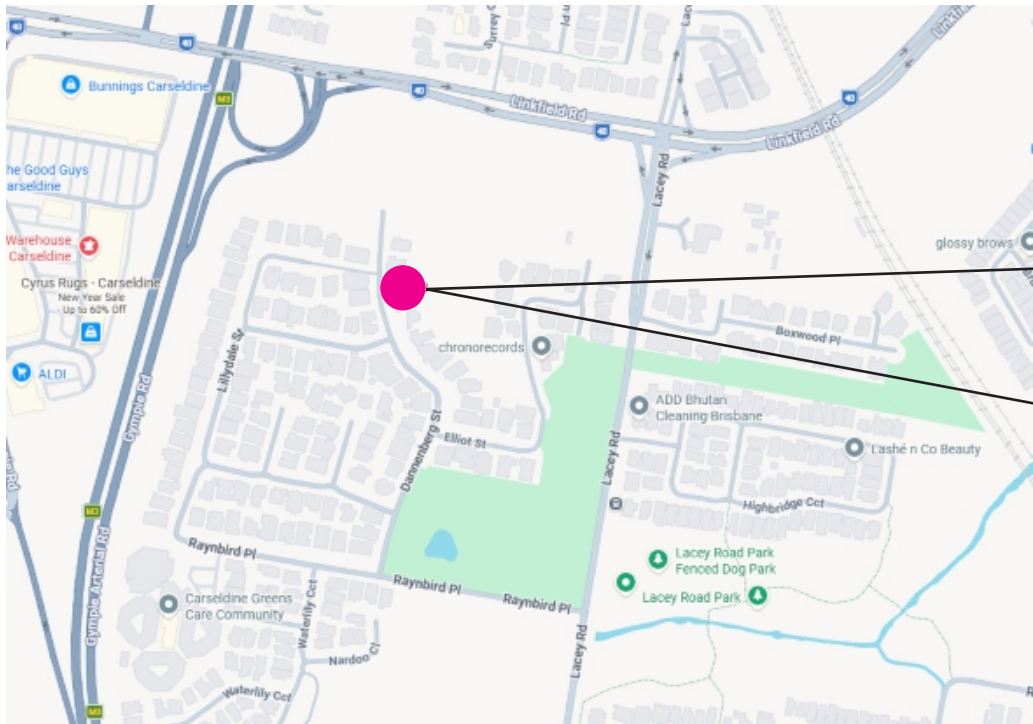




CONTEXT MAP

## PROJECT PURPOSE

Gaia Environmental Consulting has been commissioned to undertake a Concept Rehabilitation Plan (CRP) for a proposed impact assessable Reconfiguration of a Lot (RoL) for a small residential development (1 into 2), at 83 Dannenberg Street (Lot 100 on SP190782) (the site). The site is currently zoned ‘emerging community’ and is within the Bracken Ridge and district Neighbourhood Plan in the BCC Planning Scheme v34 (City Plan 2014). The original DA was lodged in March 2026 and BCC issued an Information Request on 17 April 2026 (A006914094). The IR required some changes to the proposed layout (Items 1.a. and 1.b.) and a Concept Rehabilitation Plan (Item 1.c.) for the retained area at the rear of the proposed new allotment that will be protected in an Environmental Protection Zone. The Concept Rehabilitation Plan is to be in the form of scaled plans and supporting documentation.

## SITE DESCRIPTION

The subject site is 0.69 ha (6,874m<sup>2</sup>) and is mostly vegetated with one dwelling at the front of the property with access onto Dannenberg Street. The rear of the subject site remains vegetated but does contain one small shed (3m x 7m) and a larger shed (14m x 6m) on the southern boundary closest to the house. The vegetation consists of an intact canopy layer, dominated by native Eucalypts but the understorey has been maintained in a cleared state. State mapping indicates several Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) on the site, including: remnant endangered regional ecosystems (RE), essential habitat for koala, Core Koala Habitat and potential Protected Plant Habitat. The site is mapped as containing Regulated Vegetation (Endangered RE 12.5.2). With respect to Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES), the site is affected by the Biodiversity Areas trigger overlay mapping in BCC City Plan v34 (2014), containing areas of High Ecological Significance (HES) and High Ecological Significance strategic (HESS). This area has been mapped for it’s potential value as a wildlife corridor.

## PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The development application will involve the sub-division of the existing house and yard from the remainder of the subject site, which will become a separate lot. The existing house will be retained by the current owner within a separate allotment of 610 m<sup>2</sup> at the front of the subject site with direct access to Dannenberg Street. The remainder of the subject site (6,256 m<sup>2</sup>) will become a new allotment containing a BLE (300m<sup>2</sup>) in the south-west corner. Access to the new lot will be via a 4 m wide driveway located to the north of the existing house. The vegetated area at the rear of the subject site will be retained within the larger proposed lot.



LOCATION PLAN

## EXISTING VEGETATION – COMPOSITION, CONDITION & STATUS (FIGURE 1)

The RE mapping indicates that the site is affected by Regulated Vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*, containing Remnant Endangered Regional Ecosystem – RE12.5.2a which is described as: “Pink Bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*) and Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surfaces +/- Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments usually in coastal areas with deep red soils.”

Field surveys found one vegetation community on site, restricted to the rear section of the property. This community makes up approximately 95% of the site. It is characterised by a mature canopy layer (50 – 60% cover) that is the ecologically dominant layer (EDL) and is dominated by grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*), blue gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), narrow leaf ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), with spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) and pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*), to an approximate median height of 18 metres and an average DBH of 25cm. Due to under scrubbing and weed/fire management practices, the shrub layer is very sparse with only a few individual soap tree (*Alphitonia excelsa*), tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), foam bark tree (*Jagera pseudorhus*), bitter bark (*Petalostigma pubescens*) and some weedy edges with Easter cassia (\**Senna pendula* var. *glabrata*) and broadleaved pepper (\**Schinus terebinthifolius*). The ground layer is almost absent, with some weedy species scattered throughout, such as fleabane (\**Conyza boniariensis*), Asparagus fern (\**Asparagus aethiopicus*) and Ochna (\**Ochna serrulata*). On the edges adjacent to other mapped remnant vegetation, there is: Mile-a-minute (\**Ipomea cairica*), Climbing asparagus (\**Asparagus africanus*), Rhodes grass (\**Chloris gayana*) and molasses grass (\**Melinis minutiflora*).

The vegetation community occurs on Land Zone 5, as the soils appear reddish in colour and are relatively deep. Floristically, however, the vegetation appears ecotonal between Endangered RE12.5.2a (described above) and Of Concern RE12.9-10.7a, which is described as: grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*), pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*) +/- blue gum (*E. tereticornis*) and brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*) open forest. The dominant canopy species (grey ironbark) seems more akin to the description for Of Concern RE12.9-10.7, which the RE mapping and pre-clear RE mapping also places in the local area and on the site. However, in these circumstances the land zone is the determining factor and the RE should be recognised as the Endangered RE12.5.2a.

BCC DS

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21/07/2026

APPLICATION REF

A006914094



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### PROJECT:

83 Dannenberg Street, Carseeldine  
(Lot 100 SP190782)

### CLIENT:

Santoshi Development  
Consultants

### LEGEND:



### SCALE:

### SCHEDULE OF DRAWINGS:

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Existing conditions | 01-02 |
| Management zones    | 03    |
| Rehabilitation plan | 04-05 |

### DRAWING TITLE:

Concept Rehabilitation Plan -  
existing conditions

TYPE: Concept Rehabilitation Plan

DATE: 9 July 2026

PROJECT: SNT26

SHEET NO.

