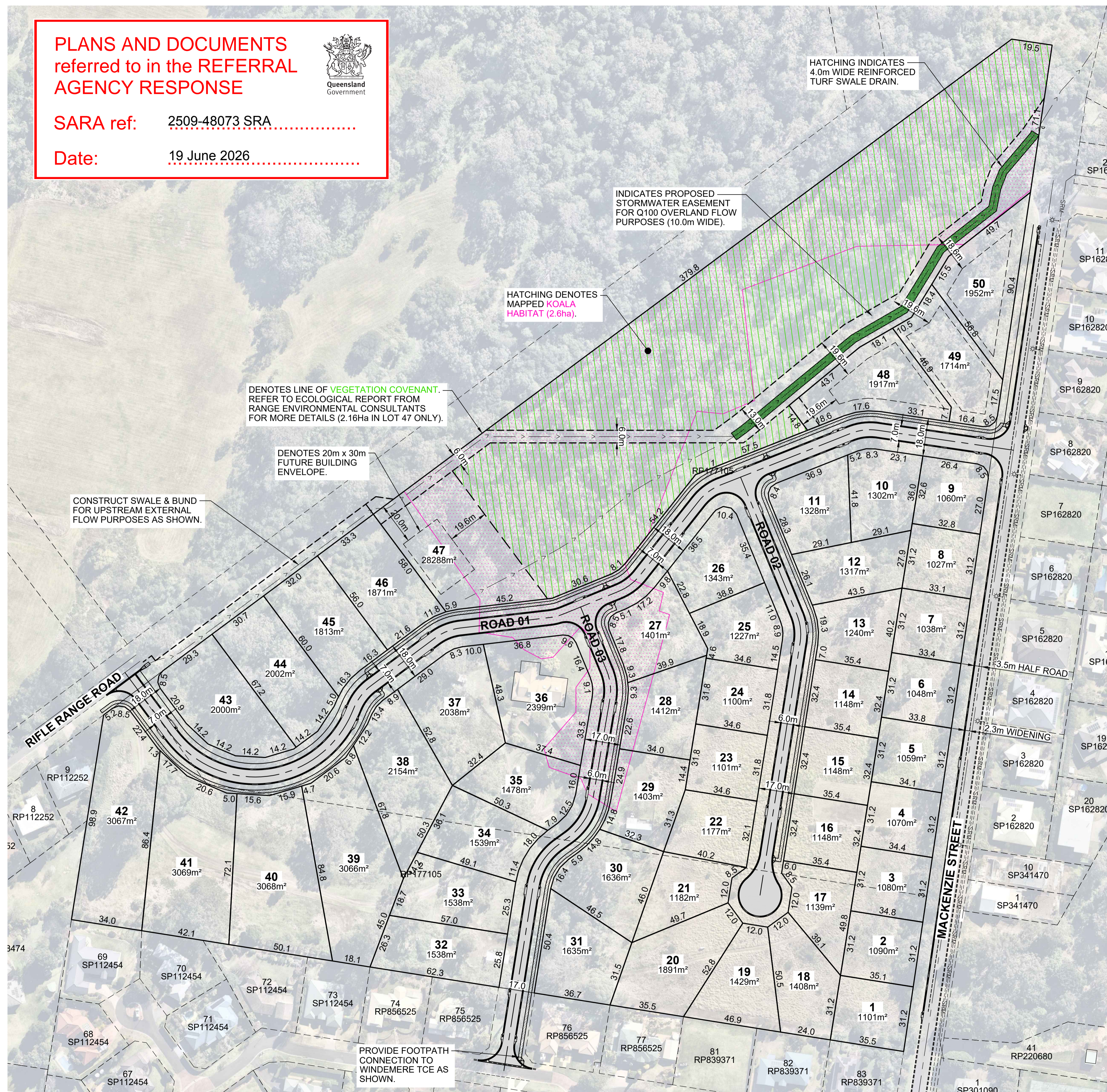


**PLANS AND DOCUMENTS**  
referred to in the REFERRAL  
AGENCY RESPONSE



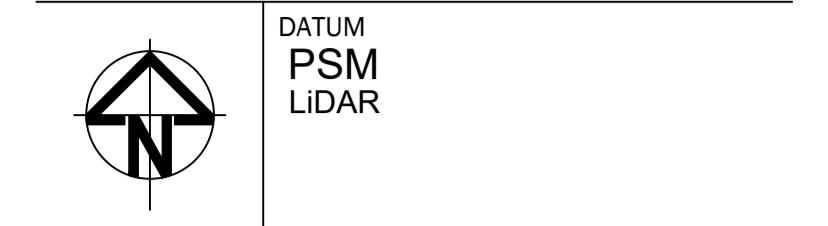
SARA ref: 2509-48073 SRA

Date: 19 June 2026

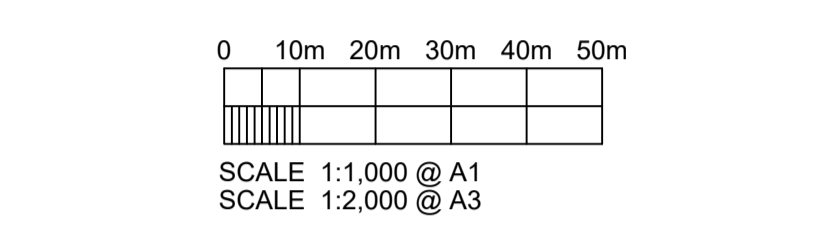


**NOTE:**  
+ ALL SHOWN SERVICES ARE FROM ON SITE VISUAL INSPECTIONS AND EXISTING RECORDS ONLY. CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM LOCATION AND DEPTH OF ALL INGROUND SERVICES PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION.

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| DRAWING ISSUE |          |              |         |
|---------------|----------|--------------|---------|
| ISSUE         | DATE     | DETAILS      | INITIAL |
| P7            | 02.12.25 | FOR APPROVAL | PJS     |
| P8            | 12.02.26 | FOR APPROVAL | PJS     |
| P9            | 20.02.26 | FOR APPROVAL | NJK     |
| P10           | 09.04.26 | FOR APPROVAL | PJS     |



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19/06/2026  
TOowoomba  
REGIONAL COUNCIL

**PRELIMINARY**  
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION  
DATE 09.04.26 11:48 AM

**BUILDING ENVELOPE TABLE**

| LOT No. | AREA              | SIZE      |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| 47      | 600m <sup>2</sup> | 20m x 30m |
| 48      | 857m <sup>2</sup> | SEE BELOW |
| 49      | 994m <sup>2</sup> | SEE BELOW |
| 50      | 884m <sup>2</sup> | SEE BELOW |

