



ATTACHMENT 1: REFERRAL FORM SECTIONS UNABLE TO BE PROPERLY ENTERED INTO ONLINE FORM

Title of Proposal - O'Reilly's Green Mountains Camping Ground Redevelopment

Section 1 - Summary of your proposed action

1.6 What is the size of the development footprint or work area?

The development footprint is approximately 3.8 ha in area. Of this, approximately 0.5 ha does not support any native vegetation (i.e. part of the existing, cleared camping ground area) and 1 ha of regrowth rainforest would be cleared for hard tent camping sites. There are existing tracks and cleared camping pads beneath the canopy of the regrowth rainforest surrounding the main clearing.

Section 2 - Matters of National Environmental Significance



2.1.1 Impact table

Properties	Impact
Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area	<p>The proposed redevelopment is within the boundary of the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area which aligns with the boundary of Lamington National Park in this location. The proposed camping ground redevelopment site is within an existing QPWS operated camping ground and partially within surrounding regrowth rainforest which has forested camping sites currently in use beneath the canopy. The site borders privately held lands used for accommodation (O'Reilly's Mountain Bowers) and recreation/tourism (O'Reilly's Rainforest Retreat) as well as a public car park. The proposal includes a requirement for selective clearing of vegetation to accommodate the proposed semi-permanent tents.</p> <p>Table 3.5 of Attachment 9 – O'Reilly's Camping Ground Redevelopment MNES Report – provides an assessment of the impact of the proposal on the natural heritage values of the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Property in accordance with EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1. In summary this assessment found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The proposed camping ground redevelopment will not damage, modify, alter or obscure important geological formations in a World Heritage Property as no important geological formations are expressed specifically within the subject area and the proposal will not alter the general appearance of the existing camping ground.• The proposed camping ground redevelopment will not damage, modify, alter or obscure landforms or landscape features in that no earthworks are proposed and the redeveloped camping ground will not be significantly different in appearance from the existing camping ground.• The proposed camping ground redevelopment will not modify, alter or inhibit landscape processes in that minimal earthworks are proposed and floors of new structures (e.g. the kitchen/dining area and hard tent sites) will be raised above the natural ground surface on screw piles, allowing current water runoff patterns to continue uninterrupted. A shallow trench will be dug to lay a pipe to connect the facilities to the adjacent waste water treatment plant. Machinery and activities required to remove trees have potential to disturb the ground surface and as such increase susceptibility of the site to erosion. To prevent this potential it is intended to (i) undertake the construction program during the drier months of the year (late winter to spring) to minimise the likelihood of heavy rainfall during construction, and



