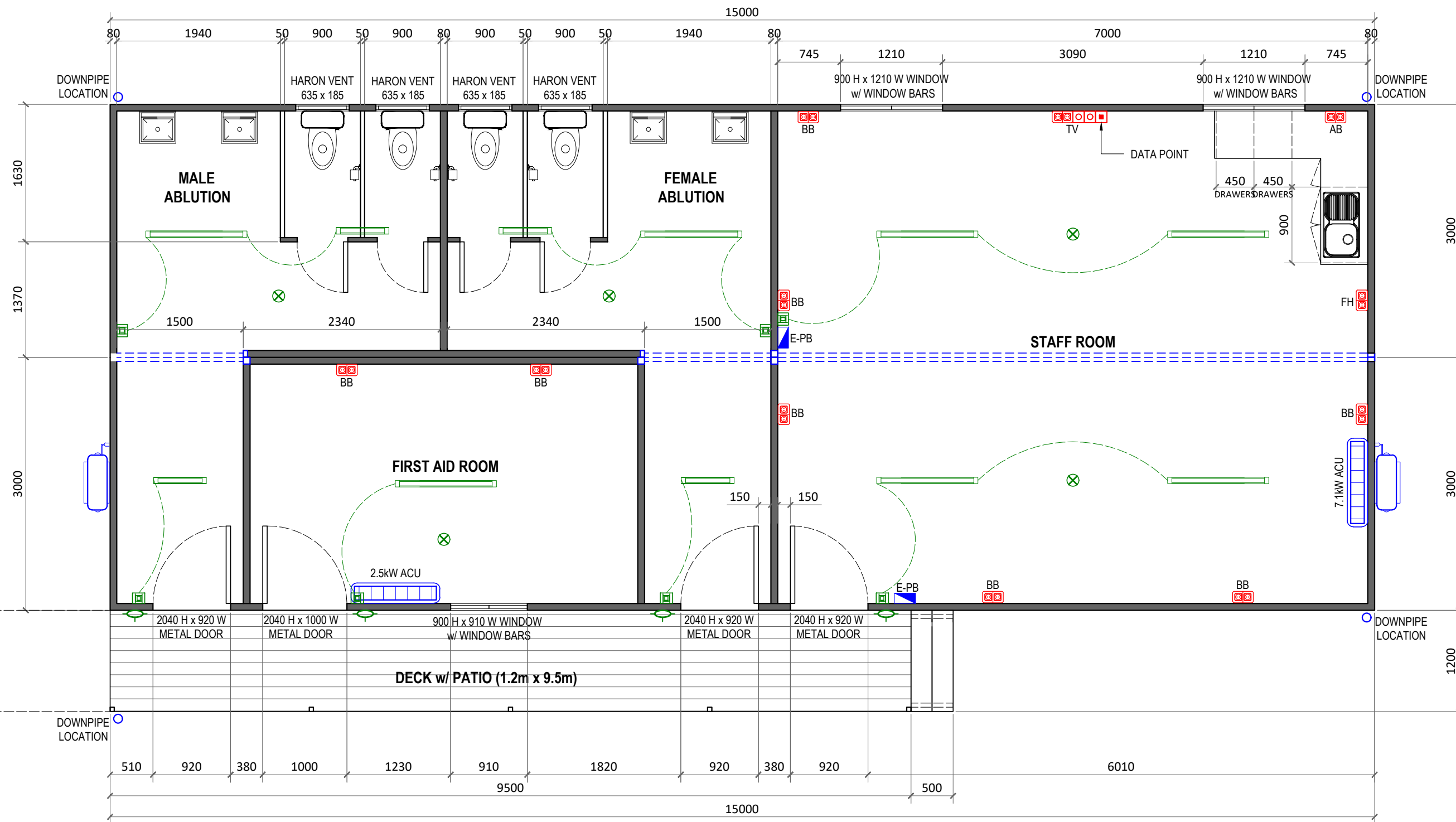
REAR ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 75



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 75



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 75

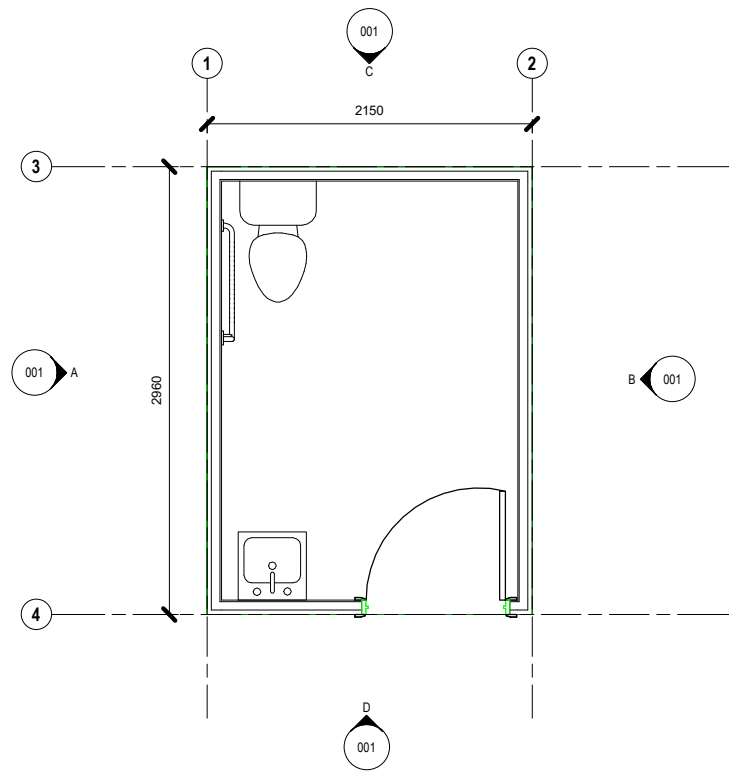


FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1 : 50

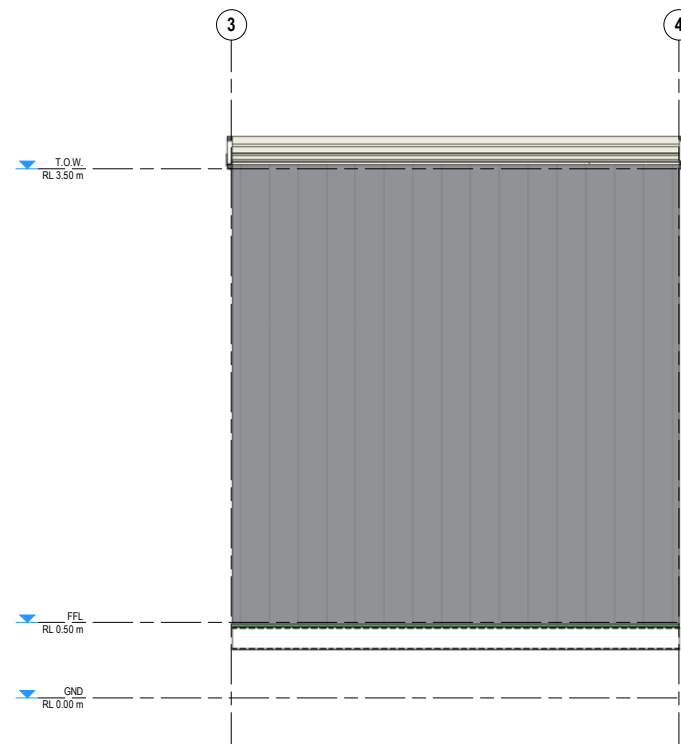
KEY LEGEND

	LIGHT SWITCH	ITEMS	COLOUR / SIZES	KITCHEN INSTALLATION	
	LED THINLINE BATTEN CEILING LIGHT	BUILDING HEIGHT	3.0m	ACCESSORIES	Standard Chrome Handles, Standard Draw Sliders, Standard Hinges,
BB	DOUBLE POWER POINT BELOW BENCH (BB) - 300mm	ROOFING TRIM	PALE EUCALYPT	BASE CABINETS	WHITE STANDARD
AB	DOUBLE POWER POINT ABOVE BENCH (AB) - 1050mm	ROOFING PANEL	WHITE	BENCHTOP	VANILLA CREAM
TV	DOUBLE POWER POINT+TV AERIAL POINT TV HEIGHT (TV) - 450mm FROM CEILING	ROOF OVERHANG	150mm INSTALLED	Ablution Block - Toilet Cubicle Installation	
	2.5 kW SPLIT SYSTEM ACU	QUAD GUTTER	150mm INSTALLED	FIT-OUT	Toilet - Estilo P Trap
	7.1 kW SPLIT SYSTEM ACU	WALLS	WALLS SURFMIST / WHITE INTERNAL WALLS SURFMIST / WHITE EXTERNAL	ACCESSORIES	Toilet Roll Holder
	SMOKE DETECTOR HARD WIRED	COMMERCIAL FLOORING	BLUE	BATHROOM FLOOR (R-12 Non-Slip)	Waterproof vinyl w/ waterproofing membrane
E-PB	EXTERNAL POWER BOARD	SLIDING WINDOW	BLACK		BLUE
				MODULAR DECKING	ESTATE BROWN

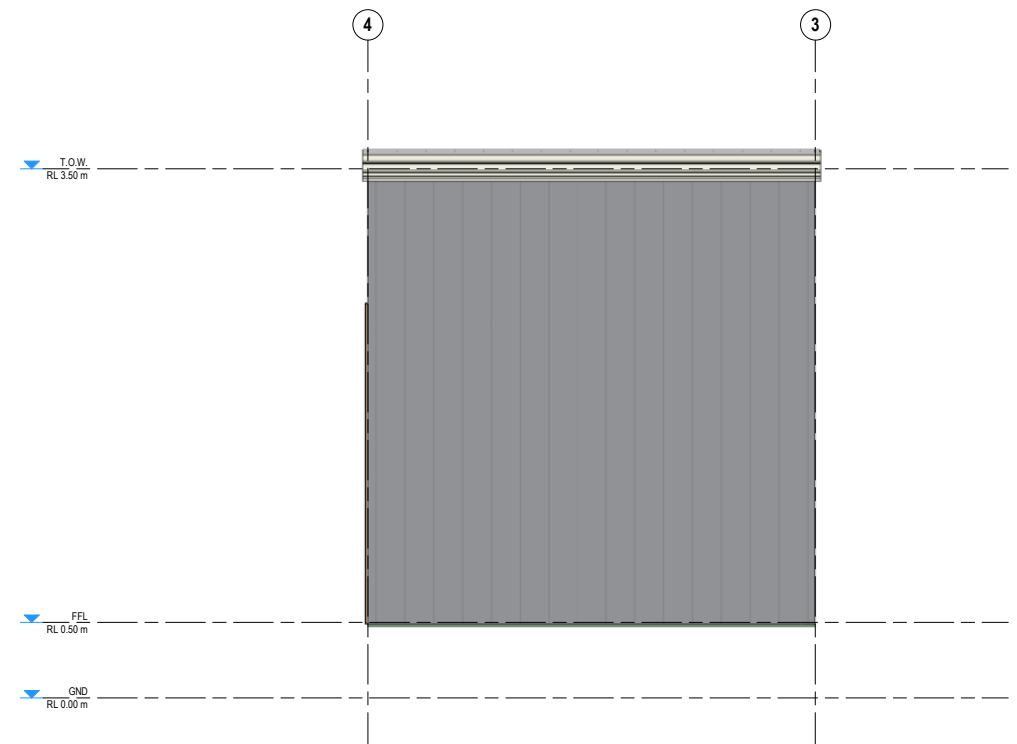
- NOTE:**
- PAINTED CHASSIS FRAME
 - STEEL POSTS - 75X75X4mm RAIL SYSTEM
 - PLUMBING - ONSITE CONNECTION
 - ELECTRICAL - ONSITE CONNECTION



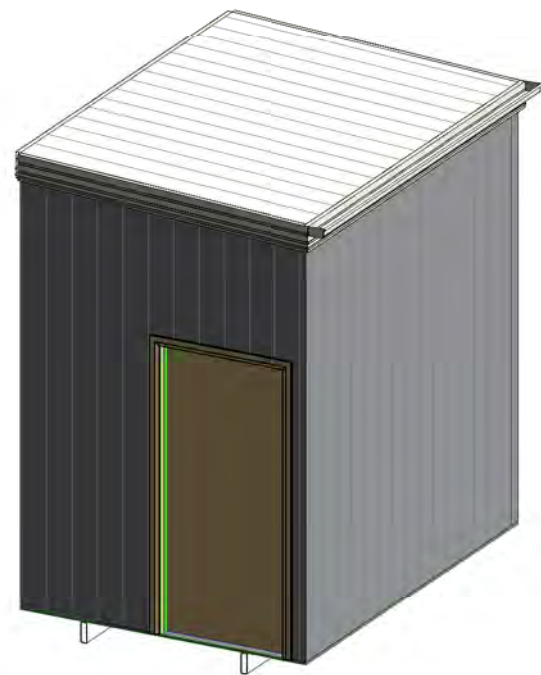
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1:25



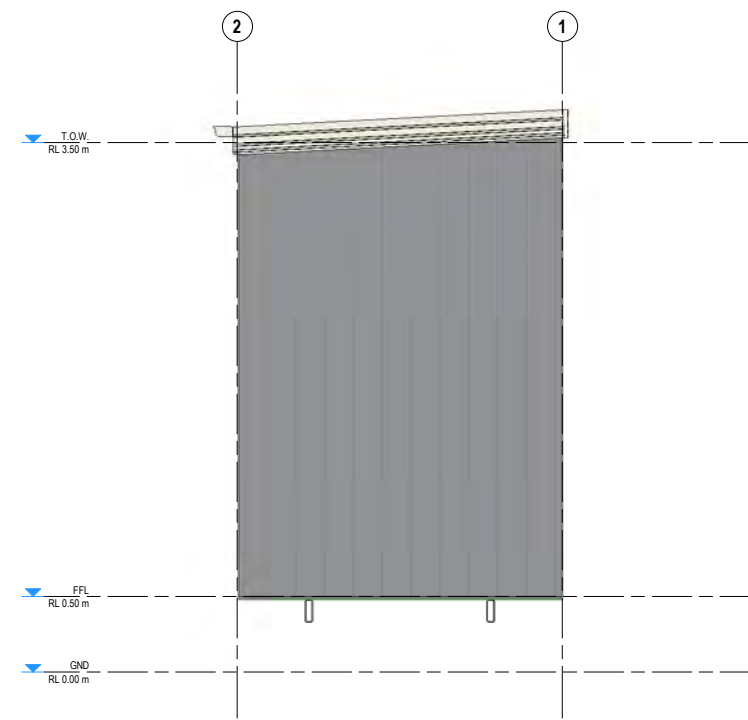
ELEVATION A
SCALE: 1:25



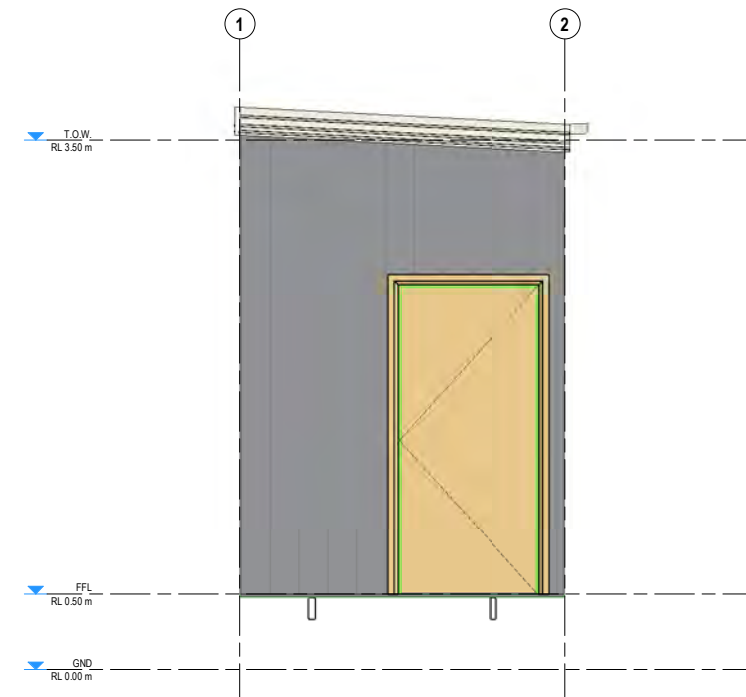
ELEVATION B
SCALE: 1:25



3D VIEW



ELEVATION C
SCALE: 1:25



ELEVATION D
SCALE: 1:25

FOR INFORMATION
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN	CHECK'D	APPR'D
A	FOR INFORMATION	11/04/25	BP	ER	ER

SCALE: 1:25
 JOB No. 240197
 DATE: MAR. 2025
 DESIGN: BP
 DRAWN: BP
 CHECKED: ER
 APPROVED: ER

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BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL
WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

PWD AMENTIES BUILDING
FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATIONS
 1825 Old Cleveland Road, Chandler 4155 (Lot 3 on RP165961)

DWG. No. 240197-700-001

SHEET SIZE	A1	Rev.	A
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Attachment 2 – Tree Schedule