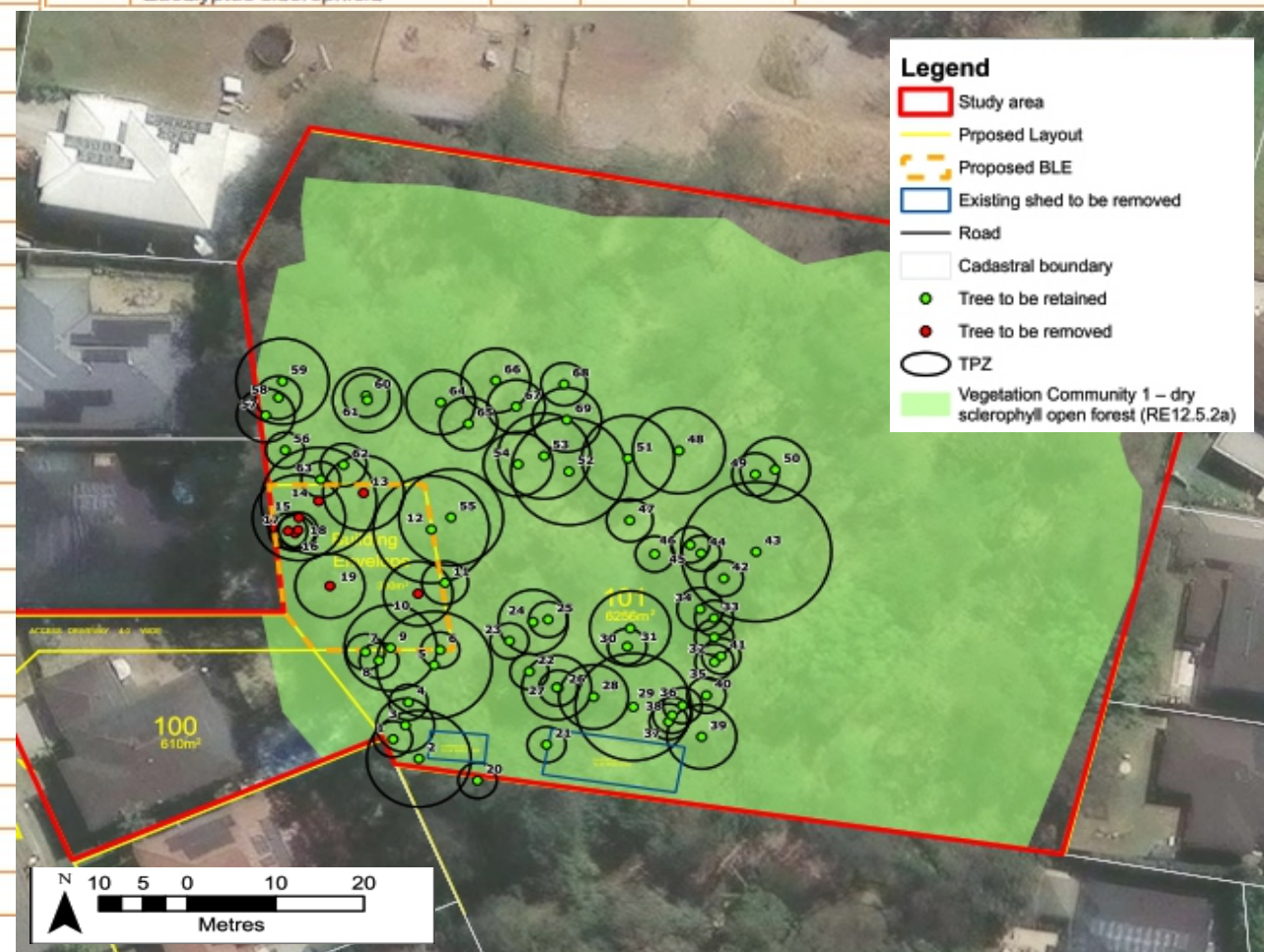
01/5

REVISION

D1

Table 1 Trees (&gt;10 cm DBH and/or 4 m height) on the subject site

| ID | Tree species                     | DBH (cm) | Height (m) | Spread (m) | Notes              | ID | Tree species                   | DBH (cm) | Height (m) | Spread (m) | Notes                               |
|----|----------------------------------|----------|------------|------------|--------------------|----|--------------------------------|----------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1  | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 10       | 8          | 3          | Good               | 45 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> | 10       | 8          | 2          | Good                                |
| 2  | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 45       | 18         | 5          | Good               | 46 | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> | 10       | 6          | 2          | Poor                                |
| 3  | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>   | 25       | 16         | 4          | Good               | 47 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> | 20       | 10         | 3          | Good                                |
| 4  | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 10       | 8          | 3          | Good               | 48 | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> | 40       | 18         | 5          | Good                                |
| 5  | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>   | 50       | 20         | 5          | Good               | 49 | <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>     | 20       | 10         | 4          | Good                                |
| 6  | <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>        | 10       | 4          | 3          | Good               | 50 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> | 30       | 18         | 5          | Good                                |
| 7  | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>         | 10       | 6          | 2          | Good               | 51 | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> | 40       | 18         | 6          | Poor, lean, dead wood               |
| 8  | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 15       | 5          | 4          | Good, multi-leader | 52 | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>       | 50       | 20         | 6          | Good                                |
| 9  | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>   | 40       | 20         | 5          | Good               | 53 | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>       | 40       | 20         | 6          | Good                                |
| 10 | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>         | 30       | 18         | 5          | Good               | 54 | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> | 30       | 16         | 5          | Good                                |
| 11 | <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>       | 20       | 8          | 4          | Good               | 55 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> | 45       | 15         | 5          | Good                                |
| 12 | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>         | 50       | 20         | 5          | Good               | 56 | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>       | 15       | 8          | 3          | Good                                |
| 13 | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>         | 35       | 20         | 5          | Good, leaning      | 57 | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>       | 25       | 15         | 4          | Good                                |
| 14 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 50       | 20         | 6          | Good               | 58 | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>       | 20       | 10         | 5          | Good                                |
| 15 | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>   | 40       | 18         | 5          | Good               | 59 | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>       | 40       | 18         | 6          | Good                                |
| 16 | <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>       | 15       | 12         | 4          | Good               | 60 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> | 20       | 17         | 5          | Good                                |
| 17 | <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>        | 10       | 4          | 2          | Good               | 61 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> | 30       | 18         | 5          | Good                                |
| 18 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 15       | 4          | 1          | Poor, vine         | 62 | <i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>    | 20       | 14         | 1          | Poor canopy form                    |
| 19 | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>         | 30       | 18         | 5          | Good, 2 leader     | 63 | <i>Corymbia intermedia</i>     | 10       | 6          | 2          | Good                                |