Properties	Impact
	<p>(ii) implement an erosion and sediment control plan during construction and into the early operational period with an intended outcome of ensuring no soil erosion is caused by the redevelopment. Specific measures to include in the erosion and sediment control plan are provided in Table 3.5 of Attachment 9.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The proposed camping ground redevelopment will not divert, impound or channelize a river, wetland or other water body in a World Heritage property in that there are no rivers, wetlands or water bodies within the subject area, there are no earthworks proposed and the floors of the new structures (e.g. the kitchen/dining area and hard tent sites) will be raised above the natural ground surface, allowing current water runoff patterns to continue uninterrupted.• While there are two potential sources of water pollutants (sedimentation during construction and waste management during operation) the proposed camping ground redevelopment will not substantially increase concentrations of suspended sediment, nutrients, heavy metals, hydrocarbons, or other pollutants or substances in a river, wetland or waterbody in a World Heritage property with the implementation of the following proposed management measures:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Machinery and activities required to remove trees have potential to disturb the ground surface and as such increase susceptibility of the site to erosion and sedimentation. To prevent this potential it is intended to (i) undertake the construction program during the driest months of the year (August and September) to minimise the likelihood of heavy rainfall during construction; and (ii) implement an erosion and sediment control plan with an intended outcome of ensuring no soil erosion is caused by the redevelopment. Specific measures to include in the erosion and sediment control plan are provided in Table 3.5 of Attachment 9.- Rehabilitation around the clearing areas is to be in accordance with the Rehabilitation Plan required by NPSR (provided as Section 4.0 of Attachment 12).- The proposal includes treatment of waste water from the camping ground in the adjacent O'Reilly's Waste Water Treatment Plant, and irrigation of the resulting Class A+ water onto the DHEP approved irrigation site on privately-held land. This will decrease the potential for contamination of the downstream Moran's Creek over the current situation where untreated waste water is disposed of on-site.• There is potential for both direct and indirect impacts of the proposed camping ground redevelopment on plant and animal diversity and composition. Direct impacts are caused by disturbing or clearing vegetation and therefore impacting species habitat. Vegetated portions of the subject area are immature rainforest with a more open canopy, undeveloped ground layer, shallow leaf litter and very little fallen timber as shown in the photographs below.<p>Due to its younger age and disturbance from camping activities, this vegetation does not provide habitat for the full range of species that inhabit remnant rainforest in the local area (see Appendix 4 of Attachment 9). Clearing of this 1 ha area will be for the footprints of the hard tent sites and overhanging vegetation and will be in accordance with the Vegetation Clearing and Management Plan provided as Section 2.0 of Attachment 12. The tracks that would be used to access these sites are predominantly existing tracks that are in use by visitors to the current camping ground. Habitat adjacent to the hard tent sites and in the surrounding regrowth rainforest will continue to be available to the suite of species currently present following construction and there will be no reduction of species diversity or modification of species composition locally or more broadly as a result of the direct impacts of clearing.</p>



Properties	Impact
	<div></div> <p>Potential indirect impacts of the proposed redevelopment include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sedimentation of waterways and associated water quality impacts from unstable ground surfaces in the camping ground following construction.2. Waste water treatment and disposal and associated water quality impacts, particularly in Moran's Creek which is located approximately 350 m from the subject area and supports Fleay's Barred Frog breeding habitat.3. Light and noise impacts on native fauna from camp sites adjacent to natural habitat.4. Camper's food supplies and food scraps attracting fauna and thereby impacting on the behaviour of some species and potentially on the composition of species in the habitat surrounding the camping ground.5. Impacts of increased visitation to the camping ground and corresponding increased vehicle trips on fauna susceptible to vehicle strike in habitats adjacent to Lamington National Park Road.6. Introduction of weeds as a result of the redevelopment. <p>Implementation of the following corresponding impact avoidance and mitigation actions is proposed to prevent or mitigate indirect impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Following construction of the hard tent sites, sediment fencing is kept in place and site stability is monitored during subsequent rainfall events, corrective actions are undertaken if erosion is recorded, and continued monitoring is undertaken until results indicate that no further soil stabilisation actions are required and sediment fencing can be removed. The planned outcome is for no sediment to leave the construction site.2. The camping ground is located between two minor, ephemeral drainage lines (Stream Order 1) which drain to Moran's Creek (Stream Order 3) located approximately 350 m south of the camping ground. Moran's Creek is a known Fleay's Barred Frog breeding habitat. <p>At present, waste water from the camping ground facilities is disposed of in evaporation trenches immediately east of the camping ground, where contaminants within the untreated waste water are able to enter the environment. As part of the proposed redevelopment, all waste water from the camping ground facilities will be treated in the adjacent O'Reilly's Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP)</p> <p>Waste water at the WWTP is treated to Class A+ standard (drinking water standard) and irrigated into an approved location outside of the WHA. National Park Pty Ltd (O'Reilly's) has an Environmental Authority from the Queensland Government for approved release of 110,000 litres of treated water per day. The addition of waste water from the redeveloped camping ground will not increase</p>