Tree ID	Genus	DBH (mm)	Multi stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
1	Corymbia intermedia	320		17	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.84
2	Eucalyptus seeana	210		15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.52
3	Eucalyptus seeana	260		14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.12
4	Eucalyptus siderophloia	190		14	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.28
5	Eucalyptus acmenoides	249	240 30 60	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.99
6	Angophora leiocarpa	270		16	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.24
7	Blakella citriodora	650		19	13	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		7.8
8	Blakella citriodora	190		14	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.28
1001	Allocasuarina littoralis	352	200 290	12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		4.23
1002	Allocasuarina littoralis	230		6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.76
1003	Eucalyptus crebra	320		16	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.84
1004	Eucalyptus crebra	290		16	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.48
1005	Eucalyptus crebra	220		10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.64
1006	Eucalyptus crebra	360		17	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		4.32
1007	Eucalyptus crebra	390		18	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		4.68
1008	Eucalyptus crebra	90		4	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2
1009	Syzygium luehmannii	240		6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.88
1010	Syzygium luehmannii	240		7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.88
1011	Syzygium luehmannii	160		6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2
1012	Syzygium luehmannii	266	170 140 150	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.2
1013	Macaranga tanarius	240		6	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.88
1014	Syzygium sp.	290	200 210	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.48
1015	Macaranga tanarius	268	130 180 150	7	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.22
1016	Syzygium sp.	353	150 320	8	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		4.24
1017	Syzygium luehmannii	312	240 200	6	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.75
1018	Macaranga tanarius	230		6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.76
1019	Allocasuarina littoralis	400		12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		4.8
1101	Allocasuarina littoralis	342	210 270	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		4.1
1102	Allocasuarina littoralis	278	170 220	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.34
1103	Allocasuarina littoralis	272	170 150 150	8	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy		Retain		3.26
1104	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	283	150 170 170	6	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.4
1105	Eucalyptus grandis	390		10	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		4.68
1106	Allocasuarina littoralis	208	170 80 90	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.5
1107	Flindersia sp.	210		6	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.52
1108	Corymbia intermedia	290		5	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.48
1109	Allocasuarina littoralis	320		8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.84
1110	Macaranga tanarius	242	150 190	3	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.9
1111	Allocasuarina littoralis	260		9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.12
1112	Melaleuca leucadendra	250		9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3
1113	Allocasuarina littoralis	240		7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.88
1114	Acacia disparrima	509	310 300 270	8	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		6.11
1115	Allocasuarina littoralis	280		9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.36
1116	Allocasuarina littoralis	250		9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3
1117	Allocasuarina littoralis	250		9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3
1118	Allocasuarina littoralis	230		9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.76
1119	Allocasuarina littoralis	270		9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.24
1120	Allocasuarina littoralis	230	190 130	6	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.76
1121	Allocasuarina littoralis	340		12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		4.08
1122	Allocasuarina littoralis	460		14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		5.52
1123	Allocasuarina littoralis	280		8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.36
1124	Allocasuarina littoralis	210		4	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.52
1125	Allocasuarina littoralis	201	140 130 20 60	5	3	Poor	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.41
1126	Allocasuarina littoralis	400		6	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		4.8
1127	Allocasuarina littoralis	210		7	3	Dead	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.52
1128	Allocasuarina littoralis	347	290 190	6	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		4.16
1129	Eucalyptus propinqua	376	330 180	12	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		4.51
1130	Corymbia intermedia	200		5	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.4
1131	Corymbia intermedia	190		6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.28
1132	Melaleuca salicina	244	140 140 90 110	3	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.92
1133	Melaleuca Viminalis	246	100 190 120	3	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.95
1134	Melaleuca salicina	88	60 40 30 40	2	2	Poor	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2
1135	Melaleuca Viminalis	205	140 120 90	3	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.46
1136	Melaleuca quinquenervia	90		3	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2
1137	Melaleuca leucadendra	347	260 230	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		4.17
1138	Melaleuca leucadendra	340		12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		4.08
1139	Melaleuca leucadendra	432	260 300 170	11	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		5.18

Tree ID	Genus	DBH (mm)	Multi stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
1140	Melaleuca leucadendra	260		14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.12
1141	Melaleuca leucadendra	482	190 320 100 290	10	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		5.79
1142	Melaleuca leucadendra	700		14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		8.4
1143	Lophostemon confertus	170		3	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.04
1144	Allocasuarina littoralis	474	330 340	14	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		5.69
1145	Allocasuarina littoralis	310		9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.72
1146	Eucalyptus seeana	620		18	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		7.44
1147	Eucalyptus acmenoides	345	170 270 130	5	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		4.13
1148	Eucalyptus acmenoides	300		15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.6
1149	Eucalyptus seeana	190		9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.28
1150	Eucalyptus acmenoides	270		16	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.24
1151	Corymbia ptychocarpa x ficifolia	260		13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.12
1152	Angophora leiocarpa	450		19	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		5.4
1153	Angophora leiocarpa	460		18	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		5.52
1154	Eucalyptus acmenoides	290		10	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.48
1155	Eucalyptus seeana	230		13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.76
1156	Eucalyptus seeana	300		5	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.6
1157	Allocasuarina littoralis	310		5	3	Poor	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.72
1158	Allocasuarina littoralis	449	130 430	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	Basal Hollow	Remove		5.39
1159	Allocasuarina littoralis	200	160 120	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.4
1160	Allocasuarina littoralis	340		13	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		4.08
1161	Allocasuarina littoralis	300		13	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.6
1162	Corymbia intermedia	130		4	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2
1163	Allocasuarina littoralis	210		10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.52
1164	Allocasuarina littoralis	620		10	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		7.44
1165	Allocasuarina littoralis	390		10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy		Remove		4.68
1166	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120		5	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2
1167	Eucalyptus propinqua	420		15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		5.04
1168	Allocasuarina littoralis	220		9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.64
1169	Allocasuarina littoralis	670		16	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		8.04
1170	Allocasuarina littoralis	450		14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		5.4
1171	Allocasuarina littoralis	520		18	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		6.24
1172	Allocasuarina littoralis	530		16	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		6.36
1173	Allocasuarina littoralis	220		10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.64
1174	Allocasuarina littoralis	300		12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.6
1175	Allocasuarina littoralis	450		17	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		5.4
1176	Allocasuarina littoralis	350		14	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		4.2
1177	Allocasuarina littoralis	310		12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.72
1178	Allocasuarina littoralis	320		14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.84
1179	Allocasuarina littoralis	260		10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.12
1180	Allocasuarina littoralis	270		11	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.24
1181	Allocasuarina littoralis	220		12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.64
1182	Allocasuarina littoralis	340		16	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		4.08
1183	Allocasuarina littoralis	230		13	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.76
1184	Allocasuarina littoralis	260		14	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.12
1185	Allocasuarina littoralis	290		13	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.48
1186	Allocasuarina littoralis	290		14	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		3.48
1187	Allocasuarina littoralis	310		13	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy		Remove		3.72
1188	Allocasuarina littoralis	280		10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy		Remove		3.36
1189	Allocasuarina littoralis	280		12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.36
1190	Allocasuarina littoralis	240		13	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.88
1191	Allocasuarina littoralis	210		10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Retain		2.52
1192	Allocasuarina littoralis	400		15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		4.8
1193	Allocasuarina littoralis	210		10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.52
1194	Eucalyptus propinqua	300		15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.6
1195	Allocasuarina littoralis	280	140 150 190	15	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.36
1196	Allocasuarina littoralis	290		10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.48
1197	Corymbia intermedia	150		5	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2
1198	Allocasuarina littoralis	320		15	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.84
1199	Corymbia intermedia	270		7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		3.24
1200	Allocasuarina littoralis	213	140 160	9	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical		Remove		2.55

Attachment 3 – PMST



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: 22-Apr-2026

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

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

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	4
Listed Threatened Species:	54
Listed Migratory Species:	15

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:	26
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:	2
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	11
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Moreton bay	Within 10km of Ramsar site	In feature area

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [\[Resource Information \]](#)

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

Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to 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 canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat 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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Litoria olongburensis Wallum Sedge Frog [1821]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
INSECT			
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Xeromys myoides Water Mouse, False Water Rat, Yirrkoo [66]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
PLANT			
Arthraxon hispidus Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Baloghia marmorata Marbled Baloghia, Jointed Baloghia [8463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Corchorus cunninghamii Native Jute [14659]	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 feature area
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Endiandra floydii Floyd's Walnut, Crystal Creek Walnut [52955]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia integrifolia Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia tetraphylla Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut [6581]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Persicaria elatior Knotweed, Tall Knotweed [5831]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phaius australis Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Planchonella eerwah Shiny-leaved Condo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

REPTILE

Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Sterna striata White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may occur within area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Leslie Harrison Dam	Nature Refuge	QLD	In buffer area only
Mount Petrie Road	Nature Refuge	QLD	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Australia TradeCoast Sewerage Pipeline	2001/270	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Cannon Hill Community Links Project	2005/2358	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Gateway Motorway Upgrade	2003/1297	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Luggage Point to Goodna Pipeline Alignment	2007/3358	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Lytton Fuels Refinery Modification	2003/1234	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
recreational improvements at Manly, Wynnum & Sandgate	2005/2488	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
The North-South Bypass Tunnel (NSBT)	2004/1741	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
TradeCoast to Belmont Transmission Line	2003/1164	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
works within the Black Swamp	2005/2334	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Wynnum Wastewater Treatment Plant	2005/2123	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

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

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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Attachment 4 – WildNet Species List



WildNet Records Species List

For the selected area of interest 40.99 Lot: 3 Plan: RP165961
Current as at 22/04/2026 WildNetSpeciesList

Summary Information

The following table provides an overview of the area of interest: Lot: 3 Plan: RP165961

Table 1. Area of interest details

Size (ha)	
40.99	
Local Government(s)	
Brisbane City	
Catchment(s)	
Logan-Albert	
Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Southeast Queensland	Sunshine Coast - Gold Coast Lowlands
Southeast Queensland	Burringbar - Conondale Ranges

Protected Area(s)

No estates or reserves are located within the area of interest.

World Heritage Area(s)

No World Heritage Areas are located within the area of interest.

Ramsar Area(s)

No Ramsar Areas are located within the area of interest.

Introduction

This WildNet report is derived from a spatial layer that is generated from the [WildNet database](#), managed by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation. The layer, which is generated weekly, contains a subset of WildNet wildlife records that are not classed as erroneous or duplicate, that have a location precision equal to or less than 10000 metres and do not have a count of zero. It does not include aspatial data such as some baseline species lists created for some protected areas.

The WildNet dataset is constantly being enhanced and the taxonomic and status information revised. If a species is not listed in this report, it does not mean it doesn't occur there and listed species may also no longer inhabit the area. It is recommended that you also access other internal and external data sources for species information in your area of interest.

The [WildNet Application](#) may provide additional information on species occurrence within your area of interest.

Species data

Contextual location information is presented in Map 1.

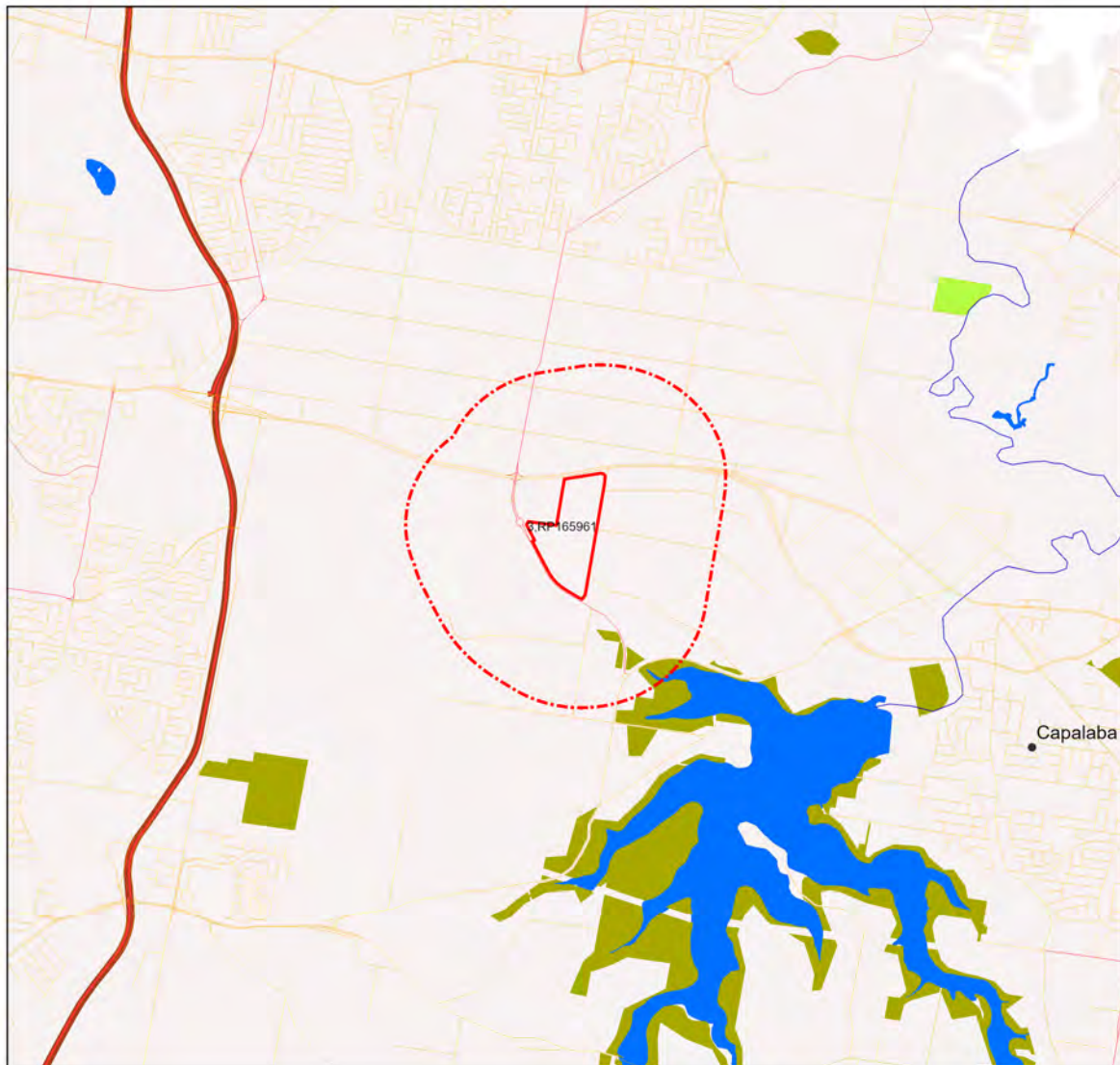
Table 2 lists the animals recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Table 3 lists the plants recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Table 4 lists the fungi recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Table 5 lists the other species recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Map 1. Locality Map



Locality Map

Legend

- Towns
- Freeways/Highways
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- Lakes and reservoirs
- National Park
- National Park (Scientific)
- National Park (CYPAL)
- National Park (Aboriginal Land)
- Conservation Park
- Resources Reserve
- Forest Reserve
- State Forest
- Timber Reserve
- Nature Refuges
- Coordinated Conservation Areas
- Major rivers/creeks
- Queensland
- Selected Lot and Plan
- 1 kilometre buffer



This product is displayed in GDA2020

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Table 2. Animals recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer

Taxon Id	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC	Specimens	Records	Last record
716	Amphibia	Bufo	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	cane toad			7	7	21/09/2023
627	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	common green treefrog	C		1	1	14/12/2020
608	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	eastern sedgefrog	C		47	47	23/10/2023
611	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria gracilentia</i>	graceful treefrog	C		3	3	29/11/2022
604	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	striped rocketfrog	C		15	15	23/10/2023
681	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	striped marshfrog	C		56	57	23/10/2023
680	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i>	ornate burrowing frog	C		1	1	17/03/2019
696	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	beeping froglet	C		3	3	6/04/2021
698	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	clicking froglet	C		1	1	20/12/2019
659	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne major</i>	great brown broodfrog	C		1	1	18/04/1998
1423	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	brown thornbill	C		0	1	30/06/1992
1425	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	buff-rumped thornbill	C		0	1	30/06/1992
1396	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	white-throated gerygone	C		0	11	15/10/2006
1403	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	speckled warbler	C		0	1	30/06/1992
1382	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	white-browed scrubwren	C		0	3	6/10/2007
1371	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>	weebill	C		0	12	30/06/1993
1742	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	collared sparrowhawk	C		0	6	31/05/1993
1729	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	brown goshawk	C		0	1	26/01/2003
1732	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	C		0	1	30/04/1993
1721	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific baza	C		0	1	31/01/1993
1725	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	black-shouldered kite	C		0	1	31/10/1992
1720	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	brahmny kite	C		0	3	29/10/2005
1707	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	whistling kite	C		0	1	31/08/1992

1305	Aves	Acrocephalidae	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian reed-warbler	C		0	1	30/06/1992
1776	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	azure kingfisher	C		0	1	30/06/1992
1767	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra	C		0	31	15/04/2007
1760	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus macleayi</i>	forest kingfisher	C		0	5	26/10/2003
1762	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	sacred kingfisher	C		0	19	2/12/2006
1994	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	northern mallard			0	1	13/06/1999
1998	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck	C		0	20	1/07/2007
2003	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck	C		0	20	15/07/2006
2005	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	black swan	C		0	2	31/07/1992
1279	Aves	Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian darter	C		0	1	31/12/1992
1963	Aves	Anseranatidae	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	magpie goose	C		0	2	31/05/1993
1971	Aves	Apodidae	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	V	V	0	8	2/12/2006
1829	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	eastern great egret	C		0	1	31/05/1993
1830	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	cattle egret	C		0	11	8/10/2000
1826	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	white-faced heron	C		0	9	15/04/2007
1815	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	black bittern	C		0	1	30/06/1992
1818	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	nankeen night-heron	C		0	8	2/12/2006
1660	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	white-breasted woodswallow	C		0	3	25/04/2006
1654	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	piebald butcherbird	C		0	17	15/10/2006
1656	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	grey butcherbird	C		0	28	29/10/2005
1644	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	C		0	25	15/07/2006
1191	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo	C		0	18	6/10/2007
1195	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua sp.</i>		C		0	1	31/05/1993
1193	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	galah	C		0	14	15/04/2007

