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 ABN 74 600 187 844

Issue	Description	Date	Client	Project Name	Project No.
D	For Submission - Minor Change	12/06/26	Beaudesert Holdings Development Pty Ltd	229 Perse Road, Runcorn	S524123
Drawing Name	DETAILED REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN				DRMP001

BCC DS
 RECEIVED
 12/6/2026
 APPLICATION REF
 A006978357

General Notes

Address: 229 Persse Road, Runcorn (Lot 12 on RP88054).

S5 Environmental have prepared this Detailed Rehabilitation Management Plan (DRMP) for Beaudesert Holdings Development Pty Ltd, to comply with Condition 30(a) of the Development Approval A006978357 dated 07/05/2026), issued by Brisbane City Council (BCC) at 229 Persse Road, Runcorn (herein referred to as the 'subject site'). This conditions package is for the approved development of a material change of use (MCU) for a multiple dwelling at the subject site. This document details the rehabilitation techniques proposed within the western portion of the subject site, proposed as an Environmental Protection Zone (EPZ). This area is mapped as containing High Ecological Significance Strategic (HESS) sub-category of the Biodiversity areas overlay, Local waterway corridor sub-category of the Waterway corridors overlay and as containing Wetlands overlay mapping, under the *Brisbane City Plan 2014*. Koala habitat within the HESS mapped area was limited to three eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.)

The subject site is in the suburb of Runcorn, approximately 19 km south-east of the Brisbane Central Business District (CBD). The suburb of Runcorn is characterised predominantly by residential development with a corridor of open space and pockets of emerging community, sport and recreation and general industry zones.

The subject site is zoned as Emerging Community and currently contains a residential dwelling in the eastern frontage of the site, with associated landscaping and an area of maintained lawn. The rear half of the subject site has been highly modified and contains five canopy trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.) with an understorey dominated by exotic grasses. It should be noted that the exotic grasses are currently used for grazing by livestock. A mapped waterway was observed flowing south to north through the site. The mapped waterway corridor also aligns with the HESS overlay mapping placed within the subject site. Vegetation along the waterway consisted of both native and exotic species. Exotic species included umbrella sedge (*Cyperus involucratus*), long-leaved primrose willow (*Ludwigia longifolia*) and pennywort (*Centella asiatica*). Native species observed along the waterway included slender knotweed (*Persicaria decipiens*) and water chestnut (*Eleocharis dulcis*). The waterway was partially fenced and was likely erected to prevent livestock entering. Outside the subject site, the waterway discharges into Bulimba Creek, a tributary of the Brisbane River. However, within the site, the waterway would appear to be an ephemeral drainage line.

A patch in the north-western extent of the subject site was mapped by BCC under the Wetlands overlay, however no vegetation resembling a wetland was observed nor were any wetland indicator species. The pre-clear RE mapped over the HESS and Local waterway corridor is RE 12.3.11, with the balance of the site mapped as RE 12.5.3a. These REs are described as:

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

RE 12.5.3a: *Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Occurs mainly to the south of Brisbane. Extensively cleared for urban development. *Eucalyptus seeana* is often only a minor component of this Regional Ecosystem.

Objectives

- To identify, remove and maintain exotic weed species;
- To improve the ecological integrity, functionality and value of the area;
- To provide habitat for native fauna;
- To stabilise the soil and prevent erosion, and;
- Revegetate the Rehabilitation Area with native plant species that are consistent with the mapped pre-clear Regional Ecosystems (REs) 12.3.11 and 12.5.3a.

Rehabilitation Strategy

This DRMP details the rehabilitation approach proposed to the retained areas, referred to as Rehabilitation Management Units (RMU), shown as an EPZ on the Approved Final Plans as Amended in Red dated 30/06/2023. These areas are referred to as Rehabilitation Management Unit 1 (RMU 1) and Rehabilitation Management Unit 2 (RMU 2) and are described below.