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	<p>effluent release beyond the approved quantity.</p> <p>The WWTP is managed under an approved Site Based Management Plan (Attachment 11) which includes rationale, objective/target, tasks/actions, performance indicators, monitoring, record keeping, reporting and review and corrective action for waste management, effluent disposal and irrigation management. The intended outcome is for no release of effluent not in accordance with Environmental Authority (EA) Permit No. EPPR00874213.</p> <p>Given the high quality of treated water discharged from the WWTP compared with the current untreated waste water disposal at the camping ground, water quality and related habitat conditions in Moran's Creek will not be negatively affected by the proposal.</p> <p>3. The Rehabilitation Plan required by NPSR (included in Attachment 12) will be implemented, comprising a 3 m wide revegetated strip surrounding the hard tent site area. The planned outcome is to create a more densely vegetated barrier between the camp sites and the natural forest. The mulched, rehabilitated strip will cover existing tracks and discourage camp visitors from entering the adjacent forest. Eventually, it will also act as a barrier to light from camp sites into the adjacent forest. As there is currently camping allowed on cleared pads throughout the proposed hard tent site location, there would be little change in the amount of light and noise generated from camp sites.</p> <p>The camping ground operator will install signage in common areas to inform guests of the importance of minimising noise and light generation during night time hours for the benefit of native fauna.</p> <p>Guests will be provided with a contact phone number for camping ground management to report guests that are very noisy (e.g. playing music or talking loudly) late at night. Camping ground management will act to stop excessive noise when it is reported.</p> <p>4. Some native fauna species are attracted to human activity where food is or may be available. At the current camping ground species such as Mountain Brushtail Possum, Brush Turkey, Lewin's Honeyeater, Currawong and Pademelon have been recorded close by and are species that could be encouraged by exposed food or deliberate feeding. It is not expected that native fauna attraction to exposed food or deliberate feeding will alter between the existing camping ground operation and the camping ground redevelopment.</p> <p>As occurs at present, properly designed general refuse bins will be provided that are not able to be accessed by animals. These bins will be emptied regularly, particularly when the campground is busy, to ensure there is no overflow.</p> <p>The camping ground operator will install signage in common areas to inform guests of the importance of not feeding native animals, sealing food supplies so that they are not available for animals to access, and making sure all food scraps are deposited in the lidded bins provided by camp management.</p> <p>Feral Cat, Wild Dog, European Red Fox and Feral Pig have been recorded from Lamington National Park although there are no known reports of activity of these species around the O'Reilly's Rainforest Retreat, Mountain Villas and current camping ground (pers. comm. Shane O'Reilly). With similar operating conditions the camping ground redevelopment is unlikely to further encourage feral animals.</p> <p>5. At present, there are 52 camp sites (31 tent sites and 21 RV sites) with 4748 site stays per year on average in the camping ground, translating to approximately seven vehicle trips on Lamington National Park Road per day. The proposed redevelopment will increase the number of camp sites to 75, with an expected average of 9307 site stays per year, translating to approximately 12 vehicle trips</p>