1636	Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	C		0	32	6/10/2007
1639	Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Edolisoma tenuirostre</i>	common cicadabird	C		0	5	15/01/2000
27774	Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	masked lapwing	C		0	1	2/07/2005
1933	Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)	C		0	8	7/07/2001
1294	Aves	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	golden-headed cisticola	C		0	4	31/03/1993
1804	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	rock dove			0	1	30/06/1992
1810	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove	C		0	35	6/10/2007
18323	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia placida</i>	peaceful dove	C		0	26	6/10/2007
1793	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	crested pigeon	C		0	26	2/12/2006
1774	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	spotted dove			0	30	15/10/2006
1779	Aves	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	dollarbird	C		0	15	2/12/2006
1609	Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow	C		0	33	6/10/2007
1754	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	fan-tailed cuckoo	C		0	1	31/12/1992
1743	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	brush cuckoo	C		0	4	28/02/1993
1751	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	pheasant coucal	C		0	11	26/01/2003
1744	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo	C		0	1	30/06/1992
1745	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	shining bronze-cuckoo	C		0	3	19/10/2002
1756	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites minutillus barnardi</i>	Eastern little bronze-cuckoo	C		0	3	31/01/1993
1738	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>	eastern koel	C		0	11	15/10/2006
1740	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	channel-billed cuckoo	C		0	8	4/12/1999
1611	Aves	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	mistletoebird	C		0	7	15/04/2007
1601	Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo	C		0	15	19/07/2003
1367	Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	nutmeg mannikin			0	1	21/07/1990
1359	Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	red-browed finch	C		0	2	2/12/2006

1342	Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	double-barred finch	C		0	33	1/07/2007
1949	Aves	Eurostopodidae	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	white-throated nightjar	C		0	1	27/04/1999
1716	Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	brown falcon	C		0	1	28/07/2002
1572	Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow	C		0	28	15/04/2007
1585	Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	fairy martin	C		0	1	27/10/2001
1289	Aves	Locustellidae	<i>Cincloramphus timoriensis</i>	tawny grassbird	C		0	1	30/06/1992
1570	Aves	Maluridae	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	superb fairy-wren	C		0	1	8/10/2000
18458	Aves	Maluridae	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	variegated fairy-wren	C		0	21	6/10/2007
1558	Aves	Maluridae	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	red-backed fairy-wren	C		0	6	6/10/2007
1555	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	eastern spinebill	C		0	7	1/07/2007
1478	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	regent honeyeater	CR	CE	0	1	7/06/2002
1523	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	yellow-faced honeyeater	C		0	33	6/10/2007
1539	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	blue-faced honeyeater	C		0	16	2/12/2006
1497	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	brown honeyeater	C		0	9	1/07/2007
1500	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	noisy miner	C		0	40	10/12/2015
1507	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	white-throated honeyeater	C		0	27	1/07/2007
1489	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	scarlet honeyeater	C		0	20	6/10/2007
1493	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	little friarbird	C		0	1	31/01/1993
1494	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	noisy friarbird	C		0	23	6/10/2007
1471	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	striped honeyeater	C		0	7	27/10/2001
1764	Aves	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	C		0	14	22/01/2006
1589	Aves	Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	maggpie-lark	C		0	32	1/07/2007
1595	Aves	Monarchidae	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	C		0	1	6/04/2002
1586	Aves	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	leaden flycatcher	C		0	3	19/10/2002

1442	Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	olive-backed oriole	C		0	16	6/10/2007
1444	Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian figbird	C		0	12	2/12/2006
1449	Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush	C		0	27	6/10/2007
1436	Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	golden whistler	C		0	13	15/04/2007
1437	Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	rufous whistler	C		0	19	15/10/2006
1702	Aves	Pandionidae	<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>	eastern osprey	SL		0	1	30/06/1993
1389	Aves	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	spotted pardalote	C		0	5	15/07/2006
1392	Aves	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote	C		0	29	1/07/2007
1360	Aves	Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow			0	1	30/06/1992
1284	Aves	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian pelican	C		0	3	30/06/1993
1347	Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	eastern yellow robin	C		0	1	30/06/1992
1339	Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	jacky winter	C		0	1	30/06/1992
1332	Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	rose robin	C		0	4	30/06/1993
1261	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	little pied cormorant	C		0	10	15/07/2006
1263	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	little black cormorant	C		0	13	6/10/2007
1326	Aves	Pittidae	<i>Pitta versicolor</i>	noisy pitta	C		0	1	5/04/1998
1955	Aves	Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	tawny frogmouth	C		0	7	1/07/2007
1318	Aves	Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	grey-crowned babbler	C		0	1	30/06/1992
1147	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	little lorikeet	C		0	8	6/10/2007
1136	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	pale-headed rosella	C		0	34	6/10/2007
1124	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	scaly-breasted lorikeet	C		0	6	6/10/2007
1125	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	rainbow lorikeet	C		0	43	6/10/2007
1623	Aves	Psophodidae	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	eastern whipbird	C		0	1	11/04/2000
1682	Aves	Rallidae	<i>Amauromis moluccana</i>	pale-vented bush-hen	C		0	13	2/12/2006

1673	Aves	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	dusky moorhen	C		0	14	29/10/2005
1662	Aves	Rallidae	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	purple swamphen	C		0	12	30/06/1993
1575	Aves	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	grey fantail	C		0	23	1/07/2007
1576	Aves	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	willie wagtail	C		0	20	6/10/2007
1578	Aves	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	C		0	2	28/04/2001
1102	Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	southern boobook	C		0	6	30/04/1993
1314	Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	common myna			0	6	25/04/2006
1303	Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	common starling			0	2	31/03/1993
1822	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	yellow-billed spoonbill	C		0	1	30/06/1993
1823	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea regia</i>	royal spoonbill	C		0	2	15/04/2007
1812	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian white ibis	C		0	13	6/10/2007
1800	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	straw-necked ibis	C		0	10	6/04/2002
1276	Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	silvereve	C		0	32	6/10/2007
19177	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	monarch			0	1	13/01/1993
19185	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Euploea corinna</i>	common crow			0	1	13/01/1993
19163	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypolimnias bolina nerina</i>	varied eggfly			0	1	13/01/1993
19172	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia villida villida</i>	meadow argus			0	1	13/01/1993
19122	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Melanitis leda bankia</i>	evening brown			0	1	13/01/1993
19176	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Tirumala hamata hamata</i>	blue tiger			0	1	13/01/1993
19061	Insecta	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium choredon</i>	blue triangle			0	1	13/01/1993
19118	Insecta	Pieridae	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	cabbage white			0	1	13/01/1993
879	Mammalia	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	squirrel glider	C		0	1	31/12/1983
860	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	E	E	0	197	14/09/2025
851	Mammalia	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	common ringtail possum	C		0	3	23/09/2013

964	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus sp.</i>	flying-fox	C		0	1	13/01/1993
519	Reptilia	Boidae	<i>Morelia spilota</i>	carpet python	C		0	1	25/01/1991
508	Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Tropidonophis mairii</i>	freshwater snake	C		0	1	10/12/2015
420	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra dubia</i>	dubious dtella	C		0	2	19/09/2013
277	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Carlia vivax</i>	tussock rainbow-skink	C		0	1	1/02/2007
31898	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher</i>	elegant snake-eyed skink	C		0	1	23/09/2013
184	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	dark-flecked garden sunskink	C		0	1	1/02/2007
107	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Tiliqua scincoides scincoides</i>	eastern bluetongue	C		0	1	23/09/2013

Table 3. Plants recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer

Taxon Id	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC	Specimens	Records	Last record
34795	Equisetopsida	Juncaginaceae	<i>Cycnogeton microtuberosus</i>		SL		1	1	30/07/2013
15087	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	<i>Pultenaea petiolaris</i>		C		1	1	16/11/2022
6444	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	red bloodwood	C		1	1	7/10/2021
17189	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	small-fruited grey gum	C		1	1	7/10/2021
14715	Equisetopsida	Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma hispidulum</i>		C		1	1	7/12/2018

Table 4. Fungi recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer

No species found within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Table 5. Other species recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer

No species found within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Species table headings and codes

Taxon Id: Unique identifier of the taxon from the WildNet database.

NCA: Queensland conservation status of the taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Least Concern (C), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Near Threatened (NT), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Special Least Concern (SL), and Vulnerable (V)).

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

Specimens: The number of specimen-backed records of the taxon.

Records: The total number of records of the taxon.

Last record: Date of most recent record of the taxon.

Links and Support

Other sites that deliver species information from the [WildNet database](#) include:

- [WildNet Application](#) - public interface to find species information and species lists generated from the WildNet database.
- [Biomaps](#) - view biodiversity information, including WildNet records approved for publication, and generate reports
- [Queensland Globe](#) - view spatial information, including WildNet records approved for publication
- [Qld WildNet Data API](#) - access WildNet species information approved for publication such as notes, images and records etc.
- [Wetland Maps](#) - view species records, survey locations etc. approved for publication
- [Wetland Summary](#) - view wildlife statistics, species lists for a range of area types, and access WildNet species profiles
- [WildNet wildlife records - published - Queensland](#) - spatial layer of WildNet records approved for publication generated weekly
- [Generalised distribution and densities of Queensland wildlife](#) - Queensland species distributions and densities generalised to a 10 km grid resolution
- [Conservation status of Queensland wildlife](#) - access current lists of priority species for Queensland including nomenclature and status information
- [Queensland Confidential Species](#) - the list of species flagged as confidential in the WildNet database.

Please direct queries about this report to the WildNet Team WildNet@detsi.qld.gov.au.

Other useful sites for accessing Queensland biodiversity data include:

- [Useful wildlife resources](#)
- [Queensland Government Data](#)
- [Atlas of Living Australia \(ALA\)](#)
- [Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums \(OZCAM\)](#)
- [Australasian Virtual Herbarium \(AVH\)](#)
- [Protected Matters Search Tool](#)

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Attachment 5 – Regional Ecosystems Report



Queensland Government

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Environmental Reports

Regional Ecosystems

Biodiversity Status

For the selected area of interest

Lot: 3 Plan: RP165961

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 input coordinates.

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 field survey may be required to validate values on the ground.

Important Note to User

Information presented in this report is based upon the Queensland Herbarium & Biodiversity Science's Regional Ecosystem framework. The Biodiversity Status has been used to depict the extent of "Endangered", "Of Concern" and "No Concern at Present" regional ecosystems in all cases, rather than the classes used for the purposes of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA). Mapping and figures presented in this document reflect the Queensland Herbarium & Biodiversity Science's Remnant and Pre-clearing Regional Ecosystem Datasets, and not the certified mapping used for the purpose of the VMA.

For matters relevant to vegetation management under the VMA, please refer to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development website <https://www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au/>

Please direct queries about these reports to: Queensland.Herbarium@qld.gov.au

Disclaimer

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Summary Information

The following table provides an overview of the AOI with respect to selected topographic and environmental themes. Refer to **Map 1** for locality information.

**Table 1: Details for area of interest:
Lot: 3 Plan: RP165961, with area 40.99 ha**

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Brisbane City	Logan-Albert	Southeast Queensland	Sunshine Coast - Gold Coast Lowlands
		Southeast Queensland	Burringbar - Conondale Ranges

The table below summarizes the extent of remnant vegetation classed as "Endangered", "Of concern" and "No concern at present" regional ecosystems classified by Biodiversity Status within the area of interest (AOI).

Table 2: Summary table, biodiversity status of regional ecosystems within the AOI

Biodiversity Status	Area (Ha)	% of AOI
Endangered	0.72	1.76
Of concern	0.00	0.00
No concern at present	2.09	5.11
Total remnant vegetation	2.82	6.87

Refer to **Map 2** for further information.

Regional Ecosystems

1. Introduction

Regional ecosystems are vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with particular combinations of geology, landform and soil (Sattler and Williams 1999). Descriptions of Queensland's Regional ecosystems are available online from the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD). Descriptions are compiled from a broad range of information sources including vegetation, land system and geology survey and mapping and detailed vegetation site data. The regional ecosystem classification and descriptions are reviewed as new information becomes available. A number of vegetation communities may form a single regional ecosystem and may be distinguished by differences in structure or sub-dominant species in the ecologically dominant layer. Vegetation communities with different dominant species in the ecologically dominant layer may be amalgamated into a regional ecosystem if they are not mappable and predictable in the landscape at 1:100 000 scale. Vegetation communities may be mappable at a scale larger than 1:100 000. Vegetation communities within a regional ecosystem are denoted by a letter following the regional ecosystem code (e.g. a, b, c). Vegetation communities and regional ecosystems are amalgamated into a higher level classification of broad vegetation groups (BVGs).

A published methodology for survey and mapping of regional ecosystems across Queensland (Neldner et al 2023) provides further details on regional ecosystem concepts and terminology.

This report provides information on the type, status, and extent of vegetation communities, regional ecosystems and broad vegetation groups present within a user specified area of interest. Please note, for the purpose of this report, the Biodiversity Status is used. This report has not been developed for application of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA). Additionally, information generated in this report has been derived from the Queensland Herbarium & Biodiversity Science's Regional Ecosystem Mapping, and not the regulated mapping certified for the purposes of the VMA. If your interest/matter relates to regional ecosystems and the VMA, users should refer to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development website <https://www.nrmrdd.qld.gov.au/>.

With respect to the Queensland Biodiversity Status,

"Endangered" regional ecosystems are described as those where:

- remnant vegetation is less than 10 per cent of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion; or 10-30% of its pre-clearing extent remains and the remnant vegetation is less than 10,000 hectares, or
- less than 10 per cent of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss*, or
- 10-30 percent of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss and the remnant vegetation is less than 10,000 hectares; or
- it is a rare** regional ecosystem subject to a threatening process.***

"Of concern" regional ecosystems are described as those where:

- the degradation criteria listed above for 'Endangered' regional ecosystems are not met and,
- remnant vegetation is 10-30 per cent of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion; or more than 20 per cent of its pre-clearing extent remains and the remnant extent is less than 10,000 hectares, or
- 10-30 percent of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by moderate degradation and/or biodiversity loss.****

and "No concern at present" regional ecosystems are described as those where:

- remnant vegetation is over 30 percent of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion, and the remnant area is greater than 10,000 hectares, and
- the degradation criteria listed above for 'Endangered' or 'Of concern' regional ecosystems are not met.

**Severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss is defined as: floristic and/or faunal diversity is greatly reduced but unlikely to recover within the next 50 years even with the removal of threatening processes; or soil surface is severely degraded, for example, by loss of A horizon, surface expression of salinity; surface compaction, loss of organic matter or sheet erosion.*

***Rare regional ecosystem: pre-clearing extent (<1000 ha); or patch size (<100 ha and of limited total extent across its range).*

****Threatening processes are those that are reducing or will reduce the biodiversity and ecological integrity of a regional ecosystem. For example, clearing, weed invasion, fragmentation, inappropriate fire regime or grazing pressure, or infrastructure development.*

****Moderate degradation and/or biodiversity loss is defined as: floristic and/or faunal diversity is greatly reduced but unlikely to recover within the next 20 years even with the removal of threatening processes; or soil surface is moderately degraded.

2. Remnant Regional Ecosystems

The following table identifies the remnant regional ecosystems and vegetation communities mapped within the AOI and provides their short descriptions, Biodiversity Status, and remnant extent within the selected AOI. Please note, where heterogeneous vegetated patches (mixed patches of remnant vegetation mapped as containing multiple regional ecosystems) occur within the AOI, they have been split and listed as individual regional ecosystems (or vegetation communities where present) for the purposes of the table below. In such instances, associated area figures have been generated based upon the estimated proportion of each regional ecosystem (or vegetation community) predicted to be present within the larger mixed patch.

Table 3: Remnant regional ecosystems, description and status within the AOI

Regional Ecosystem	Short Description	BD Status	Area (Ha)	% of AOI
12.9-10.12	Mixed woodland usually containing <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> and at least the presence of <i>Eucalyptus seeana</i> on sedimentary rocks	Endangered	0.72	1.76
12.9-10.4	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	No concern at present	2.09	5.11
non-remnant	None	None	38.17	93.12

Refer to **Map 2** for further information. **Map 3** also provides a visual estimate of the distribution of regional ecosystems present before clearing.

Table 4 provides further information in regards to the remnant regional ecosystems present within the AOI. Specifically, the extent of remnant vegetation remaining within the bioregion, the 1:1,000,000 broad vegetation group (BVG) classification, whether the regional ecosystem is identified as a wetland, and extent of representation in Queensland's Protected Area Estate. For a description of the vegetation communities within the AOI and classified according to the 1:1,000,000 BVG, refer to **Table 6**.

Table 4: Remnant regional ecosystems within the AOI, additional information

Regional Ecosystem	Remnant Extent	BVG (1 Million)	Wetland	Representation in protected estate
12.9-10.12	Pre-clearing 15000 ha; Remnant 2021 3000 ha	9g	Not a Wetland	No representation
12.9-10.4	Pre-clearing 52000 ha; Remnant 2021 20000 ha	9g	Not a Wetland	High
non-remnant	None	None	None	None

Representation in Protected Area Estate: High greater than 10% of pre-clearing extent is represented; Medium 4 - 10% is represented; Low less than 4% is represented, No representation.

The distribution of mapped wetland systems within the area of interest is displayed in **Map 6**.

The following table lists known special values associated with a regional ecosystem type.

Table 5: Remnant regional ecosystems within the AOI, special values

Regional Ecosystem	Special Values
12.9-10.12	12.9-10.12: This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>).
12.9-10.4	12.9-10.4: Habitat for threatened plant species including <i>Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</i> and <i>Acacia attenuata</i> . This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>). 12.9-10.4a: This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>).
non-remnant	None

3. Remnant Regional Ecosystems by Broad Vegetation Group

BVGs are a higher-level grouping of vegetation communities. Queensland encompasses a wide variety of landscapes across temperate, wet and dry tropics and semi-arid climatic zones. BVGs provide an overview of vegetation communities across the state or a bioregion and allow comparison with other states. There are three levels of BVGs which reflect the approximate scale at which they are designed to be used: the 1:5,000,000 (national), 1:2,000,000 (state) and 1:1,000,000 (regional) scales.

