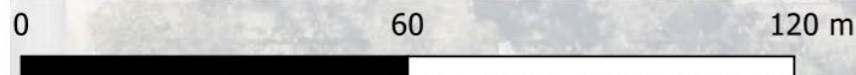




Legend

- Site Boundary
- Council Enforced Rehabilitation Areas (Not part of this Rehabilitation Plan)
- RMU1
- RMU2
- Residential Lots
- Internal Road
- Overland Flow Channel
- Bioretention Basin
- Access EMT
- Pet Exclusion Fencing

SCALE 1:1200@A3



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Issue	Description	Date	Client	Project Name	Project No.
B	For Submission	30/05/2024	QLD International Investment Pty Ltd	12, 18, & 26 Cloverdale Road, Doolandella	S52120
Drawing Name	CONCEPT REHABILITATION PLAN				CRP001

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APPLICATION REF
A006067610

General Notes

Address: 12, 18 and 26 Cloverdale Road, Doolandella

This Concept Rehabilitation Plan (CRP) is to be read in conjunction with S5 Environmental's Detailed Ecological Assessment (S521210DEA001v1.0). S5 Environmental have prepared this CRP for QLD International Investment Pty Ltd, to support a Development Application for a proposed application for a Reconfiguration of a Lot (ROL) for a 3 into 30 lot residential subdivision at 12, 18 & 26 Cloverdale Road, Doolandella (herein referred to as the 'subject site'). This document details the rehabilitation techniques proposed within the southern extent of the subject site, mapped as a waterway corridor. The current BCC Waterway Corridors Overlay Mapping indicates that the site contains Local Waterway Corridor Sub-Category Mapping and City-wide Waterway Corridor Sub-Category.

Further, the subject site is mapped as containing High Ecological Significance Strategic (HESS) and High Ecological Significance (HES), with the entire site mapped as Koala Habitat Areas. This CRP has been compiled in response to a layout change following discussions with Councils Ecological Assessment team. Further, it is understood that an area immediately south of the proposed development footprint is being rehabilitated under a Council enforcement notice. This rehabilitation area has not been included within this Concept Rehabilitation Plan.

This CRP has been tailored to the specific characteristics of the site, the nature of the waterway corridor, and restoration techniques are in general accordance with the *South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework* (Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services, 2012).

Site Description

The subject site is in the suburb of Doolandella, approximately 17 km south of the Brisbane Central Business District (CBD), with all three lots zoned as Emerging Community under the BCC *City Plan 2014*. The suburb of Doolandella is characterised predominantly by residential development, with pockets of Environmental Management and Open Space BCC mapped zoning.

The subject site contains three residential dwellings in the northern extent of each lot, fronting onto Cloverdale Road to the north. The existing dwellings are surrounded by unmanaged garden species and unkept lawns. The balance of the proposed development footprint consists of highly disturbed grass paddocks which continue south to the BCC mapped waterway, a tributary to the Blunder Creek. The balance of the subject site south of the mapped waterway is densely vegetated and consists of three remnant Regional Ecosystems (REs) of varying levels of weed incursion; 12.5.3a, 12.3.7 and 12.3.11, described as:

RE 12.5.3a: Mixed woodland to open forest usually containing *Corymbia intermedia*, *Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* and at least a presence of *Eucalyptus seeana*;

RE 12.3.7: *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Casuarina cunninghamiana* subsp. *cunninghamiana* +/- *Melaleuca* spp. fringing woodland; and

RE 12.3.11: *Eucalyptus tereticornis* +/- *Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *Corymbia intermedia* open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast.

Objectives

1. To remove exotic weed species from RMU1 and RMU2;
2. To improve the ecological integrity, functionality and value of the waterway corridor and surrounding area;
3. To provide habitat for native fauna;
4. To stabilise the soil and prevent erosion; and
5. Revegetate RMU2 with a variety of species consistent with the appropriate regional ecosystems.

Rehabilitation Strategy

This CRP details the actions required to rehabilitate targeted areas of the site. The following Rehabilitation Management Units (RMUs) has been prescribed in order to help achieve these outcomes.