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	<p>on Lamington National Park Road per day.</p> <p>In the context, in 2010 QPWS reported approximately 300,000 people visiting the Green Mountains section of Lamington National Park each year, which equates to 824 visitors per day. Approximately 30% of visitors arrive by bus. Assuming 40 people per bus and four people per vehicle, this translates to 150 vehicles per day and therefore 300 vehicle trips per day. The additional 5 vehicle trips per day that would be generated by the redeveloped camping ground will not significantly add to current road infrastructure or adjacent native fauna impacts.</p> <p>The Lamington National Park Management Plan (QPWS, 2011) recognised issues with higher traffic volumes at peak times (weekends and public holidays), and specifically notes that road mortality of wildlife had grown significantly in preceding years. The Management Plan included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a desired outcome of supporting and promoting alternative transport options such as off-park car parking and shuttle bus services, and - a desired outcome of minimising human impacts on native animal species and populations of species of conservation significance through working with the Department of Transport and Main Roads to implement the Lamington National Park Road Management Strategy, with a view to: establishing maximum speed limits of 40 km/hr along access roads in the park; and investigating the need for traffic calming along road sections where there is high wildlife mortality. <p>The maximum speed limit within the National Park is now 40 km/hr.</p> <p>O'Reilly's supports the Management Plan and has and will contribute to discussions, planning and implementation of traffic control solutions wherever required.</p> <p>6. The prevention of introduction of weeds to the site will be the responsibility of the building contractor and will include the requirement for all machinery and equipment used onsite to undergo a certified weed washdown before work commences and whenever the machinery or equipment is used at another location prior to returning to the site. Weekly monitoring of weed establishment and subsequent weed control will be the responsibility of the camping ground operator.</p> <p>The small scale of the proposed redevelopment and proposed impact avoidance and mitigation measures for potential indirect impacts as specified will ensure that the project does not reduce the diversity or modify the composition of plant and animal species in all or part of a World Heritage property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of an area of approximately 1 ha of regrowth rainforest for the proposed redevelopment will occur around the fringes of a currently cleared area that is bordered by a road, carpark and the O'Reilly's rainforest retreat. No new roads or any other infrastructure is proposed that would create a barrier to fauna movement or inhibit opportunities for genetic exchange. <p>Vegetated portions of the subject area are immature rainforest with a more open canopy, undeveloped ground layer, shallow leaf litter and very little fallen timber when compared with remnant rainforest in the local area. This vegetation does not provide important habitat for any listed fauna species that inhabit remnant rainforest in the local area and no significant flora species were found to occur in this location.</p> <p>Clearing within this 1 ha area will be confined to the footprints of the hard tent sites and new carpark areas, and the tracks that would be used to access the tent sites are predominantly existing tracks that are in use by visitors to the current camping ground. Habitat adjacent to the hard tent sites and in the surrounding regrowth rainforest will continue to be available to the suite of flora and fauna species</p>



Properties	Impact
	<p>currently present following clearing and there will be no reduction of biological diversity locally or more broadly as a result of the direct impacts of clearing.</p> <p>The small scale of the proposed redevelopment and conditioned impact avoidance and mitigation measures for potential indirect impacts as specified will ensure that the proposed redevelopment will not fragment, isolate or substantially damage habitat important for the conservation of biological diversity in the area; therefore, no significant impact is expected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clearing of an area of approximately 1 ha of regrowth rainforest for the proposed redevelopment will occur around the fringes of a currently cleared area that is bordered by a road, carpark and the O'Reilly's rainforest retreat. <p>Vegetated portions of the subject area are immature rainforest with a more open canopy, undeveloped ground layer, shallow leaf litter and very little fallen timber when compared with remnant rainforest in the local area. This vegetation does not provide important habitat for any listed fauna species that inhabit remnant rainforest in the local area and no significant flora species were found to occur in this location.</p> <p>No significant impacts on rare, endemic or unique plant or animal populations are expected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clearing of an area of approximately 1 ha of regrowth rainforest for the proposed redevelopment will occur around the fringes of a currently cleared area that is bordered by a road, carpark and the O'Reilly's rainforest retreat. No new roads or any other infrastructure is proposed that would create a barrier to fauna movement or inhibit opportunities for genetic exchange. <p>Vegetated portions of the subject area are immature rainforest with a more open canopy, undeveloped ground layer, shallow leaf litter and very little fallen timber when compared with remnant rainforest in the local area. This vegetation does not provide important habitat for any listed fauna species that inhabit remnant rainforest in the local area and no significant flora species were found to occur in this location.</p> <p>Clearing within this 1 ha area will be confined to the footprints of the hard tent sites and new carpark areas, and the tracks that would be used to access the tent sites are predominantly existing tracks that are in use by visitors to the current camping ground.</p> <p>The small scale of the proposed redevelopment and conditioned impact avoidance and mitigation measures for potential direct and indirect impacts as specified will ensure that the proposed redevelopment will not fragment, isolate or substantially damage habitat important for rare, endemic or unique animal populations or species in the area; therefore, no significant impact is expected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All proposed infrastructure can be easily removed, after which rainforest would recolonise the area as has occurred at this site previously following clearing for grazing purposes. There are no substantial, long-term or permanent impacts on World Heritage values predicted.• The proposed redevelopment will result in a moderate increase in noise during construction, but this impact will be short-term. Noise during operation will not be substantially different from that generated by the current campground. Odour will be reduced with the offsite treatment of waste water rather than the current disposal of untreated waste water onsite. Solid waste will continue to be managed as for the current camping ground. The redevelopment is not expected to introduce odours, pollutants or other intrusive elements with substantial, long-term or permanent impacts on relevant values; therefore, no significant impact is likely.