A comprehensive description of BVGs is available at: <https://publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/>

The following table provides a description of the 1:1,000,000 BVGs present and their associated extent within the AOI.

Table 6: Broad vegetation groups (1 million) within the AOI

BVG (1 Million)	Description	Area (Ha)	% of AOI
None	None	38.17	93.12
9g	Moist to dry woodlands to open forest dominated by stringybarks or mahoganies such as <i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> (Queensland white stringybark), <i>E. latisinensis</i> (white mahogany), <i>E. acmenoides</i> (narrow-leaved white stringybark); or <i>E. racemosa</i> (scribbly gum) or <i>E. seeana</i> or <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum) and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood).	2.82	6.87

Refer to **Map 4** for further information. **Map 5** also provides a representation of the distribution of vegetation communities as per the 1:5,000,000 BVG believed to be present prior to European settlement.

4. Technical and BioCondition Benchmark Descriptions

Technical descriptions provide a detailed description of the full range in structure and floristic composition of regional ecosystems (e.g. 11.3.1) and their component vegetation communities (e.g. 11.3.1a, 11.3.1b). See: <http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/technical-descriptions/>

The descriptions are compiled using site survey data from the Queensland Herbarium & Biodiversity Science's QBEIS database. Distribution maps, representative images (if available) and the pre-clearing and remnant extent (hectares) of each vegetation community derived from the regional ecosystem mapping data are included. The technical descriptions should be used in conjunction with the fields from the regional ecosystem description database (REDD) for a full description of the regional ecosystem.

Technical descriptions include data on canopy height, canopy cover and native plant species composition of the predominant layer, which are attributes relevant to assessment of the remnant status of vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*. However, as technical descriptions reflect the full range in structure and floristic composition across the climatic, natural disturbance and geographic range of the regional ecosystem, local reference sites should be used for remnant assessment where possible (Neldner et al. 2023 (PDF)* section 3.3 of: https://www.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0033/459186/methodology-mapping-surveying-v7.pdf

The technical descriptions are subject to review and are updated as additional data becomes available.

When conducting a BioCondition assessment, these technical descriptions should be used in conjunction with BioCondition benchmarks for the specific regional ecosystem, or component vegetation community. <http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/biodiversity/benchmarks/>

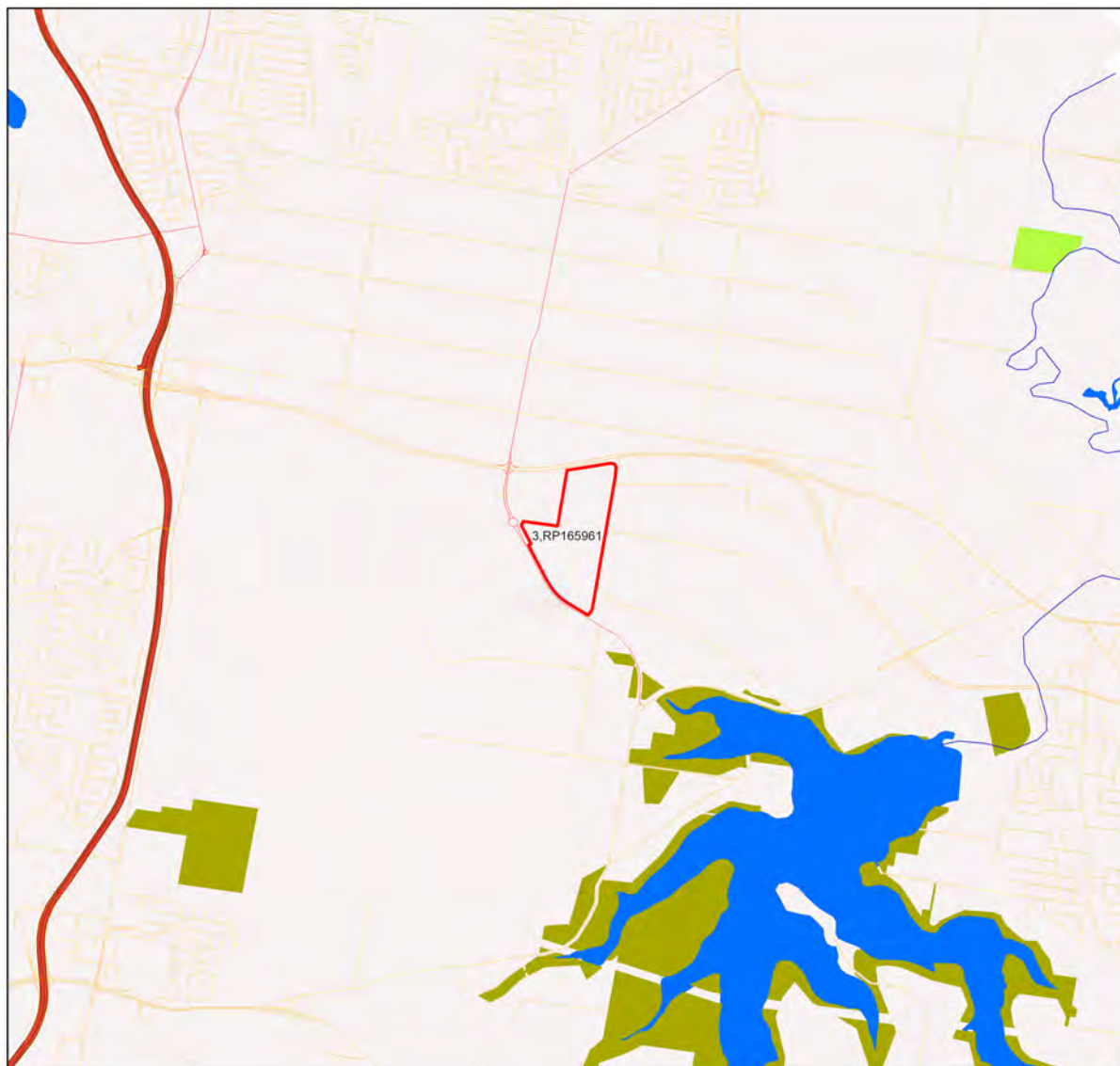
Benchmarks are based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative information and should be used as a guide only. Benchmarks are specific to one regional ecosystem vegetation community, however, the natural variability in structure and floristic composition under a range of climatic and natural disturbance regimes has been considered throughout the geographic extent of the regional ecosystem. Local reference sites should be used for this spatial and temporal (seasonal and annual) variability.

Table 7: List of remnant regional ecosystems within the AOI for which technical and biocondition benchmark descriptions are available

Regional ecosystems mapped as within the AOI	Technical Descriptions	Biocondition Benchmarks
12.9-10.12	Not currently available	Available
12.9-10.4	Available	Available
non-remnant	Not currently available	Not currently available

Maps

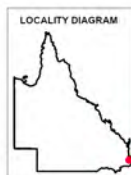
Map 1 - Location



Locality Map

Legend

- Towns
- Freeways/Highways
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- Lakes and reservoirs
- National Park
- National Park (Scientific)
- National Park (CYPAL)
- National Park (Aboriginal Land)
- Conservation Park
- Resources Reserve
- Forest Reserve
- State Forest
- Timber Reserve
- Nature Refuges
- Coordinated Conservation Areas
- Major rivers/creeks
- Queensland
- Selected Lot and Plan



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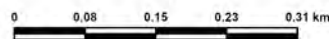
Map 2 - Remnant 2021 regional ecosystems



Remnant 2021 Regional Ecosystems

Biodiversity Status

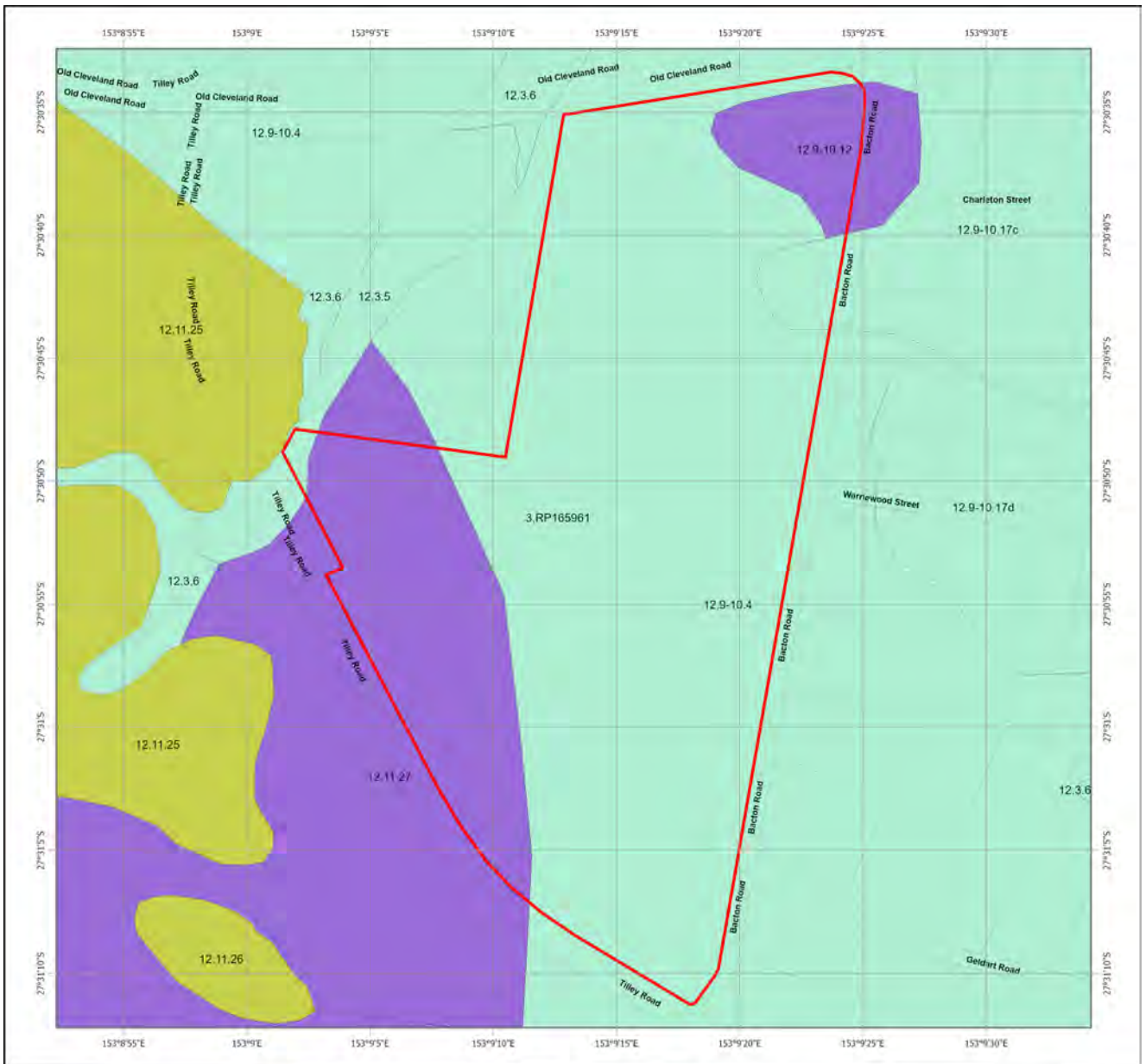
- Endangered - Dominant vegetation
- Endangered - Sub-dominant
- Of Concern - Dominant
- Of Concern - Sub-dominant
- No concern at present
- Non-remnant vegetation, cultivated or built environment
- Plantation
- Water
- Cadastral Boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan



This product is projected into GDA2020

Regional ecosystem mapping over the majority of Queensland is produced at a scale of 1:100,000. At this scale, the minimum remnant polygon area is 5 hectares or minimum remnant width of 75 metres. Regional ecosystem linework reproduced at a scale greater than 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The precision of polygon boundaries or positional accuracy of linework is 100 metres. Regional ecosystems are defined as vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. The polygons are labelled by regional ecosystem (RE); where more than one RE occurs, the percentage of each is labelled. The label consists of 3 components: bioregion, land zone, and vegetation community – the dominant canopy species. e.g.: RE 12.3.3. Descriptions of REs are found online. Use the search term "Regional Ecosystem Framework". Regional ecosystem mapping at 1:100,000 map scale is derived from the following sources: 1:80,000 B&W 1960's aerial photography, Landsat TM imagery, geology, soils, land systems data, field survey and historical records.

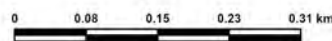
Map 3 - Pre-clearing regional ecosystems



Pre-clearing Regional Ecosystems

Biodiversity Status

- Endangered - Dominant vegetation
- Endangered - Sub-dominant
- Of Concern - Dominant
- Of Concern - Sub-dominant
- No concern at present
- Water
- Cadastral Boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan



This product is displayed in GDA2020

Regional ecosystem mapping over the majority of Queensland is produced at a scale of 1:100,000. At this scale, the minimum remnant polygon area is 5 hectares or minimum remnant width of 75 metres. Regional ecosystem linework reproduced at a scale greater than 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The precision of polygon boundaries or positional accuracy of linework is 100 metres.

Regional ecosystems are defined as vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. The polygons are labelled by regional ecosystem (RE); where more than one RE occurs, the percentage of each is labelled. The label consists of 3 components: bioregion, land zone, and vegetation community – the dominant canopy species. e.g.: RE 12.3.3. Descriptions of REs are found online. Use the search term "Regional Ecosystem Framework".

Regional ecosystem mapping at 1:100,000 map scale is derived from the following sources: 1:80,000 B&W 1960's aerial photography, Landsat TM imagery, geology, soils, land systems data, field survey and historical records.

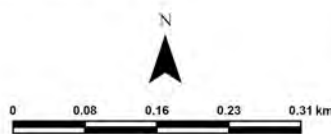
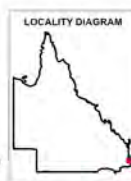
Map 5 - Pre-clearing regional ecosystems by BVG (5M)



Pre-clearing Regional Ecosystems coloured by Broad Vegetation Groups

**Broad Vegetation Groups
BVG5M Description (BVG1M codes)**

- 1. Rainforests and scrubs (1-7b)
- 2. Wet eucalypt open forests (8-8b)
- 3. Eucalypt woodlands to open forests (mainly eastern Qld) (9-15b)
- 4. Eucalypt open forests to woodlands on floodplains (16-16d)
- 5. Eucalypt dry woodlands on inland depositional plains (17-18d)
- 6. Eucalypt low open woodlands usually with spinifex understorey (19-19d)
- 7. Callitris woodland - open forests (20a)
- 8. Melaleuca open woodlands on depositional plains (21-22c)
- 9. Acacia aneura (mulga) dominated open forests, woodlands and shrublands (23-23b)
- 10. Other acacia dominated open forests, woodlands and shrublands (24-26a)
- 11. Mixed species woodlands, open woodland - (inland bioregions) includes wooded downs (27-27c)
- 12. Other coastal communities or heaths (28-29b)
- 13. Tussock grasslands, forblands (30-32b)
- 14. Hummock grasslands (33-33b)
- 15. Wetlands (swamps and lakes) (34-34g)
- 16. Mangroves and saltmarshes (35-35b)
- Water
- Cadastral Boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan



This product is displayed in GDA2020

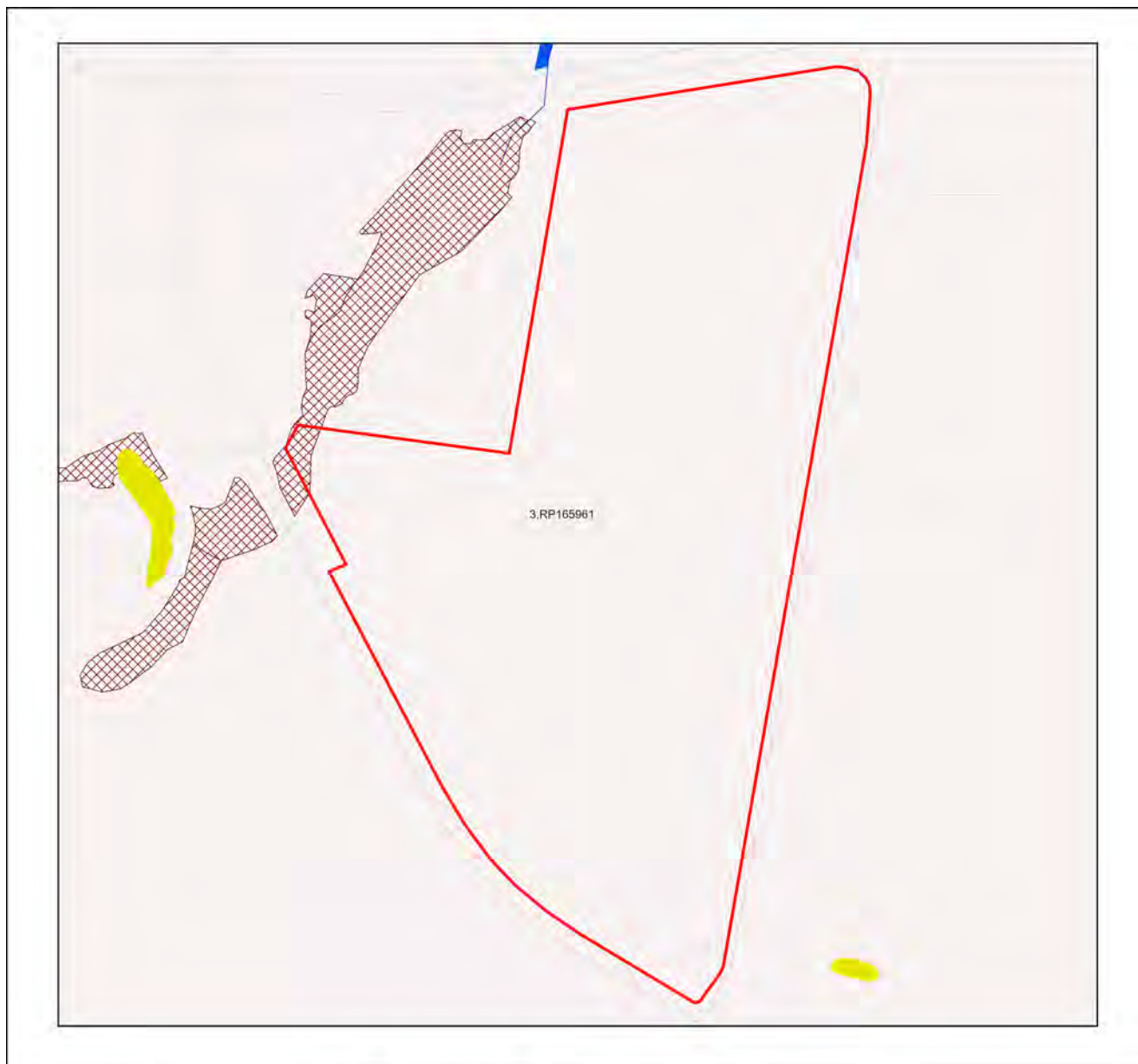
Broad Vegetation Groups (BVG) of Queensland are applied by look up table to the regional ecosystem vegetation communities. Each polygon is coloured by the dominant BVG5M and the component regional ecosystems labelled. Where more than one regional ecosystem occurs, the percentage of each is labelled.