Rehabilitation Management Unit 1 – 8,280 m²

Rehabilitation Management Unit 1 (RMU1) incorporates the rehabilitation area within the Local and Citywide waterway corridor mapping and will include weed control. Further, this area is also mapped as HES and HESS under the Biodiversity areas overlay map. The aim of RMU1 is to remove exotic species to improve the ecological integrity, functionality and value of the area. It is recommended that rehabilitation works are commenced alongside or prior to vegetation clearing for the proposed development works.




Plate 1. View south through the council enforced rehabilitation area towards RMU1, which was dominated by broad-leaved paperbarks (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*) and she oaks (*Casuarina* sp.)

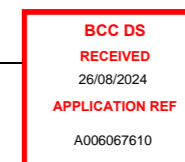


Plate 2. View of rehabilitation area under Council Enforcement Notice

Rehabilitation Management Unit 2 – 761 m²

Rehabilitation Management Unit 2 (RMU2) is located immediately north of the Council enforced rehabilitation and has been observed in a highly disturbed state which lacks native vegetation. The rehabilitation of RMU2 aims to remove exotic species and undertake infill planting with appropriate native groundcover, shrub and canopy species in line with Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.3.7. The goal of RMU2 is to enhance the ecological function of the site, promote natural regeneration and improve ecological connectivity. Refer to **Table 1** for the proposed Planting Palette.

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Rehabilitation Specifications

Contractor

The contractor appointed for rehabilitation works must be suitably experienced in bush regeneration techniques. Any herbicide application is to be completed by a licenced ACDC contractor.

Vegetation Protection

All existing native vegetation within the Environmental Covenants is to be retained and protected from damage during works and into the future, in accordance with the conditions of the Development Approval, Vegetation Retention Plan, the *Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS4970-2009)* and any other relevant approvals approved subsequent to this Concept Rehabilitation Plan.

Site Preparation and Weeding

- Identify existing State and Council restricted invasive pest plant species occurring within RMU1 and 2.
- Weed removal should focus on removing vines first, and then stem inject, cut and paint, or foliar spray all remaining weedy vegetation in accordance with specific control techniques, outlined in **Declared Weed and Waste Management Actions Section** of this CRP.
- Manual removal should be used for species resistant to herbicide treatment, if applicable.
- Herbicides are to be registered for use within proximity to a waterway/aquatic area and must be used in accordance with the registered label, relevant legislation or applicable APVMA approved off-label permit.
- Initial weeding strategies will be tailored to manage all weeds identified within RMU 1 and 2, with a primary treatment followed by a secondary treatment to account for regrowth and resprouting.
- All understorey and ground layer weed species are to be treated relatively simultaneously, unless there is a high risk of erosion, in which case, a staged approach to reduce soil exposure should be employed i.e. mosaic spraying or spraying of rings for tube stock.

Exposed Soil and Slope Stabilisation

- Erosion and sediment control measures are to be implemented as appropriate.
- Stumps of removed exotic canopy species are to remain in-situ to aid soil stabilisation; and
- The installation of jute mat or equivalent and/or sediment fencing is to be used in accordance with direction from an erosion and sediment control certified person (CPESC), to ensure no sediment enters any RMU 1 and 2.

Planting

- Tube stock sized plants should be used and should be at least 20 cm in height (dependent on the species), displaying healthy signs of growth. They should be adequately 'sun hardened', free from damage, pests and disease and be of local provenance;
- All plants should be watered in pots before planting;
- Plant species are to be selected in accordance with the planting palettes provided and placed as site conditions allow. Set out of plants and species is to be in accordance with the planting areas and densities as shown in this Rehabilitation Plan;
- Plant placement of each species is to be generally randomised in keeping with a natural ecosystem and distributed to achieve the set densities prescribed; and
- Tree guards are to be installed where predation is evident during the establishment and maintenance period.

Habitat Creation

- Development does not propose to remove any hollow bearing trees. If hollows are located during the vegetation removal process, nest boxes are to be installed within the retained rehabilitation area to mitigate any potential loss of habitat. Nest box installation is to be undertaken within mature trees within RMU1 with appropriate microsites in accordance with manufacturer: generally, at least four metres from the ground; level with a branch; shaded from the sun and directed away from inclement weather. Nest boxes are to be suitable for kookaburras, lorikeet, king fishers, or small gliders; and
- Woody debris from felled timber (i.e. logs, including hollow bearing sections) are to be placed within RMU1 and 2 to increase habitat for terrestrial fauna, where possible and where placement does not cause harm to existing native vegetation.