Rehabilitation Management Unit

Rehabilitation Management Unit 1 (RMU1) incorporates the area to be rehabilitated with all levels of stratum. The aim of RMU1 is to remove exotic species and compensatory planting with species in RE 12.5.3a to improve the ecological integrity, functionality, and value of the area.



Plate 1. View south of RMU1



Plate 2. View north from RMU1 into adjoining lot



Plate 3. North-west into area of mapped wetland



Plate 4. View of eastern boundary fence



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Rehabilitation Management Unit 2

Rehabilitation Management Unit 2 (RMU2) incorporates most of the HESS vegetation and Local waterway corridor, as mapped under BCCs *City Plan 2014*. The aim of RMU2 is to remove exotic species and undertake compensatory planting (RE 12.3.11) to improve the ecological integrity, functionality, and value of the area. Under *City Plan 2014*, this area is also mapped within the Flood overlay as overland flow. As such, the rehabilitation within this area must not increase the risk of localised flooding. Flooding and building up of debris may occur in the presence of high densities of trees and shrubs. This will be mitigated through limiting the rehabilitation to ground cover species within this RMU.

It should be noted that 350mm thick rock placed on geofabric will be used within the scour protection. Interstitial planting of *Lomandra hystrix* and/or *Lomandra longifolia* is to be undertaken within any scour protection and around the stormwater outlet at a density of 4 plants per 1m². Where erosion/scour occurs throughout the on-maintenance period, an alternative solution to prevent erosion/scour may be required. This must be agreed in writing with the BCC Ecologist and Engineer. Please refer to Landscape Architect for details of vegetation/swale landscaping.



Plate 5. View of waterway exiting the site to the north



Plate 6. View of waterway entering the site in the south



Plate 7. View south along waterway



Plate 8. View east of RMU2

Revegetation Specifications

Contractor

The contractor appointed for rehabilitation works must be experienced in bush regeneration techniques. As well the appointed Rehabilitation Contractor must have a minimum Certificate III in Conservation and Land Management, or a Certificate III in Horticulture, or a Certificate III in Rehabilitation Construction, or equivalent experience in rehabilitation. Any herbicide application is to be completed by a licenced ACDC contractor.

The appointed Rehabilitation Contractor is responsible for ensuring the implementation and compliance with this Rehabilitation Plan.

Vegetation Protection

All existing native vegetation within the EPZ is to be retained and protected from damage during works and into the future, in accordance with the Vegetation Retention Plan and the *Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS4970-2009)*.

Site Preparation and Weeding

All deleterious materials including rubbish, paths, bark stockpiles and existing structure are to be removed from the rehabilitation areas. Note. Within this DRMP, weed control refers to all environmental weeds and is not limited to local/state declared exotic/invasive species.

See below for the steps for weed treatment:

1. Identify existing State and Council restricted invasive pest plant species occurring within the Rehabilitation Area.
2. Physical weed removal, followed by stem inject, cut and paint, or foliar spray all remaining weedy vegetation in accordance with specific control techniques, outlined in the **Declared Weed and Waste Management Actions Section** of this DRMP;
3. Manual removal must only be used on species resistant to herbicide treatment, as 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;
4. Initial weeding will take into account all weeds identified within the rehabilitation area, with a primary treatment followed by a secondary treatment to account for regermination and reshooting; and
5. All understorey and ground-layer weed species are to be treated concurrently, unless there is a high risk of erosion, in which case, a staged approach to reduce soil exposure must be employed i.e. mosaic spraying or spraying of rings for tube stock.

Maintenance Trail

Access into the rehabilitation areas is not perceived to be an issue given access from an internal lot driveway off Persse Road. As such a maintenance trail is not proposed. After the maintenance period is completed, the rehabilitation areas are to be accessed via an internal access gate to be located on the western end on the central driveway (refer DRMP001 above). The access gate is to be a pet-exclusion gate (refer to Pet-exclusion Fencing specifications below) in general accordance with Brisbane Standard Drawings – 7032 (Gates – dog off leash area), or suitable equivalent, with a lock placed on the access gate.