Regional ecosystem mapping over the majority of Queensland is produced at a scale of 1:100,000. At this scale, the minimum remnant polygon area is 5 hectares or minimum remnant width of 75 metres. Regional ecosystem linework reproduced at a scale greater than 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The precision of polygon boundaries or positional accuracy of linework is 100 metres.

Regional ecosystems are defined as vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. The label consists of 3 components: bioregion, land zone, and vegetation community – the dominant canopy species. e.g.: RE 12.3.3. Descriptions of REs are found online. Use the search term "Regional Ecosystem Framework".

Regional ecosystem mapping at 1:100,000 map scale is derived from the following sources: 1:80,000 B&W 1960's aerial photography, Landsat TM imagery, geology, soils, land systems data, field survey and historical records.

Map 6 - Wetlands and waterways



Wetlands and Waterways

- Towns
- Roads
- Springs
- Rivers/Creeks
- Directory of Important Wetlands
- Ramsar Sites - QLD

Wetland Type

Hydrologically natural Wetlands

- Lacustrine Wetlands (hydrologically natural)
- Palustrine Wetlands (hydrologically natural)
- Riverine Wetlands (hydrologically natural)
- Intertidal Wetlands (hydrologically natural)
- Subtidal Wetlands (hydrologically natural)
- Intertidal/Subtidal Wetlands (hydrologically natural)

Hydrologically Modified and Artificial Wetlands

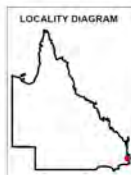
- Lacustrine Wetlands (hydrologically modified or artificial)
- Palustrine Wetlands (hydrologically modified or artificial)
- Riverine Wetlands (hydrologically modified or artificial)
- Intertidal Wetlands (hydrologically modified or artificial)
- Subtidal Wetlands (hydrologically modified or artificial)
- Intertidal/Subtidal Wetlands (hydrologically modified or artificial)

Subdominant Wetlands

- Subdominant Wetlands (51 - 80%)

Contains Wetlands

- Contains Wetlands (1 - 50%)
- Queensland
- Selected Lot and Plan



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Links and Other Information Sources

The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation's Website - <http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/> provides further information on the regional ecosystem framework, including access to links to the Regional Ecosystem Database, Broad Vegetation Group Definitions, Regional Ecosystem and Land zone descriptions.

Descriptions of the broad vegetation groups of Queensland can be downloaded from: <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/broad-vegetation>

The methodology for mapping regional ecosystems can be downloaded from: https://www.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0033/459186/methodology-mapping-surveying-v7.pdf

Technical descriptions for regional ecosystems can be obtained from: <http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/technical-descriptions/>

Benchmarks can be obtained from: <http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/biodiversity/benchmarks/>

For further information associated with the remnant regional ecosystem dataset used by this report, refer to the metadata associated with the Biodiversity status of pre-clearing and Remnant Regional Ecosystems of Queensland dataset (version listed in **Appendix 1**) which is available through the Queensland Spatial Catalogue, [Queensland Spatial Catalogue : Queensland Government \(information.qld.gov.au\)](http://www.information.qld.gov.au)

The Queensland Globe is a mapping and data application. As an interactive online tool, Queensland Globe allows you to view and explore Queensland maps, imagery (including up-to-date satellite images) and other spatial data, including regional ecosystem mapping. To further view and explore regional ecosystems over an area of interest, access the Biota Globe (a component of the Queensland Globe). The Queensland Globe can be accessed via the following link: <https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/>

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Appendices

Appendix 1 - Source Data

The dataset listed below is available for download from:

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

- Regional Ecosystem Description Database

The datasets listed below are available for download from:

[Queensland Spatial Catalogue : Queensland Government \(information.qld.gov.au\)](https://www.information.qld.gov.au/spatial-catalogue)

- Biodiversity status of pre-clearing and 2021 remnant regional ecosystems of Queensland
- Pre-clearing Vegetation Communities and Regional Ecosystems of Queensland
- Queensland Wetland Data Version - Wetland lines
- Queensland Wetland Data Version - Wetland points
- Queensland Wetland Data Version - Wetland areas
- Pre-clearing broad vegetation groups of Queensland
- Remnant 2021 broad vegetation groups of Queensland

Appendix 2 - Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOI	- Area of Interest
GIS	- Geographic Information System
RE	- Regional Ecosystem
REDD	- Regional Ecosystem Description Database
VMA	- <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>

Attachment 6 – Vegetation Management Report



Vegetation management report

For Lot: 3 Plan: RP165961

28/04/2026

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

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Recent changes

Updated mapping

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

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

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

Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- the vegetation management framework, which may include:

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

- the protected plant framework, which may include:

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

- the koala protection framework, which may include:

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

Other laws

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

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1. Property details

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 3 Plan: RP165961 are listed in Table 1.

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

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Property title area (sq metres)
3	RP165961	Freehold	414,600

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

Does the property Lot: 3 Plan: RP165961 have a freehold tenure and is in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area?

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

1.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 3 Plan: RP165961, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Brisbane City	Logan-Albert	Southeast Queensland	Sunshine Coast - Gold Coast Lowlands
		Southeast Queensland	Burringbar - Conondale Ranges

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

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

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

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

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

2.1 Exempt clearing work

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes

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

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

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

You can complete the online form at

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

2.3 Area management plans

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 Development approvals

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

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

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

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

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

3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 3 Plan: RP165961

3.1 Vegetation categories

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

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category	Area (ha)
Category B	2.82
Category C	9.19
Category X	28.98

Table 4: Description of vegetation categories

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

Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)

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

3.2 Regional ecosystems

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

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at

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

Table 5: Regional ecosystems present on subject property

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
12.11.27	Endangered	C	1.91	Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa and/or E. seeana and Corymbia intermedia woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics	Sparse
12.3.5	Least concern	C	0.16	Melaleuca quinquenervia open forest on coastal alluvium	Mid-dense
12.9-10.12	Endangered	B	0.72	Mixed woodland usually containing Corymbia intermedia, Angophora leiocarpa and at least the presence of Eucalyptus seeana on sedimentary rocks	Sparse
12.9-10.12	Endangered	C	0.33	Mixed woodland usually containing Corymbia intermedia, Angophora leiocarpa and at least the presence of Eucalyptus seeana on sedimentary rocks	Sparse
12.9-10.17c	Least concern	C	0.39	Eucalyptus acmenoides, E. major, E. siderophloia +/- Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata open forest on sedimentary rocks	Mid-dense
12.9-10.4	Least concern	B	2.09	Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa woodland on sedimentary rocks	Sparse
12.9-10.4	Least concern	C	6.41	Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa woodland on sedimentary rocks	Sparse
non-rem	None	X	28.98	None	None

Please note:

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

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

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

3.3 Watercourses

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

3.4 Wetlands

Vegetation management wetlands are present on this property and are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 of this report.

3.5 Essential habitat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	Vegetation Community	Altitude	Soils	Position in Landscape
860	Phascolarctos cinereus	koala	E	Open forests and woodlands containing Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Lophostemon or Melaleuca trees having a trunk of a diameter of more than 10cm at 1.3m above the ground. Tree species used for food and habitat varies across the state and can include: Corymbia citriodora, Corymbia henryi, Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus acmenoides, Eucalyptus bancroftii, Eucalyptus biturbinata, Eucalyptus blakelyi, Eucalyptus brownii, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Eucalyptus carnea, Eucalyptus chloroclada, Eucalyptus coolabah, Eucalyptus crebra, Eucalyptus dealbata, Eucalyptus drepanophylla, Eucalyptus dunnii, Eucalyptus eugenioides, Eucalyptus exserta, Eucalyptus fibrosa, Eucalyptus grandis, Eucalyptus helidonica, Eucalyptus latisinensis, Eucalyptus longirostrata, Eucalyptus major, Eucalyptus melanophloia, Eucalyptus melliodora, Eucalyptus microcarpa, Eucalyptus microcorys, Eucalyptus microtheca, Eucalyptus moluccana, Eucalyptus montivaga, Eucalyptus orgadophila, Eucalyptus papuana, Eucalyptus pilularis, Eucalyptus platyphylla, Eucalyptus populnea, Eucalyptus portuensis, Eucalyptus propinqua, Eucalyptus racemosa, Eucalyptus resinifera, Eucalyptus robusta, Eucalyptus saligna, Eucalyptus seeana, Eucalyptus siderophloia, Eucalyptus sideroxylen, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Eucalyptus thozetiana, Eucalyptus tindaliae, Eucalyptus umbra, Lophostemon confertus, Melaleuca leucadendra, Melaleuca quinquenervia.	Sea level to 1000m.		Riparian areas, plains and hill/escarpment slopes.
1478	Anthochaera phrygia	regent honeyeater	CE	Dry eucalypt woodland and open forest, woodland, rural and urban areas with mature eucalypts; favours box-ironbark associations including Eucalyptus sideroxylen, E. albens, E. melliodora, E. moluccana, E. robusta, E. caliginosa, E. maculata occasionally with Angophora leiocarpa, and Casuarina cunninghamiana in riparian forest; generally comprise large/mature trees that are reliable nectar producers (both in timing and quantity) with tall shrub layer on moist fertile sites (lower foothills/river valleys/creeklines). Nest in mistletoe, usually on horizontal branch or in vertical fork of rough-barked tree 1-30m above ground.	Sea level to 550m.		

Label	Regional Ecosystem (mandatory unless otherwise specified)
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860	4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.8, 4.3.10, 4.3.11, 4.5.3, 4.5.5, 4.5.6, 4.5.8, 4.5.9, 4.7.1, 4.7.7, 4.7.8, 4.9.6, 4.9.10, 4.9.12, 4.9.17, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.4, 6.3.5, 6.3.7, 6.3.8, 6.3.9, 6.3.11, 6.3.12, 6.3.17, 6.3.18, 6.3.22, 6.3.24, 6.3.25, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.5.3, 6.5.5, 6.5.6, 6.5.7, 6.5.8, 6.5.9, 6.5.10, 6.5.11, 6.5.13, 6.5.14, 6.5.15, 6.5.16, 6.5.17, 6.5.18, 6.5.19, 6.6.2, 6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.5, 6.7.6, 6.7.7, 6.7.9, 6.7.11, 6.7.12, 6.7.13, 6.7.14, 6.7.17, 6.9.3, 7.2.3, 7.2.4, 7.2.7, 7.2.11, 7.3.7, 7.3.8, 7.3.9, 7.3.12, 7.3.13, 7.3.14, 7.3.16, 7.3.19, 7.3.20, 7.3.21, 7.3.25, 7.3.26, 7.3.39, 7.3.40, 7.3.42, 7.3.43, 7.3.44, 7.3.45, 7.3.47, 7.3.48, 7.3.50, 7.5.1, 7.5.2, 7.5.3, 7.5.4, 7.8.7, 7.8.8, 7.8.10, 7.8.15, 7.8.16, 7.8.17, 7.8.18, 7.8.19, 7.11.5, 7.11.6, 7.11.13, 7.11.14, 7.11.16, 7.11.18, 7.11.19, 7.11.20, 7.11.21, 7.11.31, 7.11.32, 7.11.33, 7.11.34, 7.11.35, 7.11.37, 7.11.41, 7.11.42, 7.11.43, 7.11.44, 7.11.45, 7.11.46, 7.11.47, 7.11.48, 7.11.49, 7.11.50, 7.11.51, 7.12.4, 7.12.5, 7.12.17, 7.12.21, 7.12.22, 7.12.23, 7.12.24, 7.12.25, 7.12.26, 7.12.27, 7.12.28, 7.12.29, 7.12.30, 7.12.33, 7.12.34, 7.12.35, 7.12.51, 7.12.52, 7.12.53, 7.12.54, 7.12.55, 7.12.56, 7.12.57, 7.12.58, 7.12.59, 7.12.60, 7.12.61, 7.12.62, 7.12.63, 7.12.65, 7.12.66, 7.12.69, 8.1.5, 8.2.3, 8.2.6, 8.2.7, 8.2.8, 8.2.11, 8.2.12, 8.2.13, 8.2.14, 8.3.1, 8.3.2, 8.3.3, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.8, 8.3.10, 8.3.11, 8.3.13, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.5.5, 8.5.6, 8.5.7, 8.9.1, 8.10.1, 8.11.1, 8.11.3, 8.11.4, 8.11.5, 8.11.6, 8.11.8, 8.11.10, 8.11.12, 8.12.4, 8.12.5, 8.12.6, 8.12.7, 8.12.8, 8.12.9, 8.12.12, 8.12.14, 8.12.20, 8.12.22, 8.12.23, 8.12.25, 8.12.26, 8.12.27, 8.12.29, 8.12.31, 8.12.32, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.5, 9.3.6, 9.3.7, 9.3.8, 9.3.10, 9.3.11, 9.3.13, 9.3.14, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.3.17, 9.3.19, 9.3.20, 9.3.21, 9.3.22, 9.3.27, 9.4.1, 9.4.2, 9.5.1, 9.5.3, 9.5.4, 9.5.5, 9.5.6, 9.5.7, 9.5.8, 9.5.9, 9.5.10, 9.5.11, 9.5.12, 9.5.15, 9.5.16, 9.5.17, 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9.21.87, 9.21.88, 9.21.89, 9.21.90, 9.21.91, 9.21.92, 9.21.93, 9.21.94, 9.21.95, 9.21.96, 9.21.97, 9.21.98, 9.21.99, 9.22.1, 9.22.2, 9.22.3, 9.22.4, 9.22.5, 9.22.6, 9.22.7, 9.22.8, 9.22.9, 9.22.10, 9.22.11, 9.22.12, 9.22.13, 9.22.14, 9.22.15, 9.22.16, 9.22.17, 9.22.18, 9.22.19, 9.22.20, 9.2
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3.6 Area Management Plan(s)

Nil

3.7 Coastal or non-coastal

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

Coastal

*See also Map 4.3

3.8 Agricultural Land Class A or B

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

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

No Class A

No Class B

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

See Map 4.4 to identify the location and extent of Class A and/or Class B Agricultural land on Lot: 3 Plan: RP165961.