Mulching

- Forest aged mulch (free of deleterious/extraneous material) is to be installed within RMU2 to suppress weed growth, where practical as eastern area may not be accessible, to an initial depth of 100mm to 150mm. Mulch shall be placed so that any native vegetation remains uncovered; and
- Mulch is not to be used within waterways.

Exposed Soil and Slope Stabilisation

- Exposed soil in both RMUs will be revegetated with planting of native species;
- Stumps of removed exotic canopy species are to remain in-situ to aid soil stabilisation; and
- The installation of jute mat or equivalent and/or sediment fencing is to be used in accordance with direction from an erosion and sediment control certified person (CPESC), to ensure no sediment enters any RMU1 or 2.

Fencing

- Any fencing installed around the rehabilitation area is to be fauna friendly. Where rehabilitation areas adjoin adjacent development areas, pet exclusion fencing should be utilised.
- Temporary fencing, installed as orange mesh and star pickets or steel panels, is to be installed (if otherwise absent before works) along the borders of where the rehabilitation area interfaces with the Development Area during construction. Signage that the area is undergoing rehabilitation is to be installed on fencing.

Pet-exclusion Fencing


- Pet exclusion fencing must be erected along the southern and western perimeter of the proposed lots (refer CRMP001 above);
- Pet exclusion fencing must be at least 1.5m high, and must be continuous with no gaps greater than 50 mm;
- Metal sheeting and corrugated iron fencing must be capped.

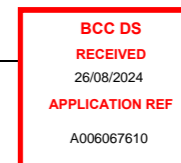
Fertilising

- An organic fertiliser suitable for use on Australian native vegetation, in pellet form, will be applied at time of planting. The fertiliser will be placed adjacent and not in contact with the root ball at 2 – 4 cm below the soil surface and under the mulch.

Watering

- Plants should be watered before planting;
- All plants are then to be watered in at time of planting (approximately 5 – 10 L per plant);
- Watering requirements will be influenced by site and climatic conditions and should be carried out as often as required to ensure establishment and active growth. Under extremely dry conditions, follow-up watering can be generally carried out as follows:
 - Three times a week for the first month after planting;

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- Twice a week or as needed 4-8 weeks after planting; and
- As required according to climatic conditions thereafter for the duration of the maintenance period;

4. Watering schedule may vary according to rainfall. If soil is moist, watering will not be necessary.

Maintenance and Monitoring

1. A 24-month maintenance period will commence from the date of practical implementation of all works;
2. The rehabilitation area will be periodically assessed to replace dead plants and control weeds. Assessments will be undertaken as per the Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule. Weed removal, monitoring and maintenance will be ongoing as required;
3. Dead plants shall be replaced with suitable replacement species;
4. Weak or leaning plants should be staked, the stakes are to be removed once the plants become strong and established; and
5. By the end of the maintenance period, rehabilitation is to have achieved the prescribed species densities, with a minimum 90% mortality of weed species.

Rehabilitation Targets

1. Any rubbish/debris is to be removed before rehabilitation commences;
2. A survival rate of 90% of native vegetation planting at end of maintenance period must be achieved; and
3. A removal rate of 90% of weed species cover/abundance at the end of the maintenance period must be achieved.


Planting Palette

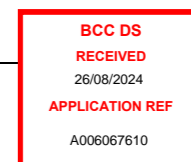
Table 1. Planting palette for RMU1 based on the approved landscape rehabilitation plan following RE 12.3.7

Scientific Name	Common Name	%	Plant Density Targets
Canopy			
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved apple	5	1 per 40m ²
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River she-oak	30	
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	10	
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay ash	15	
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest red gum	20	
<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i>	Pink poplar	5	
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp mahogany	10	
<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>	Weeping tea-tree	5	
Shrubs/Midstorey			
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory wattle	20	1 per 5 m ²
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Black wattle	8	
<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>	Native elm	10	
<i>Maclura cocinchinensis</i>	Cockspur thorn	20	
<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Kamala tree	10	
<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	Black tea-tree	5	
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> var. <i>trichostachya</i>	Narrow-leaved paperbark	10	
<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	Weeping bottlebrush	5	
<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Lilly pilly	8	