Mulching

1. Mulch is not to be used within waterways (i.e., in RMU2).
2. Site mulch is recommended to be incorporated into RMU1 and must be aged for a minimum of 12 weeks before use.
3. Aged forest mulch is to be spread to a depth of at least 100 mm.
4. Care should be taken to ensure mulch does not touch any existing tree trunks, nor planted tree stems.

Exposed Soil and Slope Stabilisation

1. Exposed soil in the RMU 1 and RMU 2 (post weed removal) will be revegetated with planting of native species;
2. Blanket mulching with aged Forest Mulch through RMU1, as detailed above is proposed;
3. Jute matting or squares are to be used in RMU2 in place of mulch;



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- The installation 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; and
- To prevent erosion, all activities must be in accordance with the approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the site.

Planting

- Tube stock sized plants must be used and be at least 20 cm in height (dependent on species and availability), displaying healthy signs of growth. They must be adequately 'sun hardened', free from damage, pests and disease and be of local provenance;
- All plants must 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.

Pet-exclusion Fencing

- Pet exclusion fencing must be erected along the interface of the Development with the Environmental Protection Zone; and
- Fencing must be at least 1.5m high and must have no greater gap than 50mm. Any access gates installed within the fencing must be self-closing, no wider than 900mm to restrict vehicle access and meet specifications for pet exclusion.

Fauna-friendly Fencing

- Where fencing is installed within or to the perimeter of the Environmental Protection Zone (along the western, northern and southern boundaries as detailed on DRMP001) the following is permitted as fauna-friendly fencing:

Wooden Pole Fence:

- Gap between ground and first rail is minimum 40cm;
- Gap between every other rail is 30cm minimum;
- Horizontal panels are of a size (less than 10cm) to allow koalas to climb over. Gaps between horizontal rails/slats must be 2cm;
- Vertical panels use rails or slats that have spaces of 1 cm; and
- Fence is no greater than 1.2m in height.

Strand Fence:

- Gap between ground and first rail is minimum 40cm;
- Gap between every other rail is 30cm minimum; and
- Fence is no greater than 1.2m in height.

- Fencing shown as "Potential fauna-fencing" on DRMP001 of the Detailed Rehabilitation Plan is not required to be erected, however, should fencing be erected in these locations, it must be fauna-friendly fencing unless agreed in writing with an Ecologist from Development Services, Brisbane City Council.

Habitat Creation

- Recoverable log sections from native trees (DBH between 200-400mm) are to be relocated and integrated into RMU 1, where possible, to provide habitat for resident fauna, and aid in stabilisation. Woody debris must not be placed in RMU2, as this may facilitate localised flooding. Any woody debris from RMU2 must be removed and placed in RMU1.

- No hollows were opportunistically observed within the subject site during the site inspection. If any trees are found to contain hollows during the clearing activities, 3 nest boxes must be installed within the RMU1 for any hollow removed. Nest boxes are to be installed in larger trees in 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.

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 must 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 must be carried out as often as required to ensure establishment and active growth. Under extremely dry conditions, follow-up watering must be generally carried out as follows:
 - Three times a week for the first month after planting;
 - Twice a week for 4-8 weeks after planting; and
 - As required according to climatic conditions thereafter for the duration of the maintenance period.
- Watering schedule may vary according to rainfall. If soil is moist, watering will not be necessary.

Maintenance and Monitoring

- A 24-month maintenance period will commence after the 12-week establishment period;
- The rehabilitation areas must be assessed to replace dead plants and control weeds at intervals no less than that indicated in the 24 Month Maintenance Schedule of this RMP (refer Page 007-008). Weed removal, monitoring and maintenance will be undertaken as per the Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule;
- During Scheduled maintenance visits dead plants must be replaced with suitable replacement species from the Species Palette listed on Page 005 of this DRMP; and
- During Scheduled maintenance visits weak or leaning plants must be staked, the stakes are to be removed once the plants become strong and established.