Section 4 - Measures to avoid or reduce impacts

4.1 Describe the measures you will undertake to avoid or reduce impact from your proposed action.

Waste Management

During construction, all construction waste will be transported off-site to an approved landfill. General waste, including food scraps, will be deposited in the QPWS allocated general refuse bins and will be transported off site by the regular collection service.

During operation, all general waste, including food scraps, will be deposited in dedicated, lidded, animal-proof bins and will be transported off site by the regular collection service.

During operation all waste water will be transferred to the adjacent O'Reilly's Rainforest Retreat Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP). Waste water is treated to A+ class and irrigated to private lands under permit from the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage. The existing WWTP is operated under a Site Based Management Plan, provided as Attachment 11.

Sediment and Erosion Control

The construction contractors will be responsible for sediment and erosion control and will operate under a site-specific Environmental Management Plan. The following requirements to protect water quality in Moran's Creek will be included in the Environmental Management Plan:

There are no significant earthworks proposed to facilitate the camping ground redevelopment. There is a requirement to construct a shallow trench to lay a pipe to connect the facilities to the adjacent waste water treatment plant, which can be achieved without the need to remove any large trees. The trench will be backfilled ensuring that the ground surface is reflective of the natural condition and stabilised through rehabilitation.

The floors of the proposed hard tent sites and new kitchen/dining area will be raised platforms supported by screw piles, allowing current water runoff patterns to continue uninterrupted. Therefore, there will be no modification of landscape processes as a result of the proposed development.

Machinery and activities required to remove trees and excavation of a shallow trench have potential to disturb the ground surface and as such increase susceptibility of the site to erosion. To prevent this potential, it is intended to (i) undertake the construction program during the driest months of the year (late winter to spring) to minimise the likelihood of heavy rainfall during construction; and (ii) implement an erosion and sediment control plan with an intended outcome of ensuring no soil erosion is caused by the redevelopment, and that includes the following:

- sediment fencing is installed at each clearing location prior to the commencement of clearing so that should rain events occur during this phase of the development, no sediment will leave the clearing site;
- where present, leaf litter at each clearing site is scraped back and set aside for resspreading;
- each clearing site is re-shaped to match its pre-clearing condition and re-spread with the removed leaf litter and mulched vegetation (from clearing) to a depth of 10 cm prior to the installation of camping site platforms;

Implementation of these actions will ensure that the proposed camping ground redevelopment



does not increase susceptibility of the site to erosion.

Following construction, sediment fencing is kept in place and site stability is monitored by the camping ground operator during subsequent rainfall events, corrective actions are undertaken if erosion is recorded, and continued monitoring is undertaken until results indicate that no further soil stabilisation actions are required and sediment fencing can be removed.

Camping ground management will monitor water quality in Moran's Creek upstream and downstream of the subject area monthly during the construction phase and six monthly for a period of two years post construction, including suspended sediment, oxygen, pH, temperature, salinity and nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus). Any recorded decrease in water quality in comparison with upstream measurements will be investigated, the identified source/s will be rectified, and monitoring results and ameliorative actions reported to NPSR and the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Energy (DOEE).