| 20 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 10       | 3          | 1          | Good               | 64 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> | 30       | 18         | 6          | Good                                |
| 21 | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>         | 10       | 6          | 2          | Good               | 65 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> | 25       | 15         | 5          | Good                                |
| 22 | <i>Corymbia intermedia</i>       | 10       | 8          | 2          | Good               | 66 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> | 30       | 17         | 6          | 2 leader, 1 dead                    |
| 23 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 12       | 9          | 2          | Good               | 67 | <i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>    | 25       | 16         | 2          | Poor, 2 leader snapped, poor canopy |
| 24 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 30       | 20         | 4          | Good               | 68 | <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>     | 20       | 14         | 4          | Good                                |
| 25 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 15       | 10         | 3          | Good               | 69 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> | 30       | 16         | 5          | Good                                |
| 26 | <i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>         | 10       | 3          | 2          | Good               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 27 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 30       | 16         | 4          | Good               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 28 | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>   | 30       | 14         | 3          | Poor, senescing    |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 29 | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>   | 50       | 18         | 5          | Poor, dead wood    |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 30 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 10       | 7          | 1          | Poor               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 31 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 35       | 18         | 5          | Good               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 32 | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>         | 10       | 6          | 1          | Good               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 33 | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>   | 15       | 8          | 2          | Poor, lean         |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 34 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 20       | 9          | 4          | Good               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 35 | <i>Corymbia intermedia</i>       | 10       | 6          | 1          | Poor, termites     |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 36 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 10       | 6          | 2          | Good               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 37 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 10       | 6          | 2          | Good               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 38 | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>   | 10       | 8          | 1          | Good               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 39 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 30       | 16         | 4          | Good               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 40 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 10       | 6          | 2          | Good               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 41 | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>   | 15       | 10         | 3          | Good               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 42 | <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> | 15       | 6          | 4          | Good               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 43 | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>   | 65       | 20         | 6          | Good               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |
| 44 | <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>         | 10       | 4          | 1          | Poor               |    |                                |          |            |            |                                     |



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#### PROJECT:

83 Dannenberg Street, Carseldine  
(Lot 100 SP190782)

#### CLIENT:

Santoshi Development  
Consultants

#### LEGEND:

- Tree for removal
- Tree for retention

#### SCALE:

#### SCHEDULE OF DRAWINGS:

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Existing conditions | 01-02 |
| Management zones    | 03    |
| Rehabilitation plan | 04-05 |

#### DRAWING TITLE:

Concept Rehabilitation Plan -  
existing conditions

TYPE: Concept Rehabilitation Plan

DATE: 9 July 2026

PROJECT: SNT26

SHEET NO.