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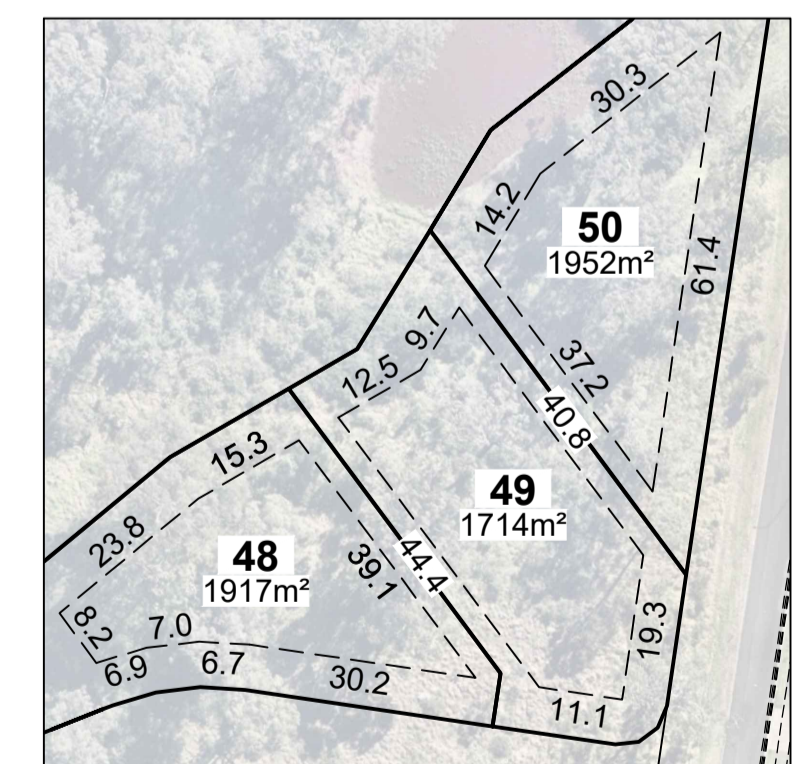
CIVIL | STRUCTURAL | HYDRAULIC

CLIENT  
WIDELAND GROUP

PROJECT  
MACKENZIE STREET,  
MOUNT LOFTY - SUBDIVISION

DRAWING TITLE  
PRELIMINARY LOT LAYOUT -  
OPTION 2

|          |           |                |          |
|----------|-----------|----------------|----------|
| DESIGN   | <i>KE</i> | ORIGINAL SIZE  | A1       |
| DRAWN    | <i>KE</i> | PROJECT NUMBER | C2223180 |
| CHECKED  | <i>MS</i> | DRAWING NUMBER | DA11     |
| APPROVED |           | ISSUE          | P10      |



**PRELIMINARY LOT LAYOUT - OPTION 2**  
SCALE:- 1:1000 @ A1, 1:2000 @ A3

**PLANS AND DOCUMENTS  
referred to in the REFERRAL  
AGENCY RESPONSE**



SARA ref: 2509-48073 SRA

Date: 19 June 2026



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19 June 2026

## Figure 2 Proposed Development

Project: Ecological  
Assessment Report,  
Rifle Range Road

Client: CPLK Property  
Pty Ltd

Project No.: J001771

date: 5/05/2026



### Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Road Reserve
- Building Location Envelope
- Stormwater Easement
- Covenant Area
- Revegetation Area (Retain Vegetation and Replanting to 250/ha Density)

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

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DHRME (2025); Aerial imagery sourced from Nearmap (2025).



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PLANS AND DOCUMENTS  
referred to in the REFERRAL  
AGENCY RESPONSE



SARA ref: 2509-48073 SRA.....

Date: 19 June 2026.....

**Figure 12**  
**State NJKHT**  
**Impact**  
**Assessment**

Project: Ecological  
Assessment Report,  
Rifle Range Road

Client: CPLK Property  
Pty Ltd

Project No.: J001771

date: 5/05/2026

0 30 60 Metres

**Legend**

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Road Reserve
- Stormwater Easement
- Building Location Envelope
- Covenant Area
- Revegetation Area (Retain Vegetation and Replanting to 250/ha Density)
- Tree Survey Area
- Unsurveyed Area due to Topography
- Core Koala Habitat
- Remove NJKHT (KHA)(29)
- Retain NJKHT (KHA)(89)

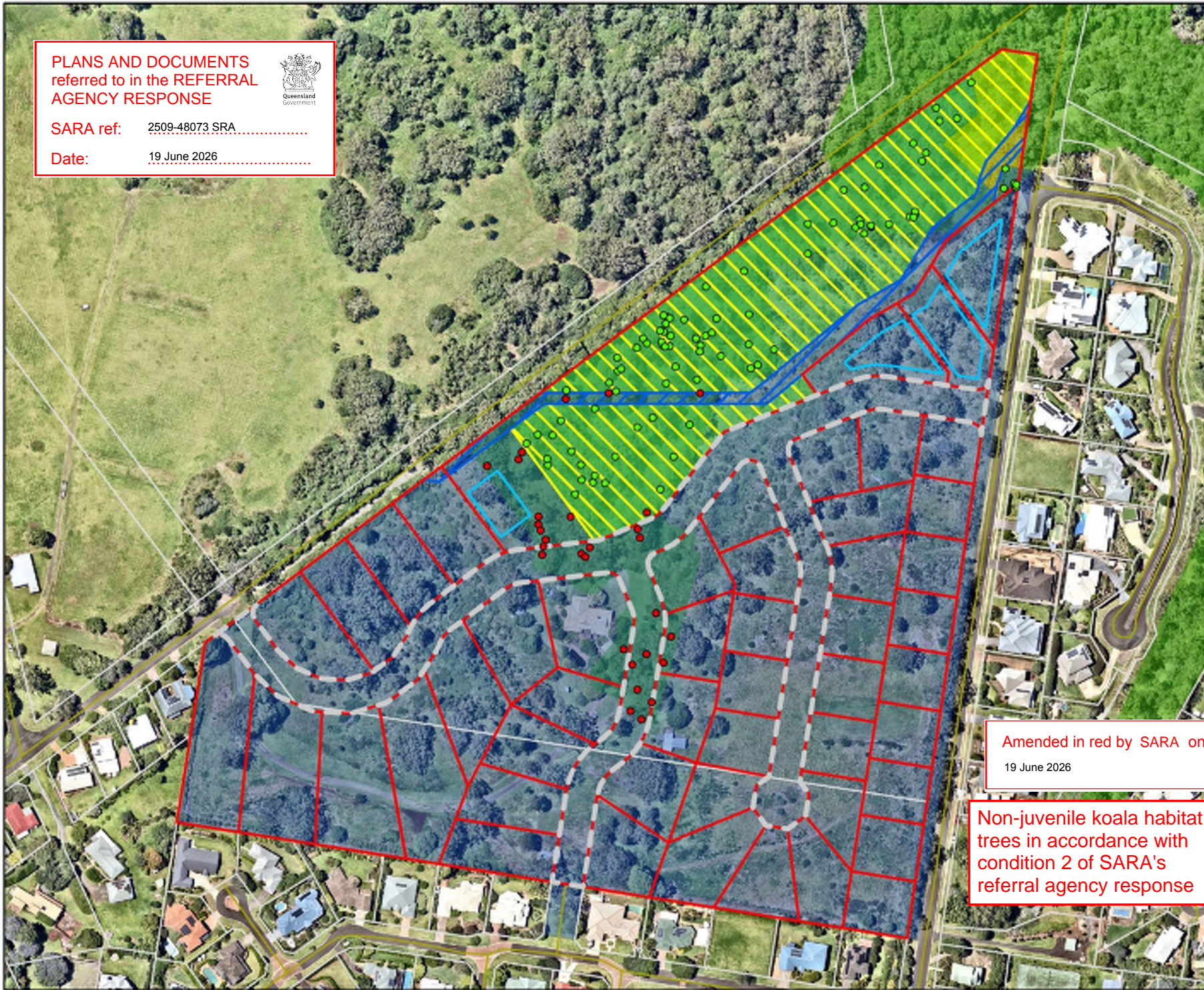
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Source: Cadastral data sourced from DHRME (2015). Aerial imagery sourced from Nearmap (2015).