Scientific Name	Common Name	%	Plant Density Targets
<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	Poison peach	4	
Groundcover			
<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Slender flat sedge	10	1 per m ²
<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	Little ironweed	5	
<i>Cyndon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	5	
<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>	Pitted bluegrass	20	
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed wire grass	10	
<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Slender flat sedge	5	
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady grass	5	
<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	Creek mat-rush	20	
<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	Pademelon grass	5	
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket grass	5	
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's lucerne	10	

*The target density required following planting (includes existing vegetation)

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Declared Plant, Weed and Waste Management Actions

Objective

Minimise declared plants and weed dispersal throughout the rehabilitation area.

Performance Criteria

- Control all declared plants.
- Prevent spread of declared plants offsite; and
- Remove rubbish from the site.

Responsibility

- Rehabilitation Contractor and Site Supervisor.

Management Actions

- It is recommended that a thorough weed treatment is undertaken prior to planting to promote stock survival and diminish plant competition with exotic species;
- Vehicles are not to enter the rehabilitation area at any time, unless under the supervision and direction of the Project Arborist;
- Storage areas are to be bunded to prevent chemical spills (petrol, oil, etc.) from discharging from the site and entering stormwater drains.
- During works, declared and invasive plant species (if applicable) are to be removed as per the State and Council Declared Pest Plant/Weed Treatment and Control Table. Declared and invasive plants must be stockpiled separately and disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility.
- Stockpiles of vegetation are to be inspected for declared plant species prior to exporting offsite/mulching.
- Declared plants as defined by the *Biosecurity Act 2014* are not to be planted on-site or used as mulch within the site.
- Fire as a management technique for controlling declared plants is not to be administered on the site.

Note: Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified/supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered product labels, or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable. Refer to South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework for additional guidance.

Monitoring

- Germination or regrowth of declared plant species and environmental weeds; and
- Site Supervisor to monitor declared plant and environmental weed control and ensure management strategies are adhered to.

Corrective Action

- Undertake successive phases of declared plant and environmental weed control to treat newly germinated or remaining declared plants and environmental weeds.

Reporting


- Any incidents of non-compliance to be recorded in an Environmental Diary.

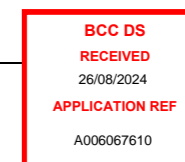
It should be noted that weed control works are NOT limited to the specified declared weeds within **Table 2** below but apply to all environmental weeds located within the rehabilitation area.

The following declared weeds were identified within the rehabilitation area and must be controlled accordingly:

Table 2. State and Locally Declared Pest Plant/ Weed


Declared Pest Plant Treatment and Control	
Trees	
Chinese celtis (<i>Celtis sinensis</i>) State Category 3	1. Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or 2. Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5 cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide.
Camphor laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>) State Category 3	1. Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or 2. Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5 cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide.
Jacaranda (<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>)	1. Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or 2. Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5 cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide. 3. Foliar spray seedlings with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff.
Mango tree (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	1. Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or 2. Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5 cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide.
Slash pine (<i>Pinus elliotii</i>)	1. Physical removal; or 2. Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or 3. Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide.
Umbrella tree (<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>)	1. Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or 2. Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5 cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide.
Broad-leaved pepper tree (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>) State Category 3)	1. Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; then 2. Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; or 3. Paint the stem of the plant with herbicide, up to 30 cm from the ground and allow the herbicide to absorb for 24 hours; or 4. Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5 cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide.
African tulip tree (<i>Spathodea campanulate</i>)	1. Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or