02/5

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D1



### Vegetation Management Units

The Environmental Management Zone, as indicated in the figure above, has been designated for protection and rehabilitation. For the purpose of the Concept Rehabilitation Plan (CRP) it has been identified as one single Vegetation Management Unit (VMU), based on the current condition of the vegetation. The aim of the rehabilitation in this area is to restore the understorey (including shrubs and groundcover) to a near remnant or remnant condition representing a species composition reflective of RE 12.5.2a.

**VMU 1 (Environmental Covenant Area)** - This area contains mature native trees representative of Endangered RE12.5.2a and Least Concern RE 12.9-10.7 (including grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*), blue gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), narrow leaf ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), with spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) and pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*)). The understorey is currently very sparse (10% or less cover), with few native shrubs and groundcovers, and some weed species.

Management within VMU 1 will aim to bring the ecosystem into a more balanced and natural state over time by: managing weeds, supplementary planting and encouraging natural regeneration. Guidance for final plant densities will follow Section 5.9.1.6 Planting Densities in *The SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework* (Chenoweth et al. 2012).

The rehabilitation of VMU 1 will be undertaken in several stages:

- Stage 1 - Site preparation and weed management
- Stage 2 - Supplementary planting
- Stage 3 - Certification and 24 month monitoring and maintenance period

### Restrictions in Environmental Management Zone

A number of restrictions and conditions will be placed on the Environmental Management Zone identified on the subject site, as listed:

- No part of any building or structure (including sheds, shelters, lights, pools, tennis courts, retaining walls, tanks);
- No areas of disturbance (including excavation & filling), no storage/stockpiles;
- No on-site parking, no vehicle access and no manoeuvring areas;
- No bushfire management measures;

...must be located on any part of the approved Environmental Management Zone whether for temporary, short-term or long-term periods.

All existing native vegetation must be retained, including dead or hollowed trees. There is to be no clearing of existing native vegetation. Weed removal or removal of exotic species is permitted.

Perimeter fencing is not necessary, but any fences erected on the north or south boundary of the Environmental Management Area must be constructed to allow the free movement of native fauna (i.e. less than 1.2m height with a minimum gap of 40cm between ground and first rail and minimum gap of 30cm between every other rail).

NOTE: A 3 m setback has been allowed from the perimeter of the Environmental Management Zone to allow for access for replacement/maintenance of fencing and general maintenance access.

#### PROJECT:

83 Dannenberg Street, Carseldine  
(Lot 100 SP190782)

#### CLIENT:

Santoshi Development  
Consultants

#### LEGEND:

#### SCALE:

#### SCHEDULE OF DRAWINGS:

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Existing conditions | 01-02 |
| Management zones    | 03    |
| Rehabilitation plan | 04-05 |

#### DRAWING TITLE:

Concept Rehabilitation Plan -  
management zones (covenant area)

TYPE: Concept Rehabilitation Plan

DATE: 9 July 2026

PROJECT: SNT26

SHEET NO.

03/5

REVISION

D1

STAGE 1: VMU 1 SITE PREPARARION & WEED MANAGEMENT

Site preparation

- To prepare VMU 1 for works, the following must be undertaken first:
- Removal of rubbish, vehicles or any redundant structures (i.e. the existing sheds) by hand or mechanical means (as necessary),and disposal off-site.
  - Hazard reduction, i.e. pruning or removal of dangerous plants (if any).
  - Establishment of safe access track (i.e. walking track only) for personnel to access VMU 1.
  - Removal of pest animal dens and burrows (if any).
  - Identification of weed areas for treatment/removal (as per Weed Management).