Amended in red by SARA on  
19 June 2026

Non-juvenile koala habitat  
trees in accordance with  
condition 2 of SARA's  
referral agency response



**PLANS AND DOCUMENTS**  
referred to in the REFERRAL  
AGENCY RESPONSE



**SARA ref:** 2509-48073 SRA

**Date:** 19 June 2026



# Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan

## 2A & 2B Rifle Range Road, Mount Lofty

*CLIENT: CPLK PROPERTY PTY LTD*

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>PROJECT NO.</b> | <b>J001771</b>   |
| <b>STATUS</b>      | <b>FINAL</b>     |
| <b>DATE</b>        | <b>5/05/2026</b> |
| <b>VERSION</b>     | <b>7</b>         |

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## Document Control

| Version | Purpose                             | Lead Author | Reviewer | Approved by | Date       |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| 1.      | Draft                               | SM          | WG       | LMT         | 7/01/2025  |
| 2.      | Final<br>(application<br>lodgement) | SM          | WG       | LMT         | 14/01/2025 |
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| 5.      | Final (Amended layout)              | SM          | WG       | LMT         | 16/02/2026 |
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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

CPLK Property Pty Ltd has submitted a Development Application (DA) (RAL/2025/5915) to Toowoomba Regional Council (TRC) for a Reconfiguration of a Lot (RaL) for a two (2) into fifty (50) lot residential subdivision at 2A and 2B Rifle Range Road, Mount Lofty (formally Lot 1 and 2 RP177105). The proposed development for the lots, herein referred to as 'the site', comprises the establishment of fifty (50) lots and associated infrastructure including access roads and a stormwater easement with lot sizes between 1060 and 26,244 square metres.

This plan has been prepared to detail and address mitigation action requirements under the Toowoomba Regional Council Planning Scheme (TRCPS v28 2012) and State Code 25 (Development in South East Koala Habitat Areas).

This weed management and rehabilitation plan (WMP) has been informed by the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.

## 1.2 Scope and Objectives

The objectives of this WMP are to:

- Outline the utility of proposed weed management and vegetation replacement activities at the site;
- Identify the areas of vegetation that will be subject to weed management activities and vegetation replacement activities;
- Outline methods for weed management and vegetation replacement, including the composition and number of plants to be established at the site;
- Identify weed management methods for restricted and invasive weeds present; and
- Describe vegetation replacement/ rehabilitation measures for the proposed covenant areas (species, density, planting methods and timing, maintenance etc.).



# Figure 1 Proposed Development

Project: Weed  
Management and  
Rehabilitation Plan,  
Rifle Range Road

Client: CPLK Property  
Pty Ltd

Project No.: J001771

Compiled by: Skjettellon Date: 5/05/2020  
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 5/05/2020

0 30 60 Metres

## Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Road Reserve
- Building Location Envelope
- Stormwater Easement
- Covenant Area
- Revegetation Area (Retain Vegetation and Replanting to 250/ha Density)

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

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DHRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from Nearmap (2025).

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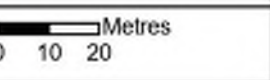


**Figure 2  
Proposed  
Revegetation  
Area**

Project: Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan, Rifle Range Road  
Client: CPLK Property Pty Ltd

Project No.: J001771

Compiled by: Skjettelton Date: 5/05/2020  
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 5/05/2020



- Legend**
- Cadastre
  - Roads
  - Lot Layout
  - Road Reserve
  - Building Location Envelope
  - Stormwater Easement
  - Covenant Area
  - Revegetation Area (Retain Vegetation and Replanting to 250/ha Density)

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Source: Cadastral data sourced from DHRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from Nearmap (2025).

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## 2 Existing Environment

The site is covered by bushland within the northern and western portion, comprising remnant and regrowth open woodland to forest with a dense understory cover of the invasive weed, lantana. The eastern portion of the site contains limited canopy vegetation with a grassy understory currently used for livestock grazing onsite. The site currently contains a dwelling, granny flat and associated sheds in the southern central portion of the site. Native canopy vegetation onsite contained species consistent with RE 12.8.14/12.8.17. The field assessment identified four (4) dominant vegetation communities at the site:

- Vegetation Community 1 (VC1) – Canopy containing species aligning with RE 12.8.14/12.8.17 with dominant Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and White stringybark (*Eucalyptus eugenioides*), absent understory layer, Lantana (*Lantana camara*) shrub layer and dense grassy groundcover.
- Vegetation Community 2 (VC2) – Canopy containing species aligning with RE 12.8.14/12.8.17 with dominant Forest red gum with associated Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), Yellow box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) and Pink bloodwood, sparse shrub layer and grassy understory.
- Vegetation Community 3 (VC3)- Category X area containing sparse native canopy and maintained grassy understory.
- Vegetation Community 4 (VC4)- Non-remnant vegetation dominated by Broad-leaved privet in association with the unmapped water feature onsite.

### 2.1.1.1 Vegetation Community 1 – Canopy containing species aligning with RE 12.8.14/12.8.17 with dominant Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and White stringybark (*Eucalyptus eugenioides*), absent understory layer, Lantana (*Lantana camara*) shrub layer and dense grassy groundcover.

Vegetation Community 1 contained vegetation within the north and western portion of the site. Vegetation Community 1 contained canopy species consistent with RE 12.8.14/12.8.17, with dominant species including Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and White stringybark (*Eucalyptus eugenioides*) with associated Grey gum (*Eucalyptus biturbinata*), Pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*), Sally wattle (*Acacia salicina*), Spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*), Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*), White mahogany (*Eucalyptus acmenoides*), Brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*) Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) and *Geijera* sp.. The vegetation community contained multiple large stags. Midstory vegetation was absent within this area.