Rehabilitation Targets

- Exposed bark/soils and rubbish/debris are to be removed before rehabilitation commences;
- A survival rate of 90% of native vegetation planting at end of maintenance period must be achieved;
- A removal rate of 90% of weed species cover/abundance at the end of the maintenance period must be achieved; and
- All works including mulching/matting, hardscape elements (eg fencing), are to be installed prior to the first round of native vegetation planting.

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Planting Palette

Table 1 Planting palette based on RE 12.5.3a

Scientific Name	Common Name	RMU1 Plant Density Targets
Canopy		
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Rusty Gum	1 plant per 10 m ²
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Scribbly Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	Narrow-leaved red gum	
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Northern Grey Ironbark	
<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	Tindal's stringybark	
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Mahogany	
Shrubs/Midstorey		
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Black Wattle	1 plant per 5 m ²
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak	
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash	
<i>Hakea florulenta</i>	Three-nerved willow hakea	
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in-summer	
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Rice flower	
<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	Quinine bush	
Groundcover		
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed-wire grass	1 plant per 1 m ²
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue flax lily	
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twinning glycine	
<i>Hibbertia vestita</i>	Hairy guinea flower	
<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>	Star goodenia	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-head mat-rush	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken fern	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass	

Table 2 Planting palette based on RE 12.3.11

Scientific Name	Common Name	RMU1 Plant Density Targets
Canopy		
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i>	Spotted gum	1 plant per 10 m ²
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp box	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved paperbark	
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Flooded gum	
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Scribbly gum	
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Northern grey ironbark	

<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest red gum	
Shrubs/Midstorey		
<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Curraabah	1 plant per 5 m ²
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory wattle	
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Black wattle	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black she-oak	
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red ash	
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast banksia	
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee bush	
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop bush	
<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	Blueberry ash	
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Creek sandpaper fig	
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	Umbrella cheese tree	
<i>Hakea florulenta</i>	Three-nerved willow	
<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	Foambark	
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Jellybush	
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved paperbark	
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Long-leaved olive	
<i>Pultenaea paleacea</i>	Chaffy bush pea	
Groundcover		
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed wire grass	1 plant per 1 m ²
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue flax lily	
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry panic grass	
<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Common fringe sedge	
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twinning glycine	
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Twinning guinea flower	
<i>Juncus polyanthemus</i>	Australian grey rush	
<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>	Star goodenia	
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady grass	
<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i>	Pale mat rush	
<i>Lomandra laxa</i>	Broad-leaved mat rush	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping grass	
<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	Graceful grass	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken fern	

Note: Canopy trees are not to be planted under existing canopy. Any alternative species proposed to be approved by Ecologist, Development Services.



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Declared Plant, Weed and Waste Management Actions

S5 Environmental's Ecologists identified two State and/or Locally Declared Pest Plant/ Weed species within the subject site during the site inspection. The below information is to inform rehabilitation works in the prevention of future weed invasions.

Objective

Prevent weed presence from negatively impacting native plant growth/survival by undertaking weeding for 24 months by removing 90% of weed species cover/abundance by the end of the maintenance period.

Performance Criteria

1. Remove and control all environmental weeds;
2. Eliminate the spread of declared plants within the subject site as well as offsite; and
3. Remove rubbish from the site before rehabilitation works begin.

Responsibility

1. Rehabilitation Contractor and Site Supervisor.

General Management Actions

1. A thorough weed treatment must be undertaken prior to planting to promote stock survival and diminish plant competition with exotic species;
2. Vehicles are not to enter the rehabilitation area after planting;
3. Storage areas are to be bunded to prevent chemical spills (petrol, oil, etc.) from discharging from the site and entering stormwater drains;
4. During works, environmental weed 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;
5. Stockpiles of vegetation are to be inspected for declared plant species prior to exporting offsite/mulching;
6. Declared plants as defined by the Biosecurity Act 2014 are not to be planted on-site; and
7. Fire as a management technique for controlling declared plants is not to be administered on the site.

