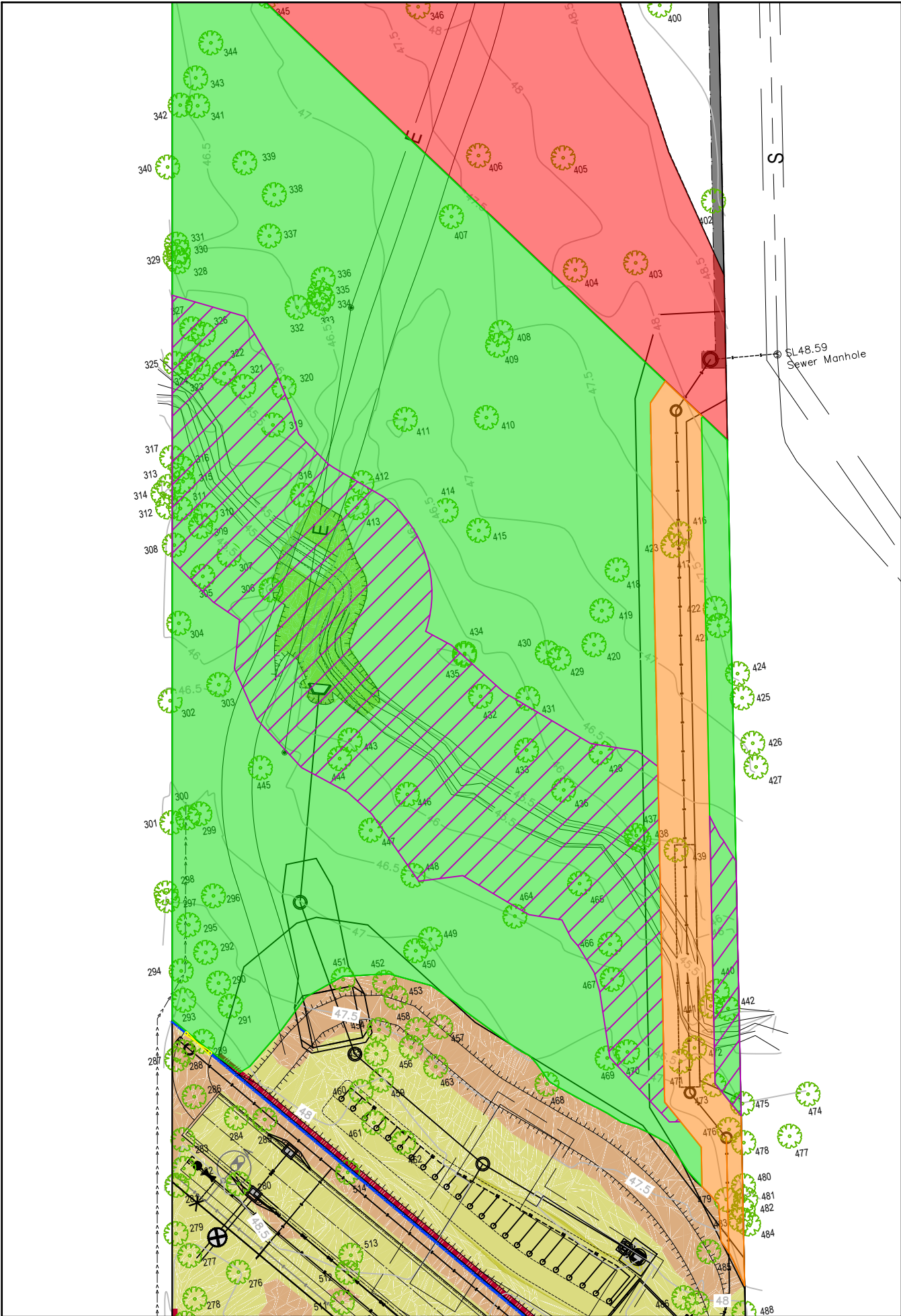