4. Vegetation management framework maps

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

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

Regulated vegetation management map

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

Vegetation management supporting map

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

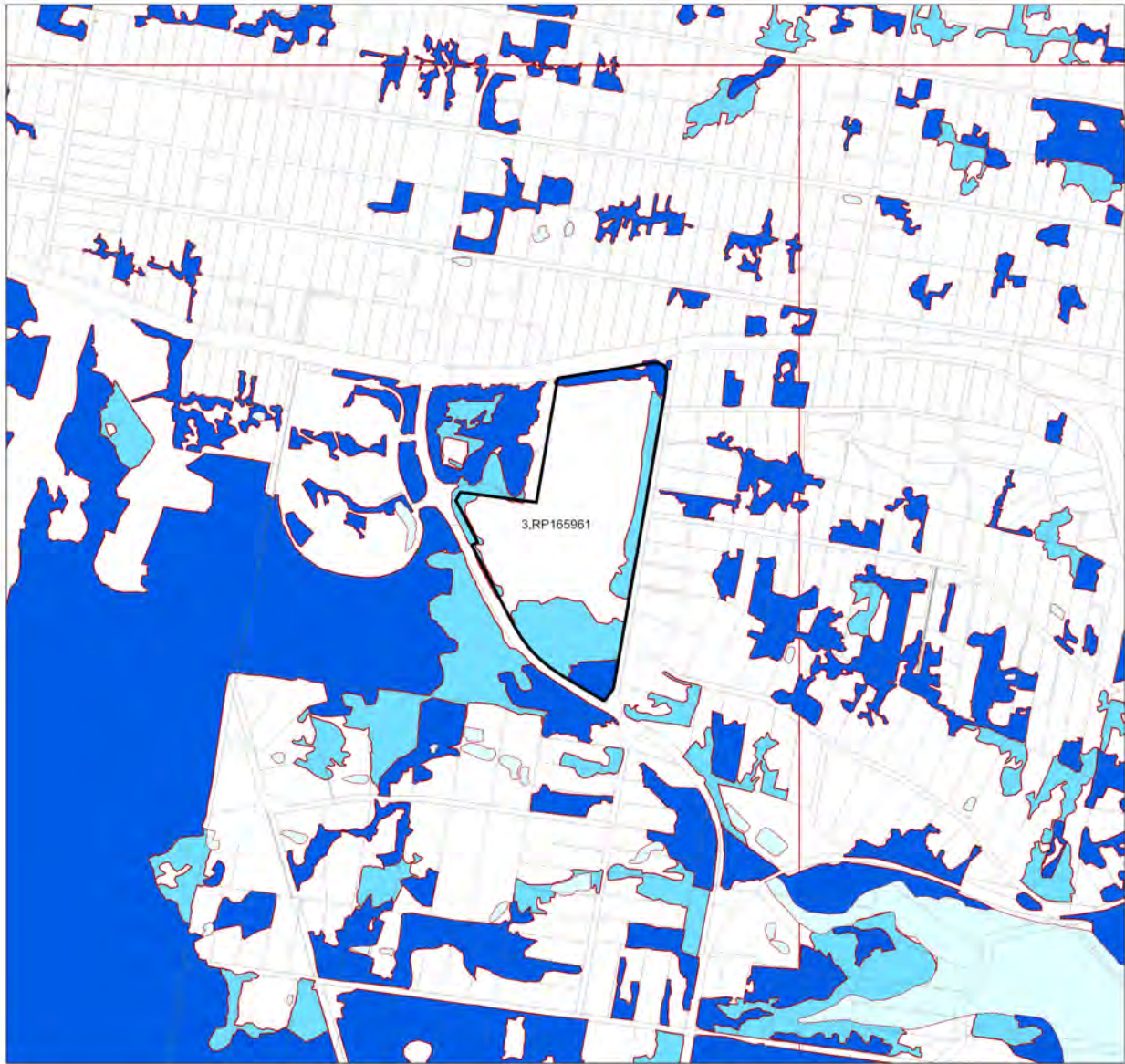
Coastal/non-coastal map

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

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

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

4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



Regulated Vegetation Management Map



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

Disclaimer:

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

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

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

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

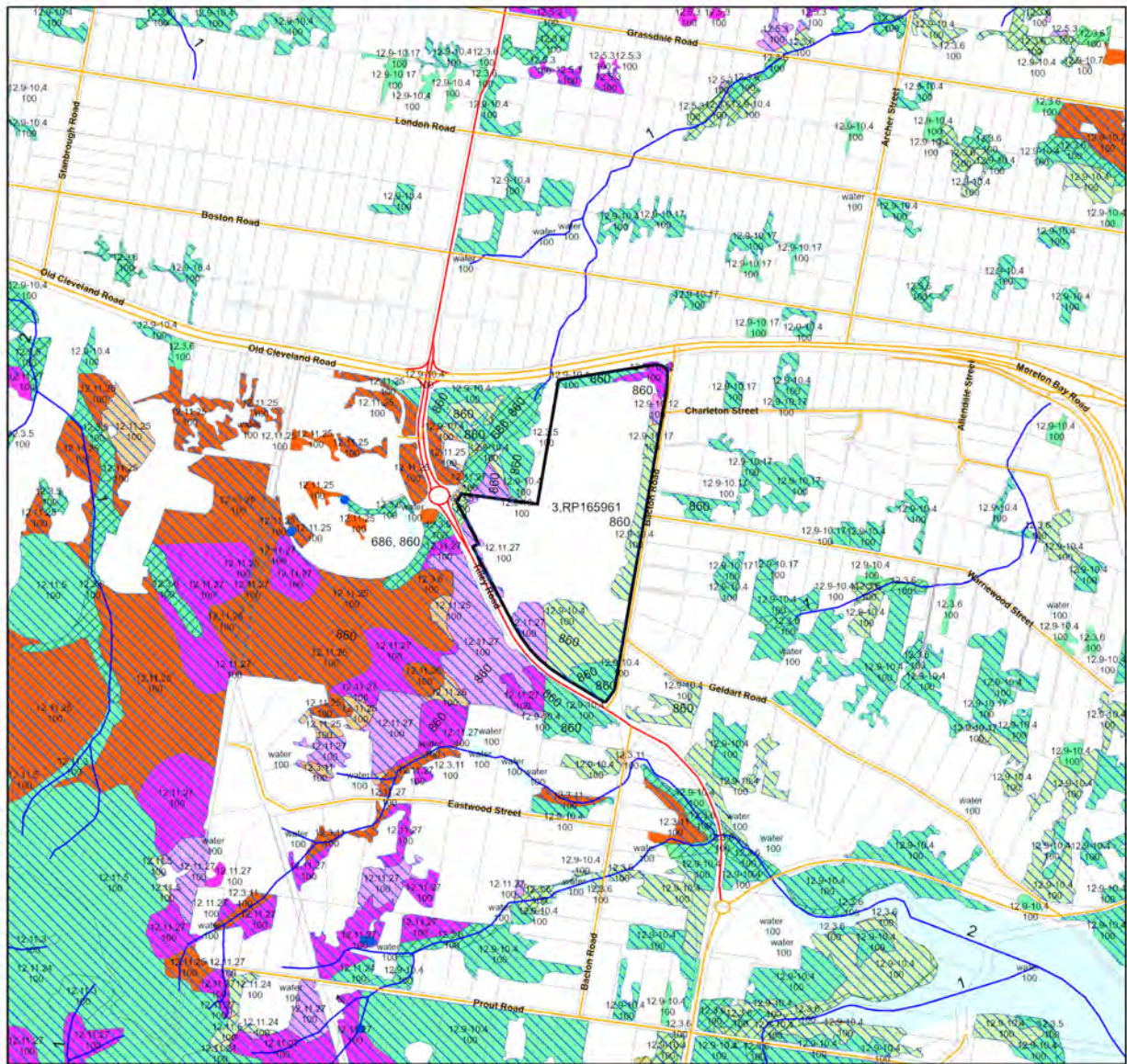


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GDA2020



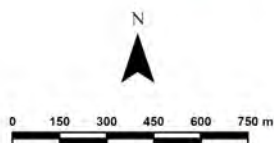
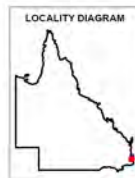
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4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



Vegetation Management Supporting Map

- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category C or R area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category X area
- Water
- Wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map
- Essential habitat on the essential habitat map
- Essential habitat species record
- Watercourses and drainage features on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage features map (Stream order shown as black number against stream where available)
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- National Parks, State Forest and other reserves
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan



This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

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

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

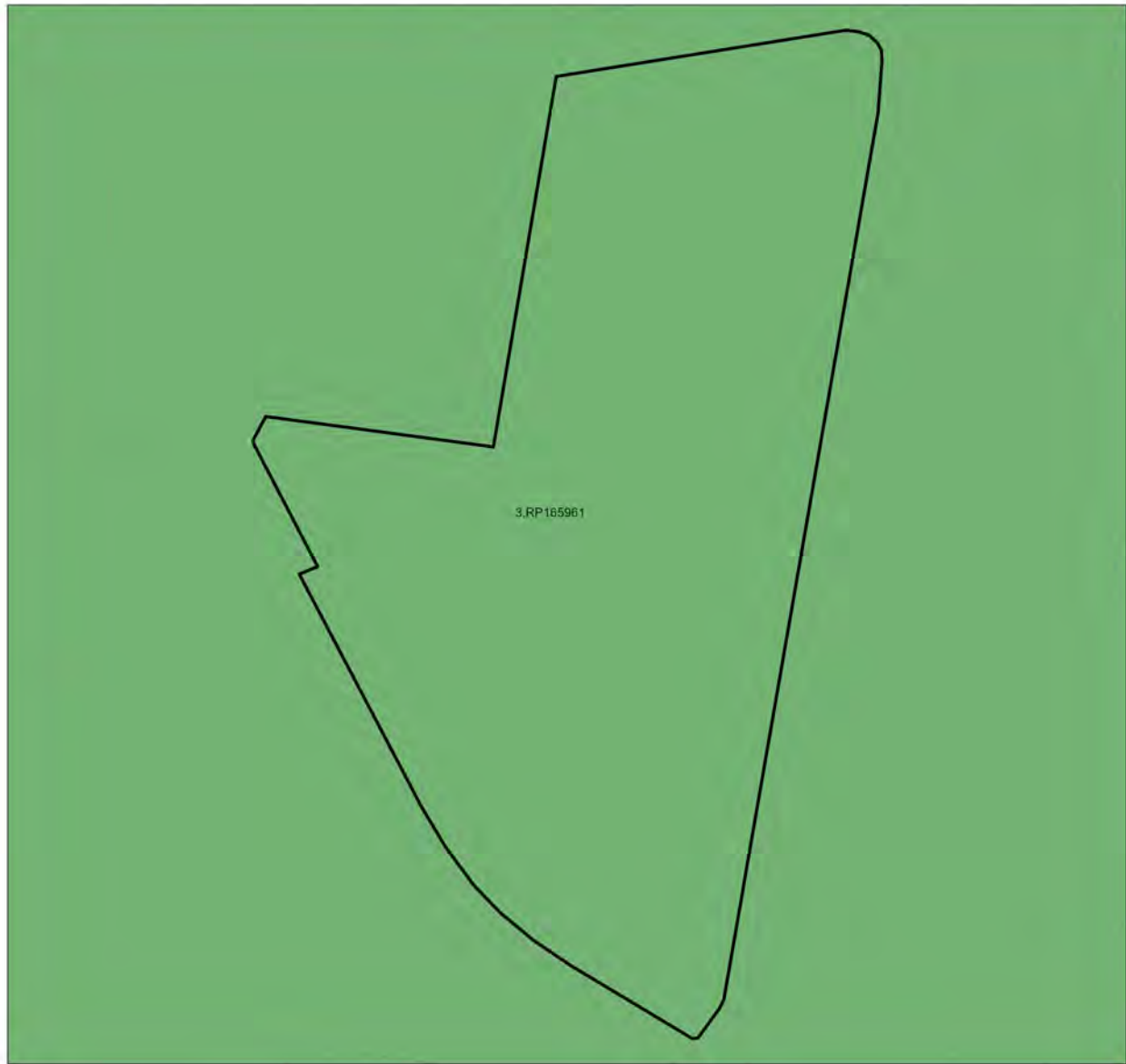
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Additional information may be required for the purposes of land clearing or assessment of a regional ecosystem map or PMAV applications. For further information go to the web site: www.nrm.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and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

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

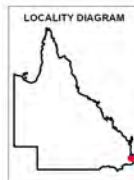
Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



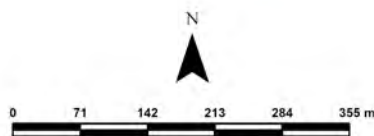
Coastal/Non Coastal Map

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



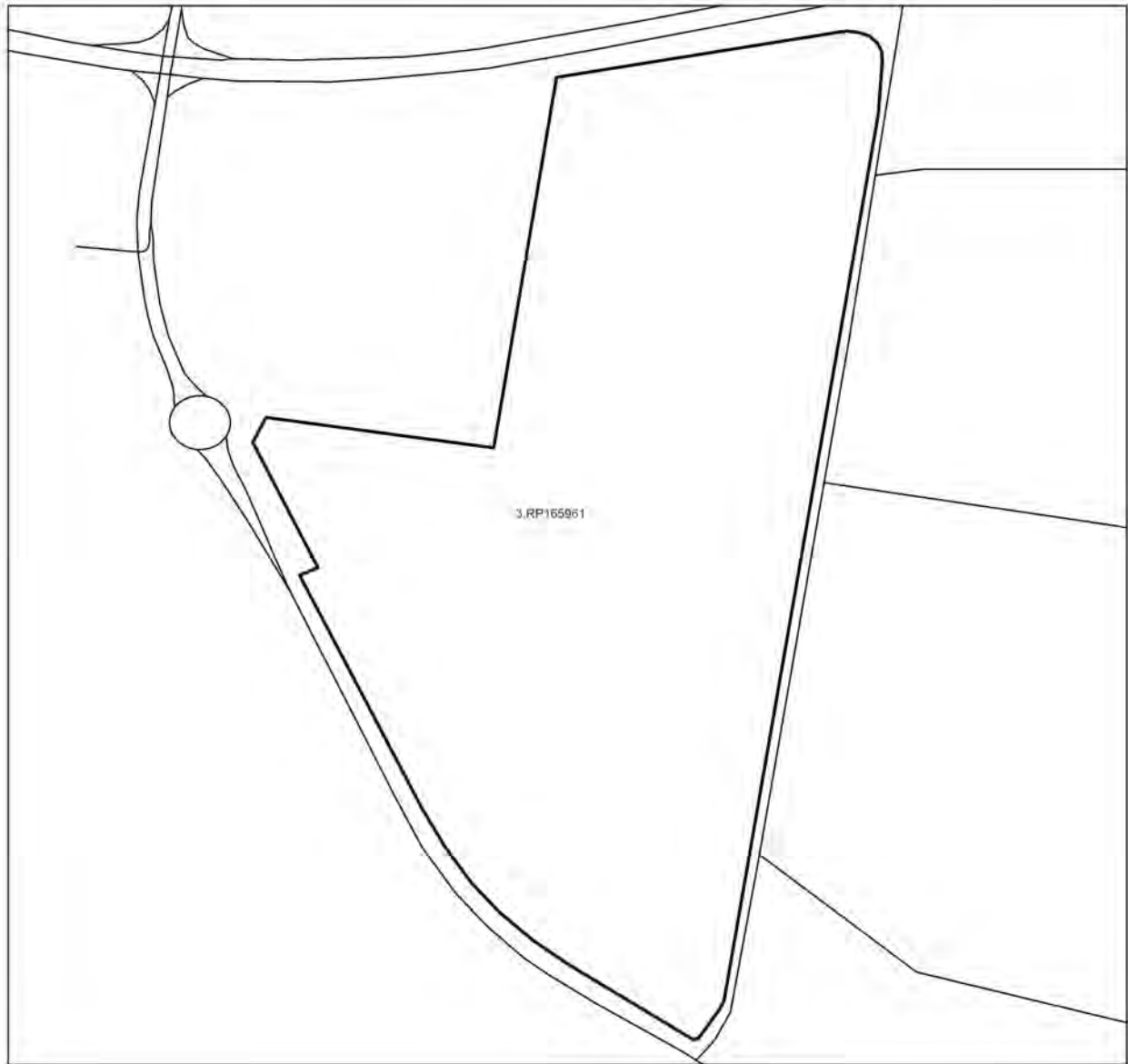
Disclaimer:
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Land parcel boundaries shown are provided as a locational aid only.



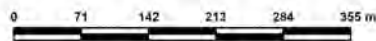
This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

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



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

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



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Disclaimer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 Exemptions

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

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

5.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the protected plants framework:

Phone 1300 130 372 (and select option four)

Email palm@detsi.qld.gov.au

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

5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map

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

Updates to the data informing the flora survey trigger map

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

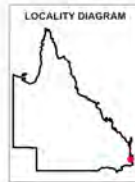
Species information

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



Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

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



0 47.5 95 142.5 190 237.5 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

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

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

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

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

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

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

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

6.1 Koala mapping

6.1.1 Koala districts

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

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

6.1.2 Koala habitat areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.1.3 Koala priority areas

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

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

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

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

6.1.4 Identified koala broad-hectare areas

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

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

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

6.2 Koala habitat planning controls

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

More information on these planning controls can be found here:

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

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

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

Interfering with koala habitat means:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- development in identified koala broad-hectare areas.

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

6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements

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

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

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

6.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the koala protection framework:

Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

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

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

7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 3 Plan: RP165961

7.1 Koala districts

Koala District A

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



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

- Koala habitat area (core)
- Koala habitat area (locally refined)
- Koala priority area
- Identified koala broad-hectare area
- Cadastral Boundaries
- Towns
- Major rivers/creeks
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- Queensland
- Selected Lot and Plan

The koala habitat mapping within South East Queensland uses regional ecosystem linework compiled at a scale varying from 1:25,000 to 1:100,000. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of regional ecosystem data mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 is +/- 100 metres.