Monitoring

1. Germination or regrowth of declared plant species; and
2. Site Supervisor to monitor declared plant control and ensure management strategies are adhered to.

Corrective Action

1. Undertake successive phases of declared plant control to treat newly germinated or remaining declared plants.

Reporting

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

Fire Ants and Restricted Species

Upon review of the fire ant biosecurity map, the locality of Runcorn 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.

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 TREATMENT AND CONTROL	
Shrubs	
Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>) State Category 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foliar spray with glyphosate if there is sufficient leaf coverage. Spray thoroughly to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; 2. Slash and mow to retard plant growth. Slashing or mowing is to be completed before flowering or seeding; or 3. If lacking foliage 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.
Ground-cover	
Giant rat's tail grass (<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>) State Category 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff.


NB. 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.

Weed Management

Any additional environmental weed species found to be on site and not listed in the above table must be controlled appropriately within the Rehabilitation Area. Refer to *Biosecurity Act 2014* and Biosecurity Plan Brisbane Local Government Area for a full list of declared weed species and appropriate weed removal techniques.

Identification and removal of weed species to be conducted by suitably qualified and experienced person. Targeted herbicide application only. Any herbicides used in the vicinity of waterways must be frog friendly.

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.

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Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule

Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule			
Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
Pre-planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1 round of weed pre-treatment; Confirm that appropriate pest plant control has been completed as guided by the State and Council Restricted Invasive Pest Plant Table. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure initial weed treatment rounds are completed as per the approved RMP; Evaluate success of initial weed treatment; Instigate an additional round of treatment if success rate is low. 	Restoration Ecologist and Rehabilitation Contractor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply mulch as specified in approved RMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reapply mulch where required. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire fertilizer and sun-hardened seedlings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay planting until all materials are available. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install exclusion signing and/or fencing to prevent disturbance from vehicles, livestock and/or otherwise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay planting until all materials are available. 	
During Planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any necessary follow-up weed control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all works are completed as per the approved RMP. 	Restoration Ecologist and Rehabilitation Contractor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial planting and watering and installation of tree guards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all works are completed as per the approved RMP. 	
3 Month Establishment Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the minimum, water newly installed seedlings three times a week for the remainder of the first month after planting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace damaged seedlings and stake weak or leaning plants. 	Rehabilitation Contractor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water newly installed seedlings TWICE EACH WEEK during Month 2 after planting or as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional watering may be required during dry periods. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check exclusion signage is still in place and performing its role. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinstate or upgrade exclusion signage if required. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check for disturbances from pests (e.g., hares, foxes, etc.) or vandals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace damaged seedlings if browsing is observed 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check for signs of soil erosion and instability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement erosion and sediment control i.e., jute matting and sediment fencing in areas suffering erosion. 	
Submit Implementation Certification (as per Condition 30(c))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all planting densities to be achieved and required fencing are installed as per the approved DRMP. 		Ecologist
Month 1 -6 (On Maintenance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor rehabilitation progress and seedling health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace damaged seedlings and stake weak or leaning plants. Water as required. 	Rehabilitation Contractor

Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule			
Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
At least Monthly (or as conditions dictate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check for disturbances from pests (e.g., rabbits, foxes, etc.) or vandals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace dead seedlings. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check for signs of soil erosion and instability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement additional erosion and sediment control i.e., jute matting and sediment fencing in areas suffering erosion. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor restricted invasive plants and weeds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat invasive species to prevent their spread. 	
Month 6 – 11 At least Monthly (or as conditions dictate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check for erosion and sediment run-off. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement additional erosion and sedimentation control i.e., jute matting, or jute netting and mulch. 	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor restricted invasive plants and weeds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat restricted invasive pest plant species and spray/remove to prevent their spread. 	
Month 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and record rehabilitation progress and seedling health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional watering when rainfall is low; and Replace damaged or dead seedlings and replenish mulch where required. 	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check for erosion and sediment run-off. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement additional erosion and sedimentation control i.e., jute matting, or jute netting and mulch. 	
Month 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for restricted invasive pest plant species and other weeds, record progress and ongoing issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat restricted invasive pest plant species and spray/remove to prevent their spread. 	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and record rehabilitation progress and seedling health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional watering when rainfall is low; and Replace damaged or dead seedlings and replenish mulch where required. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the first 12 months of the monitoring schedule and assess effectiveness of Rehabilitation Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First year report to be submitted to Council 		Ecologist
Month 13 – 23 At least every second month (or as conditions dictate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check for erosion and sediment run-off. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement additional erosion and sedimentation control i.e., jute matting, or jute netting and mulch. 	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for restricted invasive pest plants and other weeds, record progress and ongoing issues; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat restricted invasive pest plant species and spray/remove to prevent their spread. 	