Stormwater Management

Stormwater management for new and refurbished structures (including roads and tracks) to be undertaken in compliance with the requirements of Scenic Rim Regional Council.

Vegetation Clearing and Management Plan

Any clearing to accommodate the redevelopment is located outside of old growth rainforest vegetation that meets remnant status. Furthermore, the proposal has sought to utilise existing cleared and disturbed areas within regrowth to the greatest extent practicable. This has been achieved as follows:

- Stage 1 of the new hard tent area utilises an area of regrowth that currently supports existing cleared campsites and connecting pathways (see photo). As indicated in the layout (Attachment 2), these cleared sites will be used to establish several new hard tent sites. Tents will be constructed on raised platforms. The locations of each tent as indicated in the layout are approximate. The final locations of each tent platform will be placed in open spaces between trees to the greatest extent practicable.



- Pathways between tents will be ground-level paths that will meander naturally through the area, avoiding rocks and any retained low-growing vegetation. No construction will be required for the establishment of pathways.
- When constructed, the sewer line route will be excavated by a small digger. The pipeline route will be selected so as to avoid vegetation removal to the greatest extent practicable. No large trees will be removed to construct the sewer line.



- New gravel carpark areas that will be required to service the redeveloped campground are located on existing, partially cleared and disturbed patches wherever possible.
- In the suspended tent area, no clearing is expected to be required, as the suspended tents will be hung in open spaces between trees.
- The current toilet/amenities block will be refurbished as part of the upgrade. The current building will not be expanded; however, some trees surrounding and overhanging or leaning into the buildings will be trimmed and/or removed.
- New powered camp sites in the northern section of the campground will be located in the current cleared carpark and will not require any vegetation clearing. Minor clearing may be required to accommodate four new powered sites along the eastern edge of this current carpark.
- Within the current camping ground minor clearing and trimming of smaller trees may be required to accommodate a new camp hub area, tent and parking sites and to maintain view sight lines.

Clearing methods and measures to protect retained vegetation are to be in accordance with those set out in the Vegetation Clearing and Management Plan (included in Attachment 12).

Fauna Management

Fauna management during clearing and construction is to be undertaken in accordance with the Fauna Management Plan included in Attachment 12). All approved vegetation clearing is to be undertaken under the supervision of a Fauna Spotter/Catcher (FSC) working under a valid Wildlife Rehabilitation Permit issued by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

Rehabilitation Plan

The Rehabilitation Plan (included in Attachment 12) shows the proposed location and treatment of rehabilitation areas associated with the redevelopment. QPWS has requested supplementary plantings to be undertaken in the understory of regrowth vegetation adjacent to the clearing required for the semi-permanent tents. Accordingly, a three metre wide rehabilitation area has been allocated around the new hard tent area. The primary objective of the rehabilitation is to restore the understorey regrowth vegetation to the floristic composition of nearby remnant regional ecosystems, without compromising safety and amenity to campers.

Weed Management

The prevention of introduction of weeds to the site will be the responsibility of the building contractor and will include the requirement for all machinery and equipment used onsite to undergo a certified weed washdown before work commences and whenever the machinery or equipment is used at another location prior to returning to the site. Weekly monitoring of weed establishment and subsequent weed control will be the responsibility of the camping ground operator.

4.2 For matters protected by the EPBC Act that may be affected by the proposed action, describe the proposed environmental outcomes to be achieved.

Appendix 9 provides an assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed camping ground



redevelopment on matters protected by the EPBC Act. The assessment found that the proposed camping ground redevelopment is not of a scale or intensity to cause any significant impacts to matters protected by the EPBC Act with the implementation of some key mitigation and management measures to achieve the following environmental outcomes:

1. **RELEVANT MATTER:** Water quality in Moran's Creek, a known breeding habitat of EPBC Act Endangered Fleay's Barred Frog *Mixophyes fleayi*.