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

In order to ensure that the most recent map for an area of interest can be accessed, prior to the annual update, a register of changes made to koala habitat areas as a result of the map amendment process will be available at: <https://environment.desi.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/>. The register will include lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder which shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

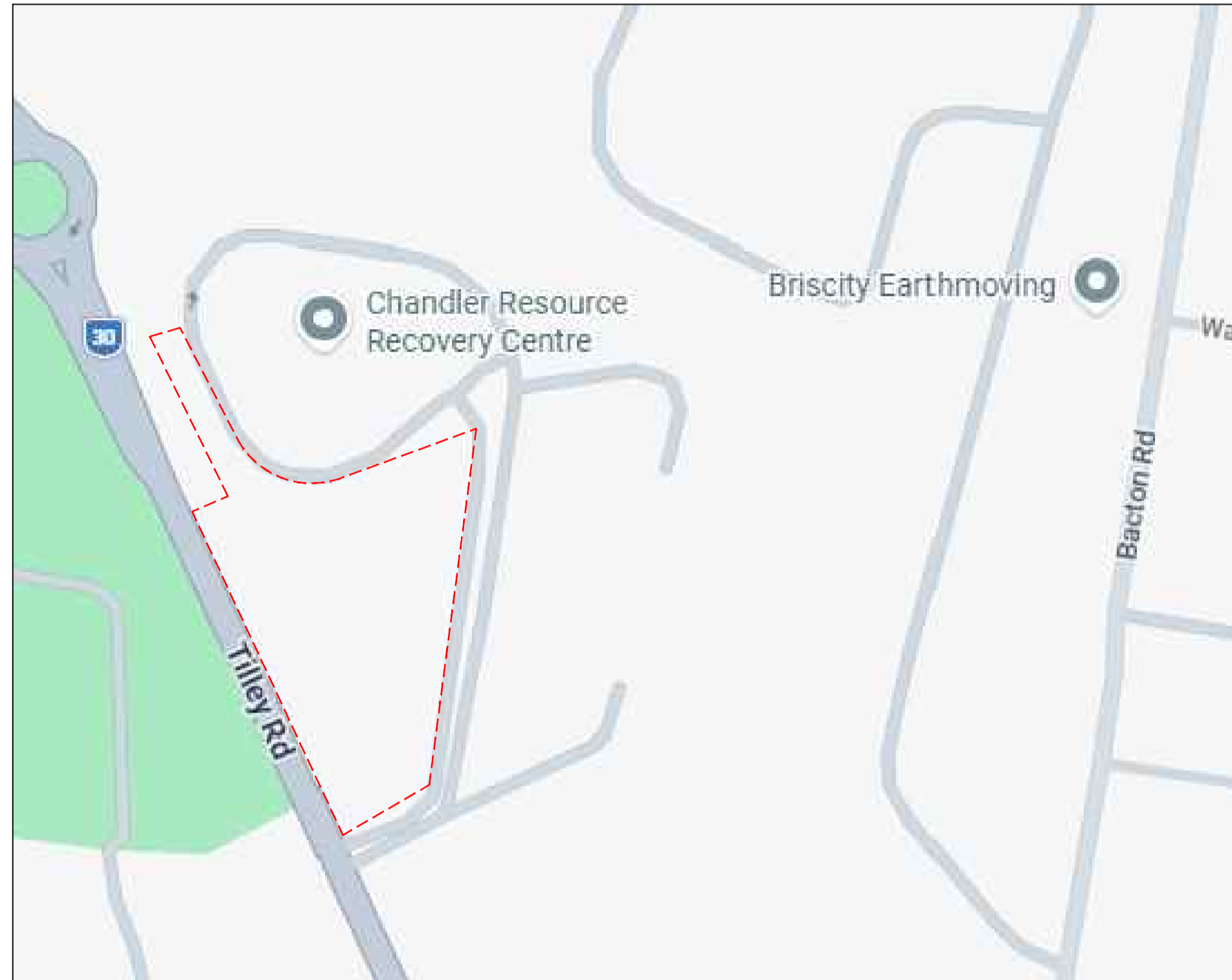
Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	<i>Water Act 2000</i>	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dlgwv.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	<i>Soil Conservation Act 1986</i>	Queensland Department of Natural Resources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

Attachment 7 – CRMP (Rehabilitation Plan)

2026-029 - 1825 OLD CLEVELAND ROAD CHANDLER

CONCEPT REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR APPROVAL



SITE CONTEXT PLAN (NTS) 



KEY PLAN (NTS) 

DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing Number	Title	Revision
2026-029-100	Cover Sheet	A
2026-029-101	Background and Purpose -Existing Conditions	A
2026-029-102	Rehab Notes and Schedules	A
2026-029-103	Rehab Schedules and Weed Management Notes	A
2026-029-104	Plant Schedules	A
2026-035-401	Concept Rehabilitation Management Plan	A

The spatial data referenced has been obtained from a variety of verified and licenced sources as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's QSpatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DOR repositories QImagery and QGlobe.

Use figured dimensions in preference to scaled. Notify the Ecologist/ Ecological Designer before proceeding if any anomaly is found between this drawing and conditions on site. Location of existing services are indicative only, verify on site prior to commencing works.

Issue	Date	Details	Approved
A	30.04.26	FOR APPROVAL	CP

Client:
PLANNING INSIGHT PTY LTD

Contact Name:
Client Address:

Consultants:

A L2, Cameron House 354 Brunswick Street,
Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006
E projects@28South.com.au



Project:
**1825 OLD CLEVELAND ROAD
CONCEPT RMP**

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
Scale 1:100 @ A1 - Dimensions in metres
Scale 1:200 @ A3 - Dimensions in metres

Designed by:	Drawn by:	Checked:
CP	CM	CP

Drawing Title:
COVER SHEET PLAN

Issue Detail:
FOR APPROVAL

Sheet No.:
2026-029-100

Issue:
A

Background and Purpose of this Plan

28 South Environmental Pty Ltd (28 South) have been engaged by Cleanaway Pty Ltd, the Applicant, to prepare this Concept Rehabilitation Management Plan (CRMP). This CRMP has been prepared to support a Development Expansion Plan regarding land at 1825 OLD CLEVELAND Road, Chandler Queensland, 4155, (reference herein as the 'Site'). The property is more properly described as Lot 3 on RP165961 within the Brisbane City Council (BCC) Local Government Area (LGA).

The purpose of this plan is to identify proposed rehabilitation management units, details of species, weed control and habitat features to address the current environmental issues observed on-site.

Ecological assessments noted that pre-clearing Regional Ecosystem (RE) mapped over the site is identified as RE 12.3.5 and RE 12.11.27. We understand that the site has been heavily disturbed however the pallet will reflect the pre-clearing RE.

RE 12.11.27 is described as:

Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. *racemosa* and/or *E. seeana* and *Corymbia intermedia* woodland. Other characteristic species include *E. siderophloia*, *Angophora leiocarpa*, *C. trachyphloia* subsp. *trachyphloia* and rarely *E. pilularis*. *Melaleuca quinquenervia* may be present and at times becomes locally co-dominant. When this ecosystem occurs on toe slopes or gentle rises within alluvial plains, *E. tereticornis*, *C. intermedia* and *E. siderophloia* tend to dominate the canopy and neither *E. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* or *E. seeana* may be present. Occurs on Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics, typically at low altitude (<60 metres) in near coastal situations. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9g).

The site is currently occupied as a material recovery building, transfer station infrastructure, and green waste hardstand areas. Canopy trees occur sporadically across the site, while overall vegetation cover is limited, reflecting historical clearing and ongoing utility-related land use.

Sheet 401 provides an overview of the proposed rehabilitation areas within the site referred to herein as Management Units.

Management Unit ANR2 is associated with a section of existing canopy with a medium of weed incursion with a lack of groundcover and mid storey species. The rehabilitation treatment in this area will require assisted natural rehabilitation in accordance with the SEQ restoration manual combined with weed management and infill planting to establish ground, mid and canopy layers. Species will be selected from RE 12.11.27.

Management Unit F1 is associated with fabrication works for a bio-retention basin. Cultivate subgrade, topsoil, sugar cane mulch, erosion control netting and planting will be implemented. Native sedges and grasses species will be selected from RE 12.11.27.

Management Unit F2 is associated with fabrication works for the proposed green waste exit roadway. Cultivate subgrade, topsoil and mulch when inundation is expected or both slopes exceed 1:3 will be implemented. Species will be selected from RE 12.11.27.

Management Unit F3 is associated with fabrication works for the proposed swale and traffic islands. Cultivate subgrade, topsoil, turf and advanced canopy species will be implemented. Species will be selected from RE 12.11.27.

Existing Site Conditions



View into western site boundary.



View into proposed treatment basin.



View into proposed turf swale.

The spatial data referenced has been obtained from a variety of verified and licenced sources as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's QSpatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DOR repositories QImagery and QGlobe.

Use figured dimensions in preference to scaled. Notify the Ecologist/ Ecological Designer before proceeding if any anomaly is found between this drawing and conditions on site. Location of existing services are indicative only, verify on site prior to commencing works.

Issue	Date	Details	Approved
A	30.04.26	FOR APPROVAL	CP

Client:
PLANNING INSIGHT PTY LTD

Contact Name:
Client Address:

Consultants:

A L2, Cameron House 354 Brunswick Street,
Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006
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Project:
**1825 OLD CLEVELAND ROAD
CONCEPT RMP**

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
Scale 1:100 @ A1 - Dimensions in metres
Scale 1:200 @ A3 - Dimensions in metres

Designed by:	Drawn by:	Checked:
CP	CM	CP

Drawing Title:
**BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE
EXISTING CONDITIONS**

Issue Detail:
FOR APPROVAL

Sheet No.:
2026-029-101

Issue:
A

Rehabilitation Notes

GENERAL NOTES

Refer any discrepancy, ambiguity, omission or inconsistency to the superintendent before proceeding with the work.

All works described in these specification notes and on the drawings shall be carried out by the Rehab Contractor. Any works required by regulation or law to be carried out by other authorities shall be engaged directly by the Contractor. The Contractor shall pay for all fees and charges for such works. All setout on site to be confirmed prior to construction.

SET-OUT

All setout is shown indicative only and to be confirmed on site. Setting out all works is to be in accordance with the drawings. The Rehab Contractor shall be responsible for the accuracy of the whole of the works during their progress and make good any errors caused by negligence or bad workmanship.

SAFETY

The Contractor shall develop safe work method statements and safety plans for all works and submit these to the Principal. Ensure that work site complies with all requirements from health authorities and WHS requirements.

SERVICES

The contractor shall make themselves aware of all underground and overhead services prior to the commencement of works. The contractor shall also be responsible for determining the locations of as-built and to be constructed services during the course of the works. The locations of services on these drawings are indicative only.

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL:

The rehabilitation contractor must install silt control fencing as required on site, in addition to the Engineer's fencing, to prevent soil material from entering the water course, detention basins and bio-retention basins. Refer to Engineer's drawings for sediment and erosion control measures. It should be noted, that it is the responsibility of the engaged contractor to comply with the erosion and sediment control measures and if necessary, identify where further measures could be installed within rehabilitation zones to assist in the avoidance, minimisation and mitigation of soil loss.

CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS

Rehabilitation works should be carried out by qualified and experienced Bush Regeneration Contractors. Contractors will need to provide a Commercial Operators licence. Employees and Contractors applying pesticides in Queensland are obliged to have a Commercial Operators Licence, (ACDC licence) issued under the *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966*. This will also mean that Contractors have to demonstrate compliance with Occupational Health and Safety laws as well as environmental and heritage protection legislation.

Bush Regenerators must comply with the requirements of the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011* or, when working on Commonwealth lands, the *Commonwealth Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991*. Bush Regeneration Contractors should also obtain all relevant permits required under State and Commonwealth legislation (e.g. *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, *Fisheries Act 1994*, *Vegetation Management Act 1999*, *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management Act 2002)*). Contractors must also be aware of and adhere to cultural heritage protection obligations under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and where chemicals are in use, the *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966*.

MONITORING

Each Management Unit will require the establishment of a minimum of 1 monitoring point. In order to illustrate the achievement of the Success Criteria, it is important to monitor the restoration progress through collecting a range of data. Monitoring should be undertaken at 3 month intervals and be documented. Upon the completion of the works program, the monitoring efforts are to be compiled and submitted to the Approval Authority. It is the responsibility of the rehabilitation contractor to actively undertake monitoring and achieve the bi-annual records. Data that should be collected includes:

- average height of plants within the restoration area where planted (height in meters for tree, shrub and groundcover species);
- dominant species (qualitative description of the dominant species in each strata);
- assessment of the health of vegetation within the restoration area;
- percentage weed cover within the restoration area;
- percentage of planted specimens survived;
- notation of all natural death or illegal removal of any native plants; and
- abundance of natural recruitment including native and exotic species.

Permanent monitoring point markers should be made of a star picket or similar with a yellow safety cap secured to the post and monitoring point number written with permanent marker. Photographs shall be taken from the point into each direction (north, east, south, west) and capture ground, shrub and canopy layers.

All works and chemicals used should be logged and documented as part of the Monitoring Program.

The restoration contractor should develop a pro-forma for the collection of relevant monitoring information during all events to ensure consistency and comparability between surveys. Where actions are required to address instances of non-compliance or plant failure, corrective actions are to be implemented by the rehabilitation contractor. Refer to Corrective Actions detailed in the specification below.

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

The primary objectives and performance criteria for the MU includes:

- Retention and protection of all native trees;
- Retention and enhancement of all existing native fauna habitat;
- Where practical, improve habitat connectivity and reduce the effects of fragmentation through the encouragement of natural regeneration;
- WoNS and weeds listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* are not to be present at the completion of off-maintenance.
- Evidence of at least a 90% reduction in other environmental weeds listed under the local approval authority. The following performance criteria must be adopted:
 - o All large weed trees and woody weeds are to be removed or treated in-situ (to ensure they will not re-sprout/re-seed);
 - o Scattered groundcover weed species may occur in very low densities; however, WoNS or listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* must be present;
- All weed treatment must be performed in a manner that does not promote erosion or instability or creek banks or soil;
- No public access is permissible within this MU. Routine monitoring must be undertaken to identify and rectify the following impacts:
 - o Litter and/or rubbish dumping;
 - o Plant theft;
 - o Soil compaction; and
 - o Erosion.

SUCCESS CRITERIA

Successful Natural Regeneration parameters within the MU must reflect the following and be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Approval Authority prior to any activities occurring within the development precinct:

- An average of 1 native plant per m2 across the MU or at a density representative of the of that defined in the REDD. Native sedges species and other native emergent macrophytes can be considered as plants within each MU;
- WoNS and those listed in the *Biosecurity Act 2014* are not to be present at off maintenance; and
- Other environmental weeds are to be reduced by at least 90% from the commencement of the RMP to off-maintenance. The restoration contractor is to undertake regular monitoring to illustrate the achievement of this success criteria.

MAINTENANCE

The minimum following maintenance measures are required to be undertaken by the engaged restoration contractor:

- where specified, planting areas must be regularly watered for a period of 4-6 weeks or as deemed necessary by the contractor to ensure establishment is successful;
- recurrent listed WoNS and *Biosecurity Act 2014* pest plants within the Management Units are to be removed (weed management measures are outlined within the Weed Management Table and as per the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework);
- all fallen debris and hollow logs are to be retained in situ to retain terrestrial microhabitats; and
- hollow-bearing limbs and suitable hollow logs removed during operational works must be salvaged and relocated into the Management Units to enhance the microhabitats available within the Site; and
- all stock planted within the Management Units area must be replaced as required to maintain a minimum of 1 native plant per m2 across each Management Unit or as indicated in the plant schedule.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

The following corrective actions are to be implemented in instances of non-compliance with the performance and success criteria:

- if retained trees show signs of ill health (i.e. dead or poor health), an arborist is to be engaged to identify likely causes and to recommend mitigation measures to improve regeneration conditions;
- where weed re-establishment occurs, additional treatment and removal works are to be instigated;
- if evidence of excessive spraying exists or if off-target damage is evident, further restoration will be required to the satisfaction of the Approval Authority; and where planted specimens within the establishment and monitoring period (i.e. 48 months) fail to strike, supplementary planting is to be undertaken;

FIRE ANT MOVEMENT CONTROLS

To prevent the spread of fire ants, the Queensland Government has implemented controls that apply to individuals and commercial operators, to restrict the movement of materials that could carry fire ants including soil, turf, potted plants, mulch, baled hay or straw, animal manures mining or quarry products.

Penalties apply for non-compliance with the movement controls. If the engaged contractors are unsure of their obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* they must contact the relevant Queensland State Government Department.

CONTROLLING DOMESTIC PETS AND WILDLIFE

It is important to exclude domestic pets and wildlife from Management Units during the formative periods of the restoration efforts. This will help avoid the loss of tube stock or regenerating vegetation from being impacted and or loss through foraging.

RUBBISH REMOVAL

The Rehab Contractor is to ensure all areas identified in this drawing package are free of rubbish and debris. Any rubbish or debris on site as a result of adjacent construction works, dumping or public use shall be removed within 10 business days following notification from the Superintendent.

Management Unit Schedule

Management Unit Schedule						
Project Name:		Old Cleveland Road, Chandler				
Project Number:		2026-1825				
Revision:		A				
Date:		30.04.2026				
Code	Management Unit	Description	Area (m2)	Material Specification	Remarks/ Comments	Sample
ANR2	Assisted Natural Regeneration Type 2	ANR2 is associated with a section along the western part of the site. This management unit includes a slope which lead into a road. The area represents native canopy species such as <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and a number of Eucalypt species with a medium level of weed incursion in the understorey. The rehabilitation treatment in this area will require assisted natural rehabilitation in accordance with the SEQ restoration manual combined with weed management and infill planting to enhance native canopy species and develop native subcanopy and understorey. Species will be selected from RE 12.11.27.	3312	Weed Management Infill Planting with Mulch or weed mat Mulch: 100mm well composted Forest Mulch or Weed mat: 600x600 Lite Aussie Environmental or approved equal Establishment and Watering Ongoing Weed Management		1 weed mat 1 bag of mulch
F1	Fabrication Type 1	F1 is associated with the construction of the treatment basin to treat run off from the greenwaste area. This area will be planted out with sedges to filter out pollutants and coarse sediment. Works will include cultivation of subsoil, installation of topsoil, mulch, netting and planting. Species will include native sedges and grasses, capable of handling ephemeral conditions. Species will be selected from RE 12.11.27.	985	Cultivate subgrade: Cultivate to a depth of 150mm and apply ameliorants as per soil test report. Topsoil: Min 200mm as per AS4419 Mulch: 100mm sugar caen mulch Netting: Coir Mesh 700g/m2 Establishment and watering Weed management		1 weed mat 1m2 Coir Mesh 1 bag of mulch
F2	Fabrication Type 2	F2 is associated with the construction of the proposed green waste exit roadway. Following Civil earthworks, works will include cultivation of subsoil, installation of topsoil, mulch, and netting will be implemented when slopes exceed 1:3. Species will be selected from RE 12.11.27.	928	Cultivate subgrade: Cultivate to a depth of 150mm and apply ameliorants as per soil test report. Topsoil: Min 200mm as per AS4419 Mulch: 100mm sugar caen mulch Netting: Coir Mesh 700g/m2 Establishment and watering Weed management		1 weed mat 1m2 Coir Mesh 1 bag of mulch
F3	Fabrication Type 3	F3 is associated with construction works of turf swale to manage overland flow entering the site and of traffic islands. Works will include cultivation of subsoil, installation of topsoil, turf, and planting of advances native species. The aim is to develop an open character of the area due to it's proximity to an existing road. Species will be selected from RE 12.11.27.	554	Cultivate subgrade: Cultivate to a depth of 150mm and apply ameliorants as per soil test report. Topsoil: Min 200mm as per AS4419 Mulch: 100mm sugar caen mulch Establishment and watering Weed management		1 weed mat 1 bag of mulch

The spatial data referenced has been obtained from a variety of verified and licenced sources as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's QSpatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DOR repositories QImagery and QGlobe.