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Issue	Description	Date	Client	Project Name	Project No.
D	For Submission - Minor Change	12/06/26	Beaudesert Holdings Development Pty Ltd	229 Persse Road, Runcorn	S524123
Drawing Name	DETAILED REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN				DRMP007

Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule			
Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and record rehabilitation progress and seedling health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional watering when rainfall is low; and Replace damaged or dead seedlings and replenish mulch where required. 	
Month 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check for erosion and sediment run-off. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement additional erosion and sedimentation control i.e., jute matting, or jute netting and mulch. 	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for restricted invasive pest plant species and other weeds, record progress and ongoing issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat restricted invasive pest plant species and spray/remove to prevent their spread. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and record rehabilitation progress and seedling health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional watering when rainfall is low; and Replace damaged or dead seedlings and replenish mulch where required. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review months 12-24 of the monitoring schedule and assess effectiveness of Rehabilitation Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit final certification as per Condition 30(d) of the Development Approval A006978357. 		Ecologist

Note:

Six (6)-monthly progress reports to be submitted to DS Ecologist during the implementation and 24-month maintenance period, and must include:

- Progress on implementation and any changes to the schedule;
- Photo monitoring (photos facing north, south, east and west at each photo-point);
- Notes on success of plantings, including indicators of growth, health and survival of all plantings;
- Notes on weeds including presence of weeds and success of weed control measures;
- Evidence of erosion and success of erosion control measures (e.g. jute matting) that have been implemented;
- Progress of ongoing site management issues (e.g. works implemented because of prior corrective actions); and
- Any recommendations regarding the ongoing management of the site.

Future Owner's Maintenance Manual

At the completion of 24 months maintenance, it becomes the responsibility of the property owner to maintain and manage the EPZ. The purpose of the EPZ is to conserve, protect and maintain a specific area of land that supports significant biological diversity and ecological functions within the local area, and that may add to local or statewide ecological values. It must be noted that the following are not permitted within the EPZ:

- 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, unless approved by Council;
- No on-site wastewater treatment;
- No areas of disturbance (including excavation and filling); and
- No on-site parking.

Access

All future access to the EPZ shall be through an internal access gate located along the eastern boundary of the EPZ. 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 the ongoing responsibility of the property owner to keep the EPZ free of weeds, rubbish, and deleterious material. It is the property owner's responsibility for the ongoing monitoring of the dedicated Environmental Protection Zone. 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 a certain size;
- Weed infestations – if unsure of weed species refer to Council's Weed Identification Tool at <https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/>;
- Obvious reductions in Plant densities/coverage; and
- Plant survival rates – dead and dying native plants.

Regular maintenance is to occur on an at least biannual basis to identify any of the above issues. Should such issues be identified outside the biannual inspections, immediate redial actions should 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.

In addition to the above, both the pet 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 be damaged, appears dying or is dead, the property owners must look to replace these dead or damaged plants in accordance with the Planting Palette of this DRMP.

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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	D	For Submission - Minor Change	12/06/26	Beaudesert Holdings Development Pty Ltd	229 Persse Road, Runcorn	S524123		
	Drawing Name	DETAILED REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN					DRMP008	