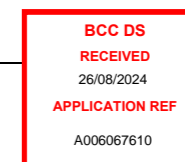
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Declared Pest Plant Treatment and Control	
State Category 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5 cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide; or Paint the stem of the plant with herbicide, up to 30 cm from the ground and allow the herbicide to absorb for 24 hours.
Shrubs	
Groundsel bush <i>(Baccharis halimifolia)</i> State Category 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; then foliar spray reshoots.
Green cestrum <i>(Cestrum parqui)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate. Cut and scrape no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or Foliar spray seedlings with glyphosate and metsulfuron-methyl to wet all foliage but not cause runoff;
Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>) State Category 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Foliar spray with glyphosate if there is sufficient leaf coverage. Spray thoroughly to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; or Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or Paint the stem of the plant with herbicide, up to 30 cm from the ground and allow the herbicide to absorb for 24 hours; or Complete physical removal. Removed plant material on the ground should be cut into small pieces to prevent re-shooting.
Prickly pear (<i>Opuntia stricta</i>) State Category 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Paint the stem of the plant with herbicide, up to 30 cm from the ground and allow the herbicide to absorb for 24 hours.
Easter cassia (<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Physical removal; or Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; or Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate and metsulfuron no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces. Plant material on the ground should be cut into small pieces to prevent re-shooting.
Yellow elder (<i>Tecoma stans</i>) State Category 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate and metsulfuron no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; and Foliar spray with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; or Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5 cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide.
Vines	
Passionfruit (<i>Passiflora edulis</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; then Foliar spray with glyphosate and metsulfuron-methyl to wet all foliage but not cause runoff.

Declared Pest Plant Treatment and Control	
Corky passion vine <i>(Passiflora suberosa)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; then Foliar spray with glyphosate and metsulfuron-methyl to wet all foliage but not cause runoff.
Arrow-head vine <i>(Syngonium sp.)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; and Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff.
Ground-cover	
Climbing asparagus <i>(Asparagus africanus)</i> State Category 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate and metsulfuron no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces.
Basket asparagus <i>(Asparagus aethiopicus)</i> State Category 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate and metsulfuron no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces.
Blue billy boat weed <i>(Ageratum houstonianum)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Physical removal; or Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff.
Umbrella sedge <i>(Cyperus involucratus)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; or Slash and mow to retard plant growth. Slashing or mowing is to be completed before flowering or seeding.
Cobbler's pegs <i>(Bidens Pilosa)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Physical removal; or Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff.
Rhodes grass (<i>Chloris gayana</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff.
Signal grass (<i>Urochloa decumbens</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Foliar spray with glyphosate. Spray thoroughly to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; and Slash and mow to retard plant growth. Slashing or mowing is to be completed before flowering or seeding.
Singapore Daisy <i>(Sphagneticola trilobata)</i> State Category 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Foliar spraying with glyphosate and metsulfuron to wet all foliage but not cause runoff.
Spiny juncus (<i>Juncus acutus</i> subsp. <i>acutus</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Physical removal; or Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff.

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Declared Pest Plant Treatment and Control	
Guinea grass (<i>Megathyrus maximus var. maximus</i>)	1. Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; or 2. Slash and mow to retard plant growth. Slashing or mowing is to be completed before flowering or seeding.
Ochna (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>)	1. Paint the stem of the plant with herbicide, up to 30 cm from the ground and allow the herbicide to absorb for 24 hours.

NOTE: Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified/supervised persons in accordance with the *Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966* at rates identified on registered product labels, or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable. Refer to South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework for additional guidance.

Fire Ants and Restricted Species

Upon review of the fire ant biosecurity map, the locality of Doolandella is within fire ant biosecurity Zone 2; covering suburbs yet to receive fire ant eradication treatment. Restrictions to fire ant carrier movements apply (National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program 2016) including the movement of soil, mulch, manure, baled hay, straw, potted plants, turf, and compost.


If any fire ants or restricted species are located within the subject site, a report to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries must be made within 24 hours of suspected sighting. Refer to the Queensland Government's Fire ant biosecurity zone map at <https://www.fireants.org.au/> for further information.