Environmental outcome: No decrease in water quality in Moran's Creek during the construction phase and for two years following the commencement of the operational phase. An improvement in water quality may result following transfer of waste water from the camping ground to the adjacent waste water treatment plant rather than the current disposal of untreated waste water on site.

Achieved by:

- A. The implementation of erosion and sedimentation control measures described in Section 4.1 of this attachment, to be in place during construction and during operation (if necessary), under a Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing approved Environmental Management Plan.
- B. Treatment of waste water at the O'Reilly's waste water treatment plant operated under the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection approved Site Based Management Plan – O'Reilly's Waste Water Treatment Plant (Appendix 11).

Measured by:

- A. Evidence of erosion and sedimentation on site measured by weekly visual inspection and application of corrective measures wherever necessary.
 - B. Monitoring water quality in Moran's Creek upstream and downstream of the subject area monthly during the construction phase and six monthly for a period of two years post construction, including suspended sediment, oxygen, pH, temperature, salinity and nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus). Any recorded decrease in water quality in comparison with upstream measurements will be investigated, the identified source/s will be rectified. Monitoring results and any ameliorative actions reported to NPSR and the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Energy (DOEE).
 - C. Monitoring operation of the O'Reilly's Waste Water Treatment Plant in accordance with the requirements of the Site Based Management Plan – O'Reilly's Waste Water Treatment Plant (Appendix 11).
2. **RELEVANT MATTER:** Habitat important for the conservation of biological diversity in a World Heritage Property.

Environmental outcome: No increased impacts on surrounding habitat for flora and fauna within the World Heritage Area.

Achieved by:

- A. The prevention of introduction of weeds to the site. This will be the responsibility of the building contractor and will include the requirement for all machinery and equipment used onsite to undergo a certified weed wash down before work commences and whenever the machinery or equipment is used at another location prior to returning to the site.



- B. The implementation of the Vegetation Management Plan (Appendix 11) to prevent damage to adjacent vegetation during the construction phase.
- C. The implementation of the Fauna Management Plan (Appendix 11) to prevent injury to fauna present onsite during the construction phase.
- D. The implementation of the Rehabilitation Plan (Appendix 11) to establish a 3 m vegetated buffer between the camping sites and adjacent habitat. Currently, the regrowth rainforest has very little groundcover or midstorey development and there are a number of areas that have been disturbed by camping activities. The vegetated buffer will discourage campers from entering the adjacent rainforest, as well as eventually providing a partial barrier to light entering the adjacent habitat from campsites.
- E. Prioritise the use of tree species known to provide winter fruit resources for Grey-headed Flying-fox in the rehabilitation area and as feature trees in the open camping ground.
- F. Camping ground operational management to include (i) closed refuse bins to prevent attraction of fauna to exposed food sources, (ii) the provision of information to camping ground users to keep nighttime noise to a minimum, ensure food is sealed at camp sites, and not to feed animals that may visit camp sites.

Measured by:

- A. Weekly monitoring of weed establishment and subsequent weed control will be the responsibility of the camping ground operator.
- B. Monitoring and maintenance of the Rehabilitation Plan in accordance with the Schedule set out in Appendix 12.

Attachments

Attachment 1:	Referral form sections unable to be properly entered into to online form
Appendix 1:	Figure 1 Locality Map
Appendix 2:	Stage 2 Masterplan
Appendix 3:	Figure 2 Project Footprint
Appendix 4:	1961 vs 2016 Imagery
Appendix 5:	Preliminary Environmental Risk Assessment
Appendix 6:	Tourism Investment Profile 2013
Appendix 7:	Conditional Approval
Appendix 8:	Stakeholder Plan
Appendix 9:	O'Reilly's Camping Ground MNES Report
Appendix 10:	Proposed lease area
Appendix 11:	O'Reilly's SBMP March 2016
Appendix 12:	Vegetation, Fauna and Rehabilitation Management Plan
Appendix 13:	Environmental Policy