Use figured dimensions in preference to scaled. Notify the Ecologist/ Ecological Designer before proceeding if any anomaly is found between this drawing and conditions on site. Location of existing services are indicative only, verify on site prior to commencing works.

Issue	Date	Details	Approved
A	30.04.26	FOR APPROVAL	CP

Client:
PLANNING INSIGHT PTY LTD

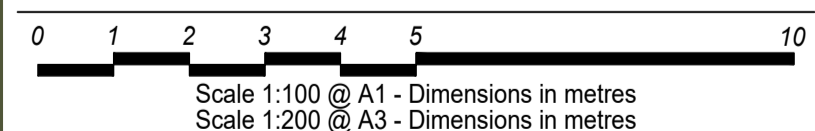
Contact Name:
Client Address:

Consultants:

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Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006
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28°S
ENVIRONMENTAL

Project:
**1825 OLD CLEVELAND ROAD
CONCEPT RMP**



N	Designed by:	Drawn by:	Checked:
	CP	CM	CP

Drawing Title:
REHAB NOTES AND SCHEDULE

Issue Detail:
FOR APPROVAL

Sheet No.:
2026-029-102

Issue:
A

Rehab Schedule

Item	Works to be completed/ Task	Parties required	Completed (Y/N)
1.00	Construction Phase		
1.01	Carry out a pre-start site meeting to confirm the scope of works.	Contractor/ 28 South	
1.02	Complete initial weed clearing, assisted natural regeneration work and reconstruction planting works or fabrication in accordance with the plan, details and specification.	Contractor	
1.03	Two weeks prior to the end of construction, call for a practical completion meeting to inspect the works.	Contractor	
1.04	Undertake an inspection to determine if the works are suitable to meet the on Maintenance requirements prior arranging meeting with the Approval Authority.	Contractor/ 28 South	
1.05	Undertake a practical completion meeting of the works, ensure the KPIs are achieved. This will be assessed by 28South Environmental and the Approval Authority at the time and performance is subject to Council's discretion.	Contractor/ 28 South/ Approval Authority	
1.06	If required, carry-out any rectification works as identified from the practical completion meeting	Contractor	
1.07	Initiate 3 month establishment period once confirmed from Approval Authority.	Contractor/ 28 South	
2.00	Maintenance/Establishment Period		
2.01	For a minimum of 3 months, manage the works in accordance with the SEQ Ecological Restoration Manual, including: - Carry out monthly progress site inspections; - Manage the reduction of all non-invasive and environmental weeds; - Manage planting to promote their health and vigour, Irrigation if required; - Replace dead and dying plants as soon as possible; - Infill planting to ANR areas that have not achieved requires KPIs - Top up mulch where required; - Remove plant protection where required; and - Remove litter from rehabilitation areas.	Contractor	
	Maintenance Period - Months 1 - 12	Contractor	
2.02	Submit a progress report at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months identifying: - Estimate number of plants that have died or are dying - Confirm number and species of replacement plants installed - Estimate percentage of weed coverage in the ANR areas - Estimate the quantity of natural regeneration in the ANR areas. - Supporting photographic evidence from pre-determined photo monitoring locations	Contractor	
2.03	Two weeks prior to the end of the Maintenance period, call for an inspection of the works	Contractor	
2.04	Undertake an inspection to determine if the works are suitable to meet the Off Maintenance requirements prior arranging meeting with the Approval Authority.	Contractor/ 28 South	
2.05	Undertake an inspection of the works to confirm the following: -Key Performance Indicators have been met, -All works identified in the approved plans have been met; For the avoidance of doubt, if it is determined that the nominated assessment benchmarks have not been achieved, the establishment/maintenance periods will continue until such time as 28South/Approval Authority determines the assessment benchmarks are satisfied.	Contractor/ 28 South/ Approval Authority	
2.06	If required, carry-out any rectification works as identified from the inspection.	Contractor	
2.07	Submit to the Approval Authority confirmation the works have been carried out in accordance with the approved plan	Contractor/ 28 South	
2.08	Approval Authority to confirm the works have achieved the KPIs and the maintenance period can commence	Contractor	
2.09	If required, carry-out any rectification works as identified from the inspection.	Contractor	
2.10	Submit to the Approval Authority confirmation the works have been carried out in accordance with the approved plan	Contractor/ 28 South	
2.11	Issue a certificate of Final Completion to the contractor following written approval from the Approval Authority that the completion of the conditions have been met	Contractor	

Weed Management Notes

WEED REMOVAL METHOD

All environmental and declared weed tree and shrub species within the extent of revegetation area are to be treated as follows

- Initial treatment:
 - Trees and large shrubs to be cut at ground level, spray immediately with water:glyphosate. Removal and chipping of the cut trunk and branches to be done off site.
 - Large infestations of woody vines to be cut at stump to ground level and left to die in place. Smaller infestations to be cut at stump to ground level and removed from host or dig out where practical.
 - Exotic groundcovers, small shrubs and saplings to be treated with foliar spray "Roundup Bioactive" or equivalent.
- Follow-up treatment
 - The above steps are to be repeated at monthly intervals for the duration of the maintenance period for all species within the rehabilitation area.
 - Rate of weed kill for exotic trees and shrubs must be 100% at end of maintenance period.

For Existing Weeds encountered on site refer to SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Part 3 for weed treatment.

KEY

- G = Glyphosate 360 g/L
- MM = Metsulfuron methyl
- /10L = per 10L water
- CS&P = Cut, scrape and paint with: G(neat) or G(1:1.5) = 1 part Glyphosate: 1.5 parts water
- Adj = recommended adjuvant(s) (see below for 'Spray Adjuvants')

NOTE

- All 'spray' treatments infer through wetting of the target foliage to the point of run-off
- All 'crown-out' treatments infer complete elevation from contact with ground, composted/chipped on-site, and/or removal from site.
- 'Inject' infers industry standard treatment for tree weeds in environmental areas.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

L1700tm (spray adjuvant/penetrant) at 25-30ml per 10-15L AND Spray oil (adjuvant/surfactant) at 20-25ml per 10-15L i.e. Protec Oil or Spraytec Oil) OR Pulsetm at 20ms per 10L

PROTECTION OF WORKS

The Rehab Contractor shall ensure works are adequately demarcated and protected for the duration of construction. All domestic animals are to be excluded from the rehabilitation area. Ensure that only authorised personell access the site. All existing native vegetation is not to be disturbed.

WEED SUPPRESSION

In areas where Assisted Natural Regeneration is to occur, juvenile endemic plants are to be identified trough flagging or staking. The contractor is to establish a weed suppression method around each juvenile plant to suppress weed and pasture grasses. Weed suppression can be either:

- 1m diameter 100mm layer of high-quality weed-free well composted composted forestd mulch - mulch material can be sourced from cleared vegetation material if adequately seasoned; or
- 600 x 600mm jute mat square pinned down with biodegradable stakes as per detail for tubestock planting.

RUBBISH REMOVAL

The Rehab Contractor is to ensure all areas identified in this drawing package are free of rubbish and debris. Any rubbish or debris on site as a result of adjacent construction works, dumping or public use shall be removed within 10 business days following notification from the Superintendent.

Weed Management Schedule

The following weeds have been identified on site through inspection. The list of weeds may not be complete and any other weeds encountered should be targeted. Refer to the table for removal and treatment methodology. All chemical treatments to be undertaken by suitably qualified persons.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Treatment Method	WON/ Biosecurity - requires removal
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Blue Billy Goat Weed	Foliar spray	
<i>Dyschoriste depressa</i>	Butterfly Heaven	Foliar spray	
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	Green Panic	Foliar spray	
<i>Oppuntia spec</i>	Prickley Pear	Foliar spray Cut/ Drill and inject	Yes
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Pepper	Stump Cut and paste	

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28°S
ENVIRONMENTAL

Project:
**1825 OLD CLEVELAND ROAD
CONCEPT RMP**

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
Scale 1:100 @ A1 - Dimensions in metres
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Designed by:	Drawn by:	Checked:
CP	CM	CP

Drawing Title:
**REHAB SCHEDULES AND WEED
MANAGEMENT NOTES**

Issue Detail:
FOR APPROVAL

Sheet No.:
2026-029-103

Issue:
A

REVEGETATION PLANTING SPECIFICATION NOTES

The acceptable target for rehabilitation within all Management Units is 90% success rate following a comprehensive planting, monitoring and maintenance.

The following outlines planting measures for rehabilitation works:

- All Management Units are revegetated using native species of local provenance where practicable. Should species be unavailable within the planting palette tables assigned to each Management Units, the contractor should contact 28South Environmental or the Approval Authority to identify an appropriate replacement species. This should at first be sought from the Regional Ecosystems technical descriptions;
- The planting density in revegetation areas should reflect that outlined in the planting schedules for each Management Unit. This has been identified to simulate natural regeneration densities and provide a dense buffer and to function as weed suppressant. Distribution of planting densities across the management units can vary and the contractor is to allow for this across the management units at the time of planting to achieve a satisfactory outcome at the end of the maintenance period.
- Any additional native species found regenerating through the soil seed bank and the seed found in the cleared, mulched material should be retained and protected as a part of the rehabilitation maintenance;
- No canopy species plantings should occur 6 metres of future residential property boundaries and kept a safe distance away from built structures and services as outlined in the plant schedule notes.
- No tree species to be planted within 1m of underground services.
- One fertilizer tablet should be placed in each planting hole at the time of planting. The plants should be watered in at planting and then watered weekly for the first 12 weeks following planting.
- Topsoil (imported or site topsoil) should comply with AS4419 for native species. Site topsoil may require amelioration in accordance with recommendations of topsoil test results.
- Mulch should be well composted forest mulch to a depth of 100mm, it should be free of exotic plant material and non-organic material (e.g. plastics or asbestos) and comply with AS 4454.
- Erosion control netting in areas of higher velocities and inundation should be coir mesh as specified and be installed as per manufacturers specification (key in trenches 200mm deep, install perpendicular to direction of flow and overlap in roofline pattern, use min 300mm long U-shape pins at 3m2.
- Weed mats should be from Jute thick and be installed as per manufacturers specification.

WATER RETENTION ADDITIVE

- Where possible watering to the rehabilitation areas should be carried out as a minimum through the first three months of the establishment period through either watertruck application or temporary irrigation.
- In areas not accessible or remote, Hydrocell flakes to be applied at the rate of 100ml per plant. Ensure the hydrocell is thoroughly saturated before application.

PLANT SCHEDULES

Planting Schedule						
Project Name:	1825 Old Cleveland Road Chandler					
Project Number:	2026-029					
Revision:	A					
Date:	30/04/2026					
Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Container Size	Height at Installation	Spread	Density/m2
ANR2 - RE 12.11.27			Total Area:		3312 m2	0.5
Trees - Total of 15% mix proportion, mix species evenly across area						
ANGlei	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Rusty Gum	tube			1.00%
CORint	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodhood	tube			3.00%
CORtra	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia subsp trachyphloia</i>	Brown Bloodhood	tube			1.00%
EJCcre	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-Leaved Ironbark	tube			2.00%
EJCpil	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	tube			1.00%
EJCsid	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Northern Grey Ironbark	tube			2.00%
EJCter	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	tube			2.00%
LOPcon	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	tube			3.00%
						15.00%
Shrubs - Total of 25% mix proportion, mix species evenly across area						
ACAcon	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Black Wattle	tube			1.00%
ACAdis	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Salwood	tube			1.00%
ACAFim	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Golden Wattle	tube			1.00%
ACAirr	<i>Acacia irrorata</i>	Green Wattle	tube			2.00%
ACAmel	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Black Wattle	tube			1.00%
ALLit	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Forest Sheoak	tube			3.00%
ALPexc	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Ash	tube			3.00%
BREobl	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	tube			3.00%
DODtri	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	tube			5.00%
LEPpol	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Wild May	tube			3.00%
TREtom	<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	Poison Peach	tube			2.00%
						25.00%
Groundcovers - Total of 60% mix proportion, mix species evenly across area						
CIMref	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed wire grass	tube			10.00%
DIAbre	<i>Dianella brevipedunculata</i>	Flax Lilly	tube			2.00%
HARvio	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaprilla	tube			2.00%
HETcon	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	tube			4.00%
IMPcyl	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Bady Grass	tube			20.00%
LEPlat	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword Sedge	tube			2.00%
LOMlon	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	tube			10.00%
THEtri	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	tube			10.00%
						60.00%

PLANT SCHEDULES

Planting Schedule						
Project Name:	1825 Old Cleveland Road Chandler					
Project Number:	2026-029					
Revision:	A					
Date:	30/04/2026					
Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Container Size	Height at Installation	Spread	Density/m2
F1 - RE 12.11.27			Total Area:		985 m2	5
Groundcovers - Total of 60% mix proportion, mix species evenly across area						
CIMref	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed wire grass	tube			10.00%
DIAbre	<i>Dianella brevipedunculata</i>	Flax Lilly	tube			2.00%
HARvio	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaprilla	tube			2.00%
HETcon	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	tube			4.00%
IMPcyl	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Bady Grass	tube			20.00%
LEPlat	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword Sedge	tube			2.00%
LOMlon	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	tube			10.00%
THEtri	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	tube			10.00%
						60.00%
F2 - RE 12.11.27			Total Area:		928 m2	3
Trees - Total of 15% mix proportion, mix species evenly across area						
ANGlei	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Rusty Gum	tube			1.00%
CORint	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodhood	tube			3.00%
CORtra	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia subsp trachyphloia</i>	Brown Bloodhood	tube			1.00%
EJCcre	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-Leaved Ironbark	tube			2.00%
EJCpil	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	tube			1.00%
EJCsid	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Northern Grey Ironbark	tube			2.00%
EJCter	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	tube			2.00%
LOPcon	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	tube			3.00%
						15.00%
Shrubs - Total of 25% mix proportion, mix species evenly across area						
ACAcon	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Black Wattle	tube			1.00%
ACAdis	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Salwood	tube			1.00%
ACAFim	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Golden Wattle	tube			1.00%
ACAirr	<i>Acacia irrorata</i>	Green Wattle	tube			2.00%
ACAmel	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Black Wattle	tube			1.00%
ALLit	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Forest Sheoak	tube			3.00%
ALPexc	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Ash	tube			3.00%
BREobl	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	tube			3.00%
DODtri	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	tube			5.00%
LEPpol	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Wild May	tube			3.00%
TREtom	<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	Poison Peach	tube			2.00%
						25.00%
Groundcovers - Total of 60% mix proportion, mix species evenly across area						
CIMref	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed wire grass	tube			10.00%
DIAbre	<i>Dianella brevipedunculata</i>	Flax Lilly	tube			2.00%
HARvio	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaprilla	tube			2.00%
HETcon	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	tube			4.00%
IMPcyl	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Bady Grass	tube			20.00%
LEPlat	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword Sedge	tube			2.00%
LOMlon	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	tube			10.00%
THEtri	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	tube			10.00%
						60.00%
F3 - RE 12.11.27			Total Area:			
Trees - To be planted at 5m spacings along turf swale						
ANGlei	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Rusty Gum	25L			TBC
CORint	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodhood	25L			TBC
CORtra	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia subsp trachyphloia</i>	Brown Bloodhood	25L			TBC
EJCcre	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-Leaved Ironbark	25L			TBC
EJCpil	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	25L			TBC
EJCsid	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Northern Grey Ironbark	25L			TBC
EJCter	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	25L			TBC
LOPcon	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	25L			TBC

The spatial data referenced has been obtained from a variety of verified and licenced sources as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's GSPatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DOR repositories QImagery and QGlobe.

Use figured dimensions in preference to scaled. Notify the Ecologist/ Ecological Designer before proceeding if any anomaly is found between this drawing and conditions on site. Location of existing services are indicative only, verify on site prior to commencing works.

Issue	Date	Details	Approved
A	30.04.26	FOR APPROVAL	CP

Client:
PLANNING INSIGHT PTY LTD

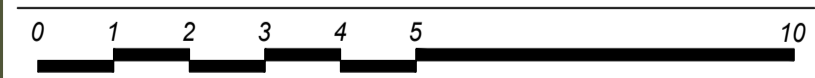
Contact Name:
Client Address:

Consultants:

A L2, Cameron House 354 Brunswick Street,
Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006
E projects@28South.com.au



Project:
**1825 OLD CLEVELAND ROAD
CONCEPT RMP**



N	Designed by:	Drawn by:	Checked:
	CP	CM	CP

Drawing Title:
PLANT SCHEDULES

Issue Detail:
FOR APPROVAL

Sheet No.:
2026-029-104

Issue:
A



LEGEND

- EXTENT OF WORKS
- ASSISTED NATURAL REGENERATION - TYPE 2
REFER TO TYPICAL DETAIL AND MATERIAL SCHEDULE
- FABRICATION - TYPE 1
REFER TO TYPICAL DETAIL AND MATERIAL SCHEDULE
- FABRICATION - TYPE 2
REFER TO TYPICAL DETAIL AND MATERIAL SCHEDULE
- FABRICATION - TYPE 3
REFER TO TYPICAL DETAIL AND MATERIAL SCHEDULE
- HABITAT LOG
REFER TO TYPICAL DETAIL AND MATERIAL SCHEDULE

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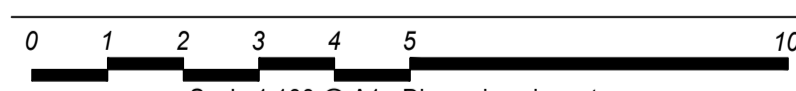
Client:
PLANNING INSIGHT PTY LTD

Contact Name:
Client Address:

Consultants:

A L2, Cameron House 354 Brunswick Street,
Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006
E projects@28South.com.au

Project:
**1825 OLD CLEVELAND ROAD
CONCEPT RMP**



N	Designed by: CP	Drawn by: CM	Checked: CP
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Drawing Title:
**CONCEPT REHABILITATION
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Issue Detail:
FOR APPROVAL

Sheet No.:
2026-029-401

Issue:
A