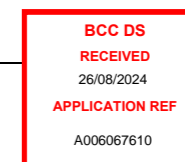
Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule

Table 3. Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule

Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule – Rehabilitation Areas			
Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
Initial works	Check that appropriate pest plant control has been completed as guided by the State and Council Restricted Invasive Pest Plant Table.	Ensure works are completed as per the approved CRP.	Restoration Ecologist and Rehabilitation Contractor
	Use exclusion signing and or fencing to prevent disturbance from vehicles and/or otherwise.	Delay planting until all materials are available.	
3-month Establishment Period	Monitor weed regrowth.	Implement weed management strategies as appropriate.	Rehabilitation Contractor
	Check exclusion signage is still in place and performing its role.	Reinstate or upgrade exclusion signage if required.	
	Check for disturbances from pests (e.g., hares, foxes, etc.) or vandals.	Replace damaged seedlings if browsing is observed	

Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule – Rehabilitation Areas			
Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
	Check for signs of soil erosion and instability.	Implement erosion and sediment control i.e., jute matting and sediment fencing in areas suffering erosion.	
Months 1-5	Check for erosion and sedimentation.	Implement erosion and sediment control i.e. jute matting and sediment fencing in areas suffering erosion.	Restoration Ecologist and Rehabilitation Contractor
	Monitor restricted invasive plants and weeds.	Treat invasive species to prevent their spread.	
	Check for erosion and sedimentation;	Implement erosion and sedimentation control i.e. jute matting, mulch;	
Month 6	Monitor restricted invasive plants and weeds.	Treat restricted invasive pest plant species and spray/remove to prevent their spread.	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	Monitor and record rehabilitation progress and seedling health. Water seedlings when required.	Replace damaged seedlings and replenish mulch where required.	
	Check for erosion and sedimentation;	Implement erosion and sedimentation control i.e. jute matting, mulch.	
Month 12	Monitor for restricted invasive pest plant species and other weeds, record progress and ongoing issues	Treat restricted invasive pest plant species and spray/remove to prevent their spread.	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	Review the first 12 months of the monitoring schedule and assess effectiveness of Rehabilitation Plan and whether any ongoing work/maintenance is required. Monitor and record rehabilitation progress.	Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner. Replenish mulch where required.	
	Check for erosion and sedimentation. Review the first 12 months of the monitoring schedule and assess effectiveness of Rehabilitation Plan and whether any ongoing work/maintenance is required.	Implement erosion and sedimentation control i.e. jute matting, mulch. Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner	
	Monitor for restricted invasive pest plant species and other weeds, record progress and ongoing issues. Check for erosion and sedimentation;	Treat restricted invasive pest plant species and spray/remove to prevent their spread. Implement erosion and sedimentation control i.e. jute matting, mulch.	

	2/265 Sandgate Road Albion, 4010 Ph 35053053 www.s5consulting.com.au ABN 82440704793	Issue	Description	Date	Client	Project Name	Project No.
		B	RFI Response	30/05/2024	QLD International Investment Pty Ltd	12, 18, & 26 Cloverdale Road, Doolandella	S521210
		Drawing Name	CONCEPT REHABILITATION PLAN				



Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule – Rehabilitation Areas

Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
Month 18	Monitor for restricted invasive pest plant species and other weeds, record progress and ongoing issues	Treat restricted invasive pest plant species and spray/remove to prevent their spread.	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	Review the first 12 months of the monitoring schedule and assess effectiveness of Rehabilitation Plan and whether any ongoing work/maintenance is required. Monitor and record rehabilitation progress.	Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner. Replenish mulch where required.	
	Check for erosion and sedimentation. Review the previous 6 months of the monitoring schedule and assess effectiveness of Rehabilitation Plan and whether any ongoing work/maintenance is required.	Implement erosion and sedimentation control i.e. jute matting, mulch. Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner	
	Monitor for restricted invasive pest plant species and other weeds, record progress and ongoing issues. Check for erosion and sedimentation;	Treat restricted invasive pest plant species and spray/remove to prevent their spread. Implement erosion and sedimentation control i.e. jute matting, mulch.	
Month 24	Prepare documentation and evidence of Rehabilitation works completion for lodgment to Council. Monitor and record rehabilitation progress.	Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner. Additional watering when rainfall is low; and Replace mulch where required.	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	Review the 24 months of the monitoring schedule and assess effectiveness of Rehabilitation Plan and whether any ongoing work/maintenance is required. Prepare documentation and evidence of Rehabilitation works completion for lodgment to Council.	Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner. Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner.	
	Review the 24 months of the monitoring schedule and assess effectiveness of Rehabilitation Plan and whether any ongoing work/maintenance is required.	Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner.	