The shrub layer was dense across this area of the site dominated by invasive species. Lantana (*Lantana camara*) was the dominant species with associated native Coffee bush (*Breynia oblongifolia*) and Native peach (*Trema tomentosa*). Broad-leaved privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) was present in high densities in association with the northwestern boundary of the site. Other observed species included Wild tobacco (*Solanum mauritianum*).

Groundcover was often suppressed across this portion of the site by the shrub layer but contained a tall grassy and herb understory. Groundcover was dense and unmaintained within this portion of the site and consisted of a dense grassy ground cover with herb species. Species recorded included Rice meadowgrass (*Microlaena stipoides*), *Aristida* sp., Blady grass (*Imperata cylindrica*), *Bothriochloa* sp., Nodding hedgehog grass (*Echinopogon nutans*), *Wahlenbergia* sp., Wombat berry (*Eustrephus latifolius*), *Cyperus* sp., *Commelina diffusa*, Balloon cotton (*Gomphocarpus physocarpus*), *Passiflora* sp., White moth vine (*Araujia sericifera*), *Sida* sp., Cobblers pegs (*Bidens Pilosa*), *Ochna* (*Ochna serrulate*), Barbed wire vine (*Smilax australis*), Green panic (*Megathyrsus maximus*), Stinking roger (*Tagetes minuta*), Easter cassia (*Senna pendula*), Climbing asparagus (*Asparagus africanus*), Tall fleabane (*Erigeron sumatrensis*) and Tape vine (*Stephania japonica*).

This vegetation community contains the majority of covenant areas with proposed retention of native canopy values, weed management and replanting across selected areas.



**Photograph 1 VC1- Established White stringybark and Pink bloodwood canopy with Lantana shrub layer and dense grassy groundcover.**

### 2.1.1.2 Vegetation Community 2 (VC2)– Canopy containing species aligning with RE 12.8.14/12.8.17 with dominant Forest red gum with associated Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), Yellow box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) and Pink bloodwood, sparse shrub layer and grassy understory.

Vegetation community 2 contained canopy species aligning with RE 12.8.14/12.8.17, with dominant species including Forest red gum with associated Yellow box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*), Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) and Pink bloodwood. Canopy vegetation values were sparser across this vegetation community in comparison to VC1. Midstory vegetation was absent within this area.

The shrub layer was sparse with isolated dense patches of Lantana through the area.

Groundcover contained a grassy understory with livestock grazed across this area. Observed species included *Paspalum dilatatum*, Cobblers pegs, Red natal grass (*Melinis repens*), Balloon cotton, Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana*), Feathertop (*Cenchrus longisetus*), Stinking roger, Wild zinnia (*Zinnia peruviana*), Blue heliotrope (*Heliotropium amplexicaule*), Wild tobacco, Spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Rice meadowgrass, Green panic and Blady grass.

The existing dam onsite was contained within VC3.

The north and northwestern portions of this VC will be replanted in association with proposed covenant areas to increase canopy vegetation values in this area.



**Photograph 2 VC2- Sparse native canopy values with species aligning with RE 12.8.14/12.8.17 with a grassy understory.**

### 2.1.1.3 Vegetation Community 3 (VC3)- Category X area containing sparse native canopy and maintained grassy understory.

Vegetation Community 3 contained vegetation within the central and southern portions of the site in association with existing residential areas.

Canopy vegetation within VC3 was sparse with the canopy containing species aligning with RE 12.8.14/12.8.17 dominated by Forest red gum, with associated White stringybark, Grey gum, Pink bloodwood, Sydney blue gum, Rough-barked apple, Broad-leaved apple and Bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*). Planted canopy species around the existing dwelling included Giant sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), Cadaghi (*Corymbia torelliana*) and Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*). The subcanopy was dominated by Sally wattle with associated Flame tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*), Ficus sp., Brush box and Silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*). The vegetation community contained multiple large stags.

Shrub vegetation was absent across the majority of the vegetation community with planted garden species in proximity to the existing dwellings.

Ground cover was managed in this area with livestock grazing and mowing around the existing infrastructure. The vegetation community contained maintained grass with associated herb species Balloon cotton, Wild tobacco and Black nightshade.

The existing dwelling and granny flat onsite and associated infrastructure was contained within this area.



**Photograph 3 VC3- Forest red gum canopy and maintained grassy understory.**

### 2.1.1.4 Vegetation Community 4 (VC4)- Non-remnant vegetation dominated by Broad-leaved privet in association with the unmapped water feature onsite.

Vegetation Community 4 contained vegetation in the northern most point of the site in association with the unmapped water feature onsite.

This area contained a dense shrub layer of Broad-leaved privet with an absent groundcover.

VC4 was not surveyed for native canopy vegetation values due to inaccessibility and steep slopes at the time of the survey.



**Photograph 4 VC4- Broad-leaved privet dominated area in association with the unmapped water feature onsite.**

## 2.2 Pest Flora

Five (5) weed species listed as a Weed of National Environmental Significance (WoNS) and/or restricted matter under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Biosecurity Act) were recorded within the site (Table 1).

Lantana (*Lantana camara*) was a dominant understory species, potentially suppressing establishment of a native understory stratum.

**Table 1 Listed weed species recorded within the site**

| Species                    | Common name         | Weeds of National Environmental Significance | Biosecurity Act 2014 status |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| <i>Asparagus africanus</i> | Climbing asparagus  | Y  | Category 3                  |
| <i>Celtis sinensis</i>     | Chinese elm         | N  | Category 3                  |
| <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> | Camphor laurel      | N  | Category 3                  |
| <i>Lantana camara</i>      | Lantana             | Y  | Category 3                  |
| <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>   | Broad leaved privet | N  | Category 3                  |

## 3 Rehabilitation Strategy

### 3.1 Objectives

Rehabilitation efforts within the rehabilitation area will aim to assist the natural regeneration of the area to vegetation that has a similar vegetation structure, composition and diversity to the pre-disturbance vegetation community (i.e. generally RE 12.8.14-12.8.17). The proposed rehabilitation (which is to be within the covenant areas) will also aim to enhance fauna habitat and connectivity values, particularly for the threatened koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), to the north and northwest.

Rehabilitation objectives for the proposed rehabilitation area will aim to:

- Conserve and maintain existing native vegetation within the site;
- Enhance the ecological values and processes on site through the removal of weed species and replacement of impacted native vegetation with a preference for koala food and shelter species; and
- Control restricted weed species as listed under the Biosecurity Act and environmental weeds through appropriate weed control methods and maintenance; and
- Enhance habitat values of the site for native fauna species by the planting of native canopy vegetation (including species currently not present on the site) for nesting, roosting and foraging.

The following sections identify the extent of rehabilitation area, recommended treatment of this area and target vegetation communities. It also provides recommended species to be incorporated within site landscape to provide a transition between landscaped features and natural areas.

### 3.2 Rehabilitation Treatment

Assisted regeneration will be employed during the rehabilitation process due to the historical disturbance at the site. Weed treatment is to be conducted across the entirety of the revegetation areas (Figure 1).