Weed management

Weed management is focused on Class 3 plants under the Queensland *Biosecurity Act 2014* and Weeds on National Significance (WONS). Weed removal should commence at the southern extent of VMU 1 (where weeds are most dense) and progress in a northerly direction. Target weed species include:

| Weed Species                                                        | Identification                                                                      | Recommended Treatment                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| asparagus fern & climbing asparagus (* <i>Asparagus spp</i> )       |    | Remove berries, seeds and entire crown of underground stem with knife. Follow up to control seedling germination and regrowth. Spot spray with glyphosate 200 mL / 100L water until crown is saturated. Refer to label for safety precautions.                            |
| purple succulent (* <i>Callisia fragrans</i> )                      |   | Hand pull small infestations. Larger, stubborn infestations or regrowth are best treated by spraying foliage with a glyphosate-based herbicide.                                                                                                                           |
| fleabane (* <i>Conyza spp.</i> )                                    |  | Small, isolated infestations are best removed by hand. For large infestations, herbicides are effective when applied to rosettes. Products containing Picloram (e.g., Grazon Extra) or 2,4-D amine provide effective control.                                             |
| mile-a-minute (* <i>Ipomea cairica</i> )                            |  | Manual removal for small infestations (preferred). For larger infestations spot spraying with glyphosate in spring and summer at rates of 1:2 (product:water) until plant is thoroughly wet. Refer to label for safety precautions.                                       |
| broad-leaf pepper tree (* <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> )         |  | Manual removal for small infestations (preferred). For larger infestations foliar spraying in winter with Fluroxypyr 333 g/L at rates of 300mL/100L water until plant is thoroughly wet. Refer to label for safety precautions.                                           |
| corky passion vine & white passionflower (* <i>Passiflora spp</i> ) |  | Manual removal for small infestations (preferred). For larger infestations spot spraying with glyphosate at rates of 1L/100L water until plant is thoroughly wet. Refer to label for safety precautions.                                                                  |
| Easter cassia (* <i>Senna pendula var. glabrata</i> )               |  | Manual removal or cut/stump method (i.e. remove crown and paint stump with herbicide such as Glyphosate 360 g/L undiluted. Spray regrowth with Glyphosate 360 g/L as per herbicide label.                                                                                 |
| devils rope pear (* <i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i> )               |  | For small infestations, dig out plants completely and burn. Ensure that all tubers that can grow are removed and destroyed. For larger infestations, use cut and stump method. Apply 3mm gel layer (Aminopyralid 4.47 g/L + picloram 44.7 g/L - undiluted) over cut stem. |

STAGE 2: VMU 1 SUPPLEMENTARY PLANTING

Supplementary Planting Procedure

Planting of tube stock will be undertaken in areas that contain a sparse native understorey after weed removal. Planting will be undertaken as per Detail 1 (page 5). Planting of canopy species is not required due to the existing density of canopy trees. The planting palette is to represent the understorey of RE12.5.2a and RE12.9-10.7 and incorporate the following species:

Canopy

*Not required - canopy density already adequate*

Mid-storey

*Lophostemon confertus* Brush Box  
*Alphitonia excelsa* Soap Tree  
*Cupaniopsis anacardioides* Tuckeroo  
*Jagera pseudorhus* Foambark

Shrubs

*Leptospermum polygalifolium* Wild May  
*Acacia fimbriata* Fringed Wattle  
*Acacia leiocalyx* Early Black Wattle  
*Pultenaea villosa* Kerosene Bush  
*Breynia oblongifolia* Coffee Bush

Groundcover

*Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass  
*Cymbopogon refractus* Barbed Wire Grass  
*Lomandra longifolia* Spiny Headed Mat Rush  
*Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Rush  
*Dianella caerulea* Blue Flax Lily  
*Eustrephus latifolius* Wombat berry

These species have been extracted from the species list recorded for the site to maximise planting success. At least 3 species from each sub-list is recommended.