Table Notes: -

- **Timing column:** the terminology 'or as conditions dictate' is taken only to mean an increased frequency will be implemented on a reactive basis (where necessary) to ensure that rehabilitation works achieve compliance with the 'Rehabilitation Targets' throughout the duration of the 24-month maintenance period.
- **Task column:** during monitoring events, the threshold to trigger remedial action will be any observed conditions that do not meet the performance targets specified in 'Rehabilitation Targets' (refer to Sheet CRMP003), or anywhere else in this plan.
- **Remedial Action column:** Specified remedial actions (as well as any other necessary actions) will be undertaken to restore conditions throughout the rehabilitation areas to achieve the performance targets specified in 'Rehabilitation Targets' (refer to Sheet CRMP003), or anywhere else in this plan.
- **Monitoring and Maintenance Reports:** Report to include monitoring and maintenance inspection logs from the rehabilitation contractor for each monitoring/maintenance event outlining specific details of the date of event, monitoring findings and (where necessary) remedial actions for each event.

Ongoing Owner's Manual

At the completion of 24 months maintenance, it becomes the responsibility of BCC to maintain and manage the rehabilitation areas. It should be noted that the following are not permitted within the rehabilitation areas:

- No part of any building or structure (including but not limited to swimming pools, tennis courts, retaining walls, tanks);
- No landscaping;
- No on-site stormwater drainage;
- No on-site wastewater treatment;
- No areas of disturbance (including excavation and filling); and
- No on-site parking.

Access

All future access to the rehabilitation areas shall be achieved via an internal access easement off the internal road network. Removal and disposal of weed materials shall be offsite via an appropriate disposal mechanism, e.g., Green Bin, Council Waste Transfer Station or similar.

Ongoing Maintenance and Monitoring


It is ongoing responsibility of BCC to keep the rehabilitation areas free of weeds, rubbish and deleterious material. As a guide, maintenance indicators/issues that are predominantly observed during long term monitoring would include but is not limited to:

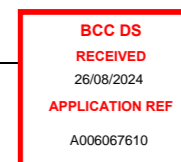
- Bare areas of soil over one (1) square metre or greater in size;
- Weed infestations – if unsure of weed species refer to Council's Weed Identification Tool at <https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/>;
- Reductions in Plant densities/coverage such that plant densities fall below the "Rehabilitation Targets" detailed in sheet CRMP004; and
- Plant survival rates – dead and dying native plants.

Regular maintenance is to occur to identify any of the above issues. Should such issues be identified, immediate redial actions must be implemented, including but not limited to:

- Additional weeding; and/or
- Re application of aged forest mulch; and/or
- Replacement of dead or dying plants; and/or
- Additional watering.

Remedial actions will be implemented as needed to ensure that the performance indicators specified in 'Rehabilitation Targets' (detailed on Sheet CRMP004) will be maintained in perpetuity.

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In addition to the above, both the fauna exclusion fencing and the access gate to the EPZ should be maintained in perpetuity. To that end the fence should be maintained so that it remains at least 1.5m high with gaps no greater than 100mm between the bottom rail and the ground and not have gaps greater than 100mm. Should the fence be damaged resulting in larger gaps or reduced height, it should be replaced immediately with a new fence meeting the above specifications.

The access gate should also be maintained as above and ensure that the self-closing function remains active. Should this cease to be the case the gate should be repaired or replaced to meet the above specifications.

Replanting/Revegetation


If native vegetation within the EPZ of the owners Lot be damaged, appears dying or is dead, the owner must look to replace these dead or damaged plants in accordance with the Planting Palette of this CRMP.

Each plant must be watered prior to planting and the addition of a suitable native fertiliser and water crystals are to be used. Initial watering after planting should be daily for at least the first week, and then at reduced intervals depending on climatic conditions at the time.

Fire ants

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries' Fire Ant Biosecurity Map outlines suburbs and localities which are in Biosecurity Zones for Red Imported Fire Ants. Your property is located within the Queensland Governments Biosecurity Zone 2 for fire ants. Should you suspect fire ants are present within your Lot or the EPZ, you must notify the Government's National Fire Ant Eradication Program.

For more information on Fire ants or to report suspected sightings at the following web address: <https://www.fireants.org.au/look>

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