Within the revegetation area replanting works are proposed to facilitate establishment of a native canopy tree cover of 250 trees per hectare, including existing trees. The location of proposed revegetation areas is shown in Figure 1.

#### 3.2.1 Weed Management

An initial chemical treatment of spot spraying lantana is proposed across the site. Two weeks following initial treatment, a secondary mechanical treatment is proposed to reduce the volume of material at the site including the treated lantana and broad-leaved privet understory (skid steer removal or forest mulcher) and mechanical removal of woody understory weeds. Subsequent chemical spot herbicide treatment will treat slashed weeds and regrowth lantana for approximately 3 weeks following mechanical control.

Chemical treatment of lantana, climbing asparagus and broad-leaved privet and other observed environmental weeds across the revegetation areas is proposed to be undertaken to reduce the occurrence of these species at the site. It is noted that the intent of site rehabilitation is not to eradicate the extent of exotic grasses at the site, which are wholly established and unlikely to be successfully managed due to their occurrence over the site and surrounding areas. The overall goal of proposed works is to establish and retain a higher cover of native vegetation canopy values.

Following area preparation (physical removal/ treatment of woody environmental weeds and subsequent herbicide treatment) revegetation is to be conducted in accordance with section 3.2.2 and Table 2. Jute mat squares are to be placed around plants following planting area preparation and establishment. Plants are to be staked with biodegradable tree guards.

Maintenance of the revegetation area is to be intensive at establishment, with the proponent undertaking establishment maintenance.

**Table 2 Approximate number of NJKHTs to be established within the revegetation areas**

| Revegetation Area                       | Canopy tree plantings |
|---|-----------------------|
| Covenant A (1.6ha) (70 existing trees)  | 330                   |
| Covenant B (0.60ha) (20 existing trees) | 130                   |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>460</b>            |

### 3.2.1.1 Revegetation area

The intent of rehabilitation within this area is to improve ecological values through reestablishment of a native canopy and allowing natural regeneration of the understory. Replanting of native canopy species will form the majority of works within this area. This area will require the initial removal of weed species, ongoing weed control and revegetation over approximately 2.20 hectares of an area currently containing limited (reduced densities of) koala habitat trees. Additional planting within this area is proposed to strengthen koala habitat values at the site, with adjoining extensive areas of koala habitat to the north and northwest.

The majority of existing vegetation across the revegetation areas contains a mature native canopy with a grassy understory dominated by a dense shrub layer of lantana (VC1 and VC2). The northern portion of the covenant on Lot 47 contained a dense shrub layer of broad leaved-privet with an absent groundcover in association with the unmapped water feature onsite (VC4).

Weed management actions (as per section 3.4) are to be undertaken across this area, targeting environmental weeds, with particular focus on treatment of Category 3 species lantana, broad-leaved privet and climbing asparagus. Following weed treatment activities across this area, replanting of native canopy trees is to be undertaken. Approximately 460 additional canopy trees are proposed to be established within existing sparse areas. 99 of these trees are to be established in the assessable planting areas (outside of existing mapped koala habitat areas) in accordance with Figure 2 and the Ecological Assessment Report and constitute an attributable reduction in SRI quantum). The remaining 361 trees will be established in mapped koala habitat areas and are to be replanted as a mitigation value only (no attributable SRI reduction value).

Vegetation in this area will be replanted to achieve a net density of 250 trees per hectare. The breakdown of species and quantities to be planted is given in Table 3. It is noted that the revegetation areas are currently dominated by Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and White stringybark (*Eucalyptus eugenioides*, with enhancement works seeking to re-establish a vegetation community with additional species associated with 12.8.14/12.8.17.

Following rehabilitation works at the site, ongoing mowing in the revegetation areas is envisioned to maintain a low understory fuel load in proximity to future dwellings.

### 3.2.2 Replanting

Due to the existing canopy values within and surrounding the revegetation areas, canopy species aligning with the ground-truthed REs (12.8.14/12.8.17) have been utilised in species list preparation. Selection includes species identified as occurring within the regional ecosystem, and as commercially available and used for revegetation.

Table 3 provides an overview of the proposed revegetation species for areas identified for replanting works.

Table 3 Species for revegetation

| Species                        | Common Name                | Quantity                      |                                |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                                |                            | Covenant A (1.6ha)(330 trees) | Covenant B (0.60ha)(130 trees) |
| <b>Canopy</b>                  |                            |                               |                                |
| <i>Angophora subvelutina</i>   | Broadleaf apple            | 50                            | 18                             |
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i>     | Pink bloodwood             | 50                            | 18                             |
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>    | Moreton bay ash            | 50                            | 18                             |
| <i>Eucalyptus biturbinata</i>  | Grey gum                   | 50                            | 18                             |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>       | Narrow-leaved red ironbark | 50                            | 18                             |
| <i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>  | White stringybark          | 15                            | 12                             |
| <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>   | Yellow box                 | 50                            | 17                             |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> | Forest red gum             | 15                            | 11                             |
| <b>Total</b>                   |                            | <b>460</b>                    |                                |

### 3.2.2.1 Species substitutions

Where species within Table 3 are required to be substituted, alternative species from RE 12.8.14/12.8.17 are to be utilised on a like-for-like basis (i.e. canopy tree replaced by canopy tree). Where canopy trees are required to be substituted, koala habitat trees of similar species utility are required to be utilised. Prior to purchasing substitute plants, the revegetation contractor must seek approval from Toowoomba Regional Council.

## 3.3 Roles and Responsibilities

Contractors undertaking rehabilitation works must be instructed directly of the requirements of this plan. A copy of this WMRP is to be retained and displayed on site at all times during rehabilitation activities.

The project manager will ensure that all relevant contractual documents specify the rehabilitation plan as a responsibility to be implemented. The roles and responsibilities assigned to individuals are outlined in Table 4.

**Table 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

| Position  | Responsibilities  | Activities  |
|---|---|---|
| Rehabilitation contractor<br>(must be suitably qualified and have a minimum of 5 years relevant experience) | Rehabilitation works  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the requirements of the rehabilitation plan throughout the construction phase and monitoring period</li> <li>• Conduct on-going maintenance works</li> </ul> |
| Restoration ecologist (must be suitably qualified and have a minimum of 5 years relevant experience)        | Ensure the requirements of the rehabilitation plan has been implemented throughout the construction phase and monitoring period.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of rehabilitation works to ensure compliance with the rehabilitation works plan</li> <li>• Sign off at end of maintenance period (12 months)</li> </ul>     |
| Project Manager   | Ensure the rehabilitation contractor has the necessary access to the site.<br>Ensure the rehabilitation contractor is implementing the requirements of the rehabilitation plan throughout the construction phase and monitoring period. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review monitoring reports to ensure compliance with the rehabilitation plan</li> </ul>   |

### 3.4 Rehabilitation of Performance Criteria

The performance criteria for rehabilitation works are outlined in Table 5. Works are considered complete upon the fulfilment of the below criteria.