EXAMPLE PLANTING PALETTE VMU 1 - INFILL PLANTING

4.5m x 4.5m = 20.25 square meters  
Each square represents 0.75m x 0.75m

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ★ | ▲ | ■ |   | ■ | ▲ |
| ■ | ▲ |   | ● | ▲ | ■ |
| ▲ | ■ | ★ |   | ▲ | ■ |
|   | ▲ |   | ■ | ▲ | ▲ |
| ★ |   | ▲ |   | ■ |   |
| ▲ | ● | ▲ | ★ | ▲ | ■ |

- ★ Existing canopy/ midstorey tree
- Existing shrub
- ▲ Existing groundcover
- Mid-storey tree
- Shrub
- ▲ Groundcover



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83 Dannenberg Street, Carseldine  
(Lot 100 SP190782)

CLIENT:

Santoshi Development  
Consultants

LEGEND:

SCALE:

SCHEDULE OF DRAWINGS:

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Existing conditions | 01-02 |
| Management zones    | 03    |
| Rehabilitation plan | 04-05 |

DRAWING TITLE:

Concept Rehabilitation Plan -  
rehabilitation plan (stage 1-2)

TYPE: Concept Rehabilitation Plan

DATE: 9 July 2026

PROJECT: SNT26

SHEET NO.

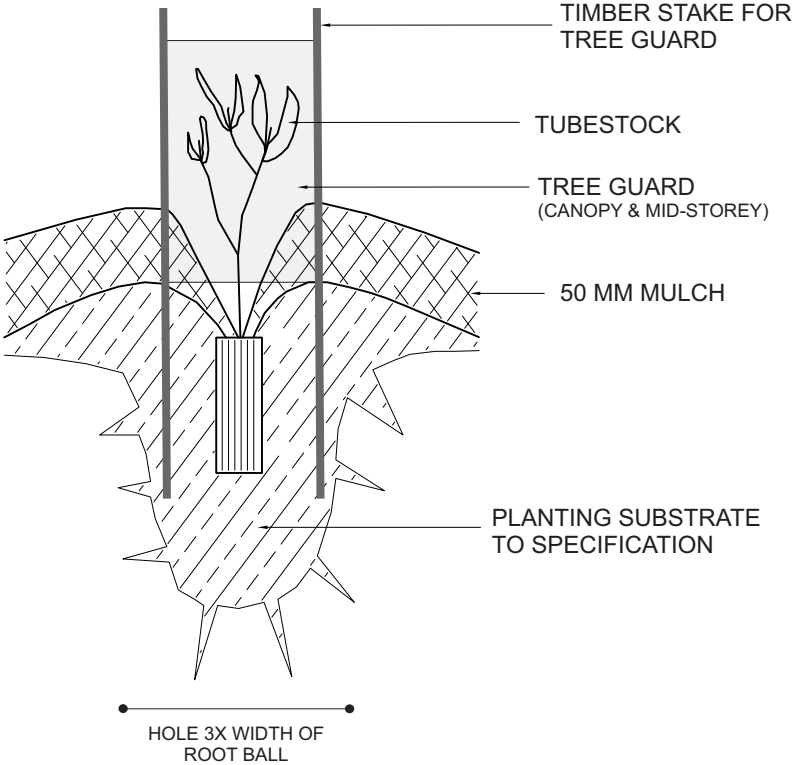
04/5

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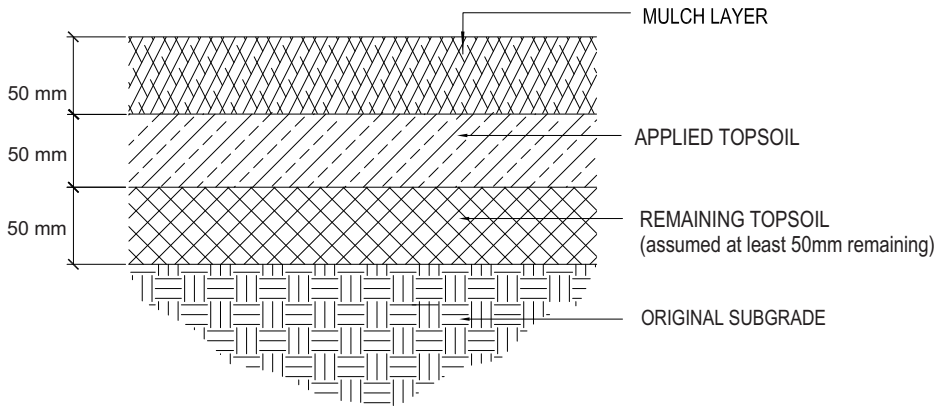
D1