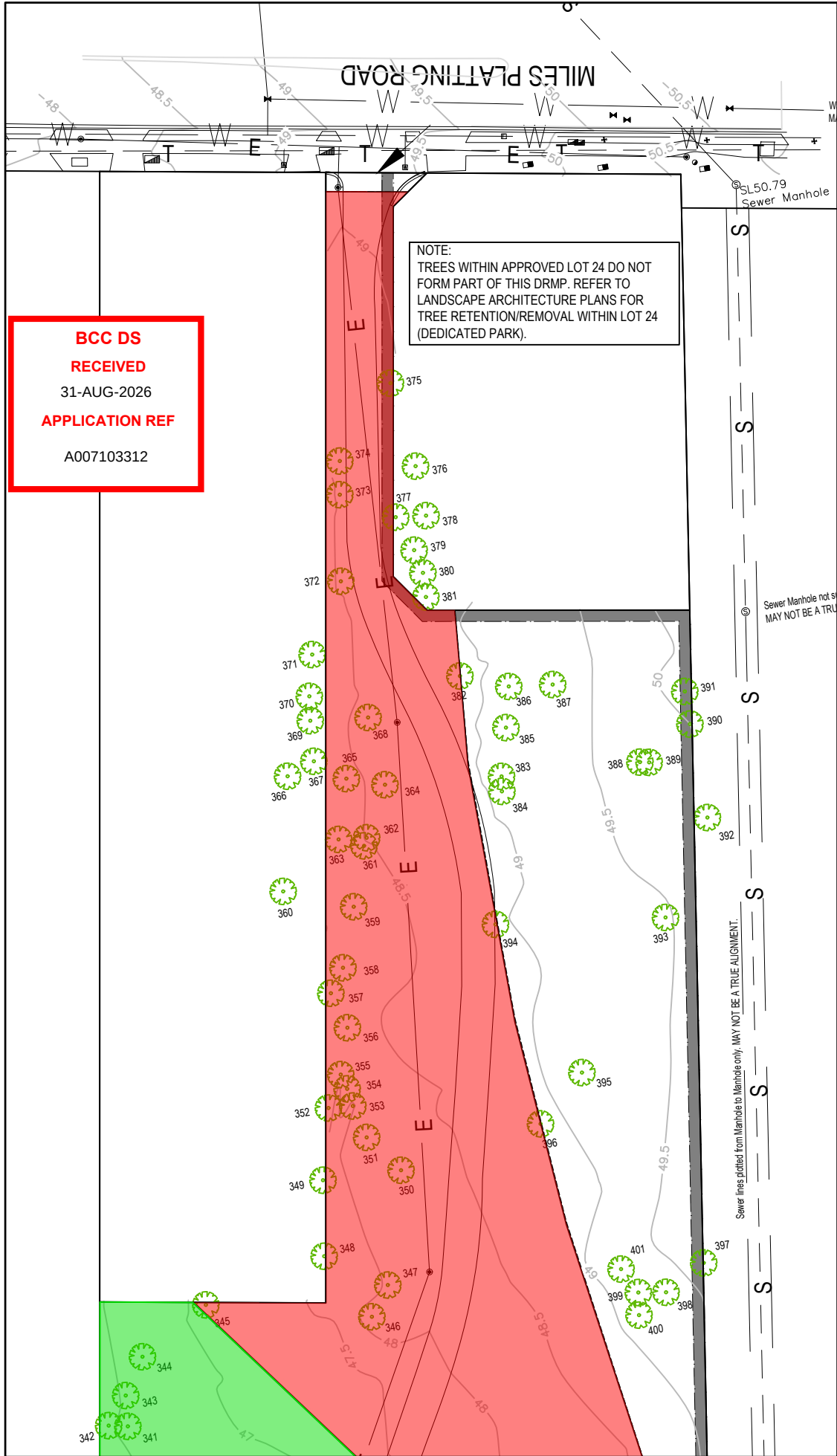