**Table 5 Rehabilitation Performance Criteria**

| Element  | At completion of initial works  | At completion of 6 months   | At completion of 12 months   | Ongoing maintenance  |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Revegetation area - Biosecurity Act listed weeds   | N/A   | Absent or controlled (90% removal)  | Absent   | Absent   |
| Revegetation area - Environmental weeds (excluding grasses)                                | N/A   | Absent or controlled (50% removal)  | Absent or controlled (75% removal)   | Reasonable actions are undertaken by contractors to manage environmental weeds to reduce inhibition of native species (i.e. herbicide treatment)<br><br>Absent or controlled (90% removal) |
| Revegetation of revegetation area- Plant survival and plant density (infill planting only) | N/A   | Replace mortalities as require to maintain 90% survival rate  | Replace mortalities as required to maintain 90% survival rate  | N/A  |
| Erosion and Sediment control   | Maintain ground cover of 80%. Groundcover can include grass, groundcover vegetation or mulch. | Maintain groundcover of 80%. Ground cover can include grass, groundcover vegetation, mulch or jute matting. | Maintain groundcover of 80%. Groundcover can include grass, groundcover vegetation, mulch or jute matting. | N/A  |

### 3.5 Rehabilitation Schedule

The proposed rehabilitation schedule including establishment, monitoring, maintenance and reporting requirements, is outlined in Table 6.

**Table 6 Schedule for Rehabilitation Works, Monitoring and Maintenance**

| Frequency              | Task   | Action   | Responsibility                                      |
|------------------------|--|--|---|
| Initial weed treatment | Site inspection  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locate revegetation areas</li> <li>Identify weeds and rubbish to be removed</li> <li>Determine appropriate weed treatment measures</li> </ul>   | Restoration ecologist and rehabilitation contractor |
|                        | Initial chemical treatment   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spot spraying of lantana</li> </ul>   | Rehabilitation contractor                           |
|                        | Weed management (secondary treatment – skid steer removal or forest mulcher) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manually remove/forest mulch existing weed vegetation and treated lantana to a manageable level two weeks following initial treatment</li> </ul>  | Rehabilitation contractor                           |
|                        | Weed management (secondary chemical treatment-herbicide treatment)           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemical treatment of remaining weeds and regrowth lantana three weeks following mechanical control</li> </ul>  | Rehabilitation contractor                           |
| One month post         | Supplementary weed management  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treatment of restricted invasive and environmental weed</li> </ul>  | Rehabilitation contractor                           |
|                        | Planting and initial watering  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planting of tube stock</li> <li>Installation of tree guards and jute mats</li> <li>Installation of water crystals/ fertiliser</li> <li>Ensure species composition and density is per the rehabilitation works plan</li> </ul> | Rehabilitation contractor                           |
|                        | Watering   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water on same day as planting</li> <li>Water as required (approx. 3 weekly waterings)</li> </ul>  | Rehabilitation contractor                           |

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional waterings to ensure survival (as required)</li> </ul>                                  |   |
| Monthly for first 12 months following completion of initial planting works | Monitoring seedling health                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replace damaged seedlings to maintain rehabilitation plan densities/ adequate coverage</li> </ul> | Rehabilitation contractor                           |
| Completion of 1 year maintenance period                                    | Confirm completion of all rehabilitation works | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verify that all rehabilitation performance criteria have been met</li> </ul>                      | Rehabilitation contractor and restoration ecologist |
|  | Complete report on rehabilitation success      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Document that all rehabilitation performance criteria have been met</li> </ul>                    | Rehabilitation contractor and restoration ecologist |

Annual monitoring reports are to be prepared by a restoration ecologist and submitted to Council 1 year following planting. These reports will summarise the findings of monitoring events with reference to the rehabilitation objectives and the rehabilitation performance criteria. Where the rehabilitation performance criteria are not being achieved, the report will recommend relevant actions required to amend the situation. The restoration ecologist will be responsible for implementing the recommended actions.

### 3.6 Rehabilitation Monitoring, Maintenance and Reporting

The rehabilitation monitoring schedule provided in Table 6 outlines actions required to ensure that rehabilitation objectives are fulfilled. The monitoring schedule may be altered to account for changes to rehabilitation success, methods and/or timeframes. Regular monitoring is to be undertaken by the Rehabilitation Contractor with the assistance of a restoration ecologist at the initial period and regular intervals until completion of the rehabilitation schedule.

At a minimum, the following should be monitored:

- Effectiveness of weed control measures;
- Indicators of growth and survival of all plantings;
- Effectiveness of erosion and sediment controls; and
- Adequacy of site preparation, tree (and plant) protection and maintenance.

Monitoring reports are to be prepared by the rehabilitation contractor and submitted to the project manager. These reports should summarise the findings of monitoring events and identify the performance of rehabilitation activities with reference to the objectives of this plan. Where the objectives are not being achieved, the report should recommend relevant actions required to amend this situation.

## 4 Rehabilitation Methods

All revegetation works are to be conducted in accordance with: Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services (2012) South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Manual. Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments, Brisbane. Rehabilitation should be conducted in a staged approach to prioritise works as follows:

- Weed control within the rehabilitation area;
- Immediate stabilisation of areas of exposed soils;
- Vegetation replacement where required and watering; and
- Ongoing weed management and maintenance of rehabilitation area.

The following sections detail the recommended rehabilitation actions to be implemented in accordance with the rehabilitation schedule outlined in Table 6.

### 4.1 Weed Management

#### 4.1.1 Existing Environment

Species identified under the Biosecurity Act and environmental weeds identified on the site are outlined in Table 1. Five Biosecurity Act-listed species was recorded within the site. The 'general biosecurity obligation' under Part 1 of the Biosecurity Act states all individuals and organisations are responsible for biosecurity risks and threats under their control. Category 3 species listed under the Biosecurity Act cannot be distributed.

#### 4.1.2 Weed Control Techniques

Weed control techniques applicable to the rehabilitation area is provided in Table 7. These techniques generally fall into two broad weed control methods; mechanical removal and chemical treatment.

Mechanical controls are generally the first actions implemented during weed control. Mechanical control should be restricted to areas not susceptible to soil erosion. Mechanical control methods include:

- Skid steer removal or forest mulcher;
- Slashing;
- Manual removal by hand or grubbing using loppers, hatchets or small saws to remove the weed (including roots); and
- Lopping of the weed using an axe or chainsaw.

Chemical control should be used when mechanical controls are not appropriate (i.e. is too costly or within erosion prone areas). Chemical control should only be undertaken by a suitably qualified person (i.e. Agriculture Chemical Distribution Control certified) in accordance with the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Herbicides used in the vicinity of waterways should be designed accordingly (e.g. Roundup® Bioactive™ Herbicide or Weedmaster® Herbicide) and no broad scale spraying or overspray methods should be used. Mixing of chemicals or rinsing of equipment should never occur adjacent to water bodies.