TIPS FOR PLANTING

- 1. Inspect plant for pests, disease and defects prior to planting.
- 2. Water plants in pots before planting.
- 3. Thoroughly wet holes before planting tubestock.
- 4. The top of the root ball should be level with the surrounding ground.
- 5. Berm (mound of mulch) should start at outer edge of the root ball.
- 6. Tree guards only necessary for canopy and mid-storey species.
- 7. Ensure timber stakes do not penetrate root ball.
- 8. Water and tamp plant after planting to settle.
- 9. Avoid planting in summer, due to heat stress on plants.
- 10. In the absence of rain, water plants once weekly for 6-8 weeks



1 TUBESTOCK PLANTING DETAIL



2 PRE-PLANTING SUBSTRATE TREATMENT

STAGE 3: CERTIFICATION AND 24 MONTH MONITORING & MAINTENANCE

Completion of works - Certification

Upon the completion of Stage 1 and Stage 2 (i.e. rehabilitation of the Environmental Management Zone is complete to the point that all planting works have been undertaken), BCC requires that the rehabilitation works are certified by a suitably qualified person (i.e. the Project Ecologist or Environmental consultant with a minimum 5 years experience). The certification procedure will require the following activities:

- inspection of works by Project Ecologist/Environmental consultant
- establishment of photo monitoring points for on-going reporting, including photos N, S, E & W
- reporting to confirm that the Rehabilitation Plan has been successfully implemented, e.g. planting densities achieved, weed control successful, mulching complete, all habitat enhancement installed (i.e. nest boxes, fences, logs etc) and any erosion control or stabilisation achieved.
- submission of report to Compliance with Development Conditions online form prior to the issue of the Certificate of Occupancy/Final Inspection Certificate.

Monitoring & maintenance

After the initial Stage 1 and Stage 2 works are complete and the rehabilitation works have been certified as complete, the Rehabilitation Plan will enter into Stage 3 Monitoring & Maintenance. BCC will specify an 'on-maintenance' period (usually 12-24 months) for the rehabilitation of the Environmental Management Zone. During this period the following activities must be undertaken:

- Monitoring of rehabilitation works every 6 months, utilising the photo monitoring points (set up at certification) as a base reference. This is to be undertaken by the Project Ecologist/Environmental consultant.
- Maintenance activities as indicated by monitoring, such as: re-treatment of weed infestations, pest animal removal, plant replacement, re-mulching, plant protection etc.
- Reporting on monitoring to include planting success rate, plant growth, weed control success and any remedial actions necessary. This is to be provided to BCC during the on-maintenance period.
- After the 'on-maintenance' period, the final monitoring report stating that the rehabilitation maintenance and monitoring period is complete and the rehabilitation has been carried out successfully and in accordance with the Rehabilitation Plan, will be submitted for Final certification with BCC.
- After the 'on-maintenance' period, it is the owners ongoing responsibility to manage the Environmental Covenant Area to ensure it's continued success and growth towards achieving a natural self-maintaining state representing RE 12.5.2a.
- The owner is obliged to ensure that their land is free from weed species listed as Class 3 under the Queensland *Biosecurity Act 2014*.



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Annotated dimensions take precedence over any measures of scale. Verify all dimensions on site prior to construction.

This drawing may display, with permission, a combination of specialist and other consultant input and line work.

Nominated specialist and consultant information contained within this document is referenced from their supplied documentation and is contained in this document as indicative only and not for construction or certification purposes.

PROJECT:  
83 Dannenberg Street, Carseldine  
(Lot 100 SP190782)

CLIENT:  
Santoshi Development  
Consultants

LEGEND:

SCALE:

| SCHEDULE OF DRAWINGS: |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Existing conditions   | 01-02 |
| Management zones      | 03    |
| Rehabilitation plan   | 04-05 |

DRAWING TITLE:  
Concept Rehabilitation Plan -  
rehabilitation plan (stage 3)

TYPE: Concept Rehabilitation Plan

DATE: 9 July 2026

PROJECT: SNT26

| SHEET NO. | REVISION |
|-----------|----------|
| 05/5      | D1       |