**Table 7 Weed Control Techniques**

| Plant form  | Examples                             | Method  |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Woody weeds | Lantana<br>Broad-leaved privet       | Control of smaller woody weeds observed within the site, including lantana, through the cut-scrape-paint technique, where stems are cut near the ground and are immediately painted with herbicide.<br><br>Juvenile woody weeds may be removed by hand or treated with chemical spraying. |
| Herbs       | Balloon cotton<br>Climbing asparagus | Herbaceous plants may be controlled through manual hand weeding, crowning or spraying with herbicide such as in the spot-spray technique.   |
| Grasses     | Green panic<br>Red natal grass       | Dense infestations of grasses may require mechanical slashing before applying herbicide to regrowth. Isolated individual plants may be hand pulled or crowned.  |

Detailed methodology for weed control techniques discussed in Table 7 and herbicide application rates can be found in:

- Queensland Government fact sheets for Biosecurity Act-listed weeds, available at <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/biosecurity/plants/invasive/restricted>; and
- South-east Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework Manual (Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments by Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services, 2012).

### 4.1.3 Weed Disposal

Where offsite disposal of non-native vegetative material is required, weeds should be disposed of at a suitable waste facility.

## 4.2 Revegetation

Natural regeneration is most suitable in areas of regrowth or containing mature vegetation, as natural recruitment suggests the presence of a viable seed bank. Provided that the regrowth/mature vegetation contains species from each stratum, this method is best for restoring an area to its pre-clearance condition.

In areas where there is little or no cover of native vegetation following weed removal, supplementary planting is required to aid in the regeneration process. Where supplement planting is required in revegetation areas, the following methods should be utilised.

### 4.2.1 Planting Stock and Densities

Species to be utilised are to be selected from those outlined in Table 3. Given the existing covenant characteristics (sparse canopy) provision of canopy replanting is proposed to be undertaken.

All planting stock are to be:

- Of local provenance;

- Healthy and displaying signs of active growth. Plants should be rejected if they display ‘yellowing’, leaf or stem damage or disease, root curling or restriction related to being ‘pot bound’, or have weed species in the container;
- A minimum of 20 cm tall for (75 mm) tube-stock (larger for potted stock); and
- Sun-hardened.

Recommended individual planting locations are to be determined on the ground, taking into consideration the effectiveness of natural regeneration, and the location of existing canopy trees and existing native understory plants within these areas.

#### 4.2.2 Site Preparation

The successful growth of plants relies on careful and appropriate preparation of rehabilitation areas prior to planting. Site preparation involves:

- Signage to designate the area as a “Revegetation Area”. Signage is to be in place before vegetation replacement commences and all relevant personnel (e.g. contractors) are to be made aware of associated restrictions;
- Retention of all standing dead trees within the revegetation area;
- Treatment of weeds using appropriate methods prior to any supplementary planting;
- Removing rubbish and other foreign material, such as old fencing materials;
- Carefully clearing a circular area of approximately 60 cm diameter at the site of each planting. The removed ground-cover is to be replaced as natural mulch after planting; and
- No burning of any material is to take place. All rubbish, grass and weeds are to be safely removed and suitably disposed of at a waste transfer facility.

#### 4.2.3 Planting

Planting stock is to be randomly planted (not in rows). The planting holes are to be at least twice the width and half as deep again as the pot size. In the case of tube-stock, plants are to be placed in a hole deeper than the pot, with the root ball just below the soil surface after planting.

Planting is not to be within 2.5m of a property boundary.

#### 4.2.4 Mulching and tree guards

Broadscale treatment of existing grass species is not proposed to be undertaken at the site, with selective herbicide treatment of grassed areas to establish cleared areas for revegetation. Jute mats (60x60cm) are to be placed and pinned where revegetation is conducted within revegetation areas.

Fluted tree guards are to be installed in association with revegetation guards.

Ongoing mowing/slashing around existing trees in revegetation areas is expected to be required to manage invasive ground cover over the site. Following rehabilitation works at the site, ongoing mowing of revegetation areas is envisioned to maintain a low understory fuel load in proximity to future dwellings.

Forest mulch is not proposed within the revegetation areas, alternatively Jute mats will be utilised around planted trees. The installation of fluted tree guards around each plant to prevent herbivory is required.

#### 4.2.5 Fertilising and Watering

Each planting should be fertilised with a 10 g slow release fertiliser pellet (Agriform or similar). The fertiliser pellet should be placed adjacent (but not in contact) with the root ball; 2-4 cm below the soil surface and under the mulch.

#### 4.2.6 Monitoring and Reporting

Annual monitoring reports are to be prepared by a restoration ecologist and submitted to SARA and Council for a minimum of 1 year, or until the rehabilitation criteria in Table 5 have been achieved. These reports will summarise the findings of monitoring events with reference to the rehabilitation objectives and the rehabilitation performance criteria. Where the rehabilitation performance criteria are not being achieved, the report will recommend relevant actions required to amend the situation. The restoration ecologist will be responsible for implementing the recommended actions:

- Notify SARA and council when all plants have been planted. Council will inspect to ensure Rehabilitation Objectives have been met;
- Notify SARA and Council 12 months after planting. Council will inspect to ensure rehabilitation performance criteria have been met.

## 5 Summary

This Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan has been prepared to identify the extent of rehabilitation works proposed to be provided to address the requirements of the Toowoomba Regional Council (2012 v28) and State Code 25 (Development in South East Queensland Koala Habitat Areas). This report identifies the proposed extent of weed management at the site and provides details on the proposed methodology of habitat maintenance.

Accordingly, through enactment of the WMRP habitat maintenance outcomes associated with the site can be achieved to mitigate the impacts of development.



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## Appendix I Koala Management Plan

The purpose of this Koala Management Plan (KMP) is to detail fauna management measures that are applicable to the reconfiguration of two (2) lots into fifty (50) lots at 2A and 2B Rifle Range Road (Lot 1 and 2 RP177105). These measures are intended to minimise impacts on breeding and foraging habitat for the species within the site.

Under the Queensland State Development Assessment Provisions Code 25: Development in South East Queensland Koala Habitat Areas, there is a requirement to prepare a KMP for any activity that has the potential to result in a residual impact to habitat for the species. This KMP has been developed specifically for implementation within the site and has been structured to facilitate the identification of:

- Potential impacts on the koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and habitat;
- Management actions to address impacts;
- Roles and responsibilities; and
- Monitoring and reporting requirements

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS  
referred to in the REFERRAL  
AGENCY RESPONSE



SARA ref: 2509-48073 SRA

Date: 19 June 2026

### The Site

The site occurs on approximately 12.115ha and is surrounded by low density residential areas to the east and south, community facilities to the west and open space to the north in association with Jubilee Park. The site is bounded by Rifle Range Road to the southwest and MacKenzie Street to the east. The proposed development will subdivide two (2) existing lots into fifty (50) lots and associated infrastructure including access roads. Existing koala habitat values onsite are proposed to be retained across 2.20ha of area within two (2) covenant areas.

A desktop assessment of the site identified the site contained Category B, Category C and Category X vegetation. The site was also mapped as containing areas of Koala Habitat Area (core) under the Koala Conservation Plan (not within a Koala Priority Area). The species had also been previously recorded within 5 km of the site (DES, Wildlife Online database).

Assessment of the site verified the presence of canopy values generally consistent with RE 12.8.14/ 12.8.17. These areas comprised a tree canopy dominated by Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), White stringybark (*Eucalyptus eugenioides*), Grey gum (*Eucalyptus biturbinata*), Pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*), Spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata*), Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*), White mahogany (*Eucalyptus acmenoides*), Brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*), Yellow box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) and Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*).

In total 29 non-juvenile koala habitat food trees (NJKHTs) were identified as being impacted for the proposed reconfiguration. The site and surrounds contain existing threats to the species, primarily domestic dogs and low-traffic roads. Habitat will be retained across two (2) covenants for a total area of 2.20ha.

### Roles and Responsibilities

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

**Table D.1 Roles and Responsibilities**

| Role                              | Responsibility  |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| CPLK Property PTY LTD (Proponent) | The proponent is responsible for engaging a suitable contractor(s) and has the over-arching responsibility for environmental management on site. This includes ensuring all activities carried out by contractors are |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | consistent with the requirements of conditions attached to this KMP and relevant development permits and approvals.   |
| Principal Contractor - Construction manager      | <p>Responsibilities of the construction manager include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certify staff members are trained in their obligations under the KMP.</li> <li>• Implementation of environmental protection measures as described in the KMP.</li> <li>• Providing copies of the KMP to each sub-contractor with responsibilities.</li> <li>• Warrant the full and complete implementation of the SMP by any sub-contractors.</li> <li>• Managing corrective actions arising from construction activities.</li> <li>• Reviewing the SMP implementation and effectiveness</li> </ul> |
| Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NCA 1992 | <p>The suitably qualified and experienced wildlife spotter/catcher is to be present on site during all native vegetation clearing activities. The wildlife spotter/catcher will inspect vegetation and potential breeding places prior to and after felling for fauna.</p> <p>The Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NCA 1992 will direct clearing to cease while koalas (if encountered) move from the clearing site, in accordance with the sequential clearing requirements prescribed in section 10 of the <i>Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017</i>.</p>                                      |

### Mitigation measures

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

**Table D.2 Mitigation Measures and Personnel Responsible**

| Mitigation Measures  | Personnel Responsible |
|--|-----------------------|
| Vegetation clearing is to be kept to the minimum necessary for construction purposes. The removal of non-juvenile koala habitat trees will be avoided, where possible. Important koala habitat trees observed within the site include Forest red gum and White stringybark. The extent of vegetation to be cleared is to be clearly marked and communicated to all personnel involved. | Construction Manager  |
| A wildlife spotter/catcher is to be present on site during all vegetation clearing activities  | Construction Manager  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Early morning surveys of the clearing area to be performed each morning. These surveys may utilise either thermal drones or spotlighting techniques to identify any fauna which may be present within the clearing area.  | Construction Manager<br>Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NCA 1992 |
| Pre-clearance surveys should be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced fauna spotter/catcher to identify the location of any koalas within the site   | Construction Manager<br>Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NCA 1992 |
| The clearing of koala habitat trees will be undertaken in a sequential manner to give koalas a chance to move away from the construction area at their own accord.  | Construction Manager<br>Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NCA 1992 |
| All vegetation that is to be retained is to be clearly marked prior to clearing   | Construction Manager   |
| Opportunities for koala movement should be retained. Where fencing is required around cleared areas, it will be designed such that fauna can move through it. Where possible, barbed wire should not be used on the top strand of wire fences   | Construction Manager   |
| A fauna vegetation clearing register will be created to record all incidents involving fauna during vegetation clearing. This register will include information on the species, location recorded, state of any injuries and whether treatment was required or details about the release of the animal  | Construction Manager<br>Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NCA 1992 |
| If injury to any fauna species occurs during clearing, construction or the operation of the development the contingency methodology outlined below will be followed.  | Construction Manager<br>Spotter-catcher as authorised under the NCA 1992 |
| Personnel will be educated in relation to their role in fauna management and their obligations under this KMP, including (but not limited to):<br>All native fauna species are protected. No native fauna, including snakes, will be intentionally killed during construction.<br>Fauna are not to be handled by construction personnel.<br>No fauna are to be fed.<br>All rubbish and food scraps are to be placed in lidded bins and disposed of appropriately.<br>No pets, traps or firearms will be allowed on the site.<br>Construction activities before dawn and dusk are to be avoided. | Construction Manager   |
| Speed restrictions will be implemented along access roads to minimise the risk of collision with koalas (10km/h)  | Construction Manager   |
| Ensure excavated trenches and pits are covered and secured at the end of each day and are inspected at the start of each day to ensure no trapped animals.  | Construction Manager   |
| Inspect machinery at the start of each day prior to use and if koala encountered contact koala spotter  | Machinery operator   |

### Monitoring During Clearing Period

Each day that vegetation removal works are to be conducted, a pre-clearance survey by the wildlife/koala spotter-catcher is to be undertaken prior to any vegetation removal. This pre-clear assessment should be undertaken during the early morning hours (prior to sunrise), and utilise either:

- Thermal drones to identify any fauna which may be located within vegetation subject to removal; or
- Spotlighting activities to determine the presence of any detectable fauna.

The key priority and intent of the above nocturnal surveys is to maximise the detection probability for koala. Where a koala is identified within a vegetation clearance zone the fauna spotter is to maintain observation of the individual and works are to be excluded from the area until the koala moves out of the works area by its own capacity.

### Sequential Clearing Requirements

Clearing is required to be conducted in accordance with Sections 10 and 11 of *the Nature Conservation (Koala) Plan 2017*. As such no more than 50% of the total clearing area may be cleared in any one stage (site 6ha or less). A period of 12 hours between 6pm and 6am on the following day must pass before the second stage of clearing can occur.

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

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

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

### Qualified Persons

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

| Contact              | Name   | Details   |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Veterinary Services  | Herriot House Veterinary Surgery             | Corner 143 West & Herries Street<br>Toowoomba City 4350<br>Ph: (07) 4639 1733 |
| Veterinary Services  | Toowoomba Veterinary Hospital                | 191 Hume Street<br>Toowoomba City 4350<br>Ph: (07) 4632 8333                  |
| Koala/Wildlife Carer | Wildlife Rescue Education and Rehabilitation | 392 Steven's Road<br>Murphys Creek 4352<br>Ph: (07) 4630 5208                 |
| RSPCA                | Wildlife Ambulance                           | 1300 ANIMAL<br>1300 264 625   |

### Contingency Planning

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

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

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

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

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

### **Monitoring**

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



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