LEGEND / NOTES

20

 Tree Numbering

 Proposed Retaining Walls

 Proposed Stormwater Line

 Proposed Sewer Line

 Proposed Water Line

 Proposed Earthworks - Fill

 Proposed Earthworks - Cut

 Fauna Exclusion Fencing

 Access Gate

 RMU 1

 RMU 2

 RMU 3

 Trees Within Approved Lot 24 Do Not form part of this DRMP. Refer to Landscape Architecture Plans for Tree Retention / Removal Within Lot 24 (Dedicated Park).

NORTHPOINT.



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C	FOR ISSUE	10/09/2025
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PROJECT NO.

S523154

CLIENT

CHANGFA PTY LTD

PROJECT NAME

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

SITE

451 MILES PLATTING ROAD
ROCHEDALE

DRAWING NAME

DETAILED REHABILITATION
MANAGEMENT PLAN - LAYOUT 1
OF 2

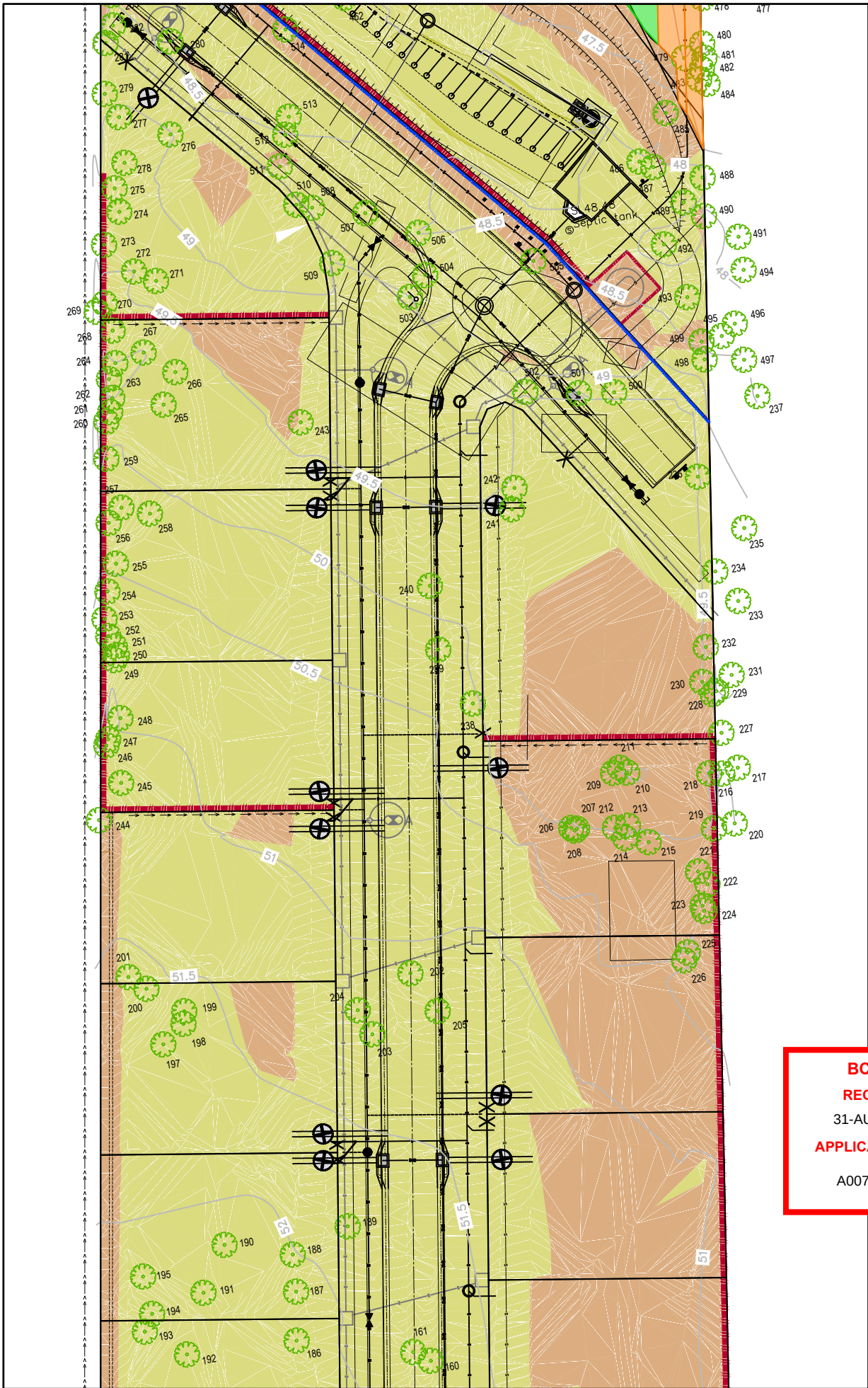
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S523154_DRMP_001

SCALE	SHEET SIZE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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LEGEND / NOTES

20

 Tree Numbering

 Proposed Retaining Walls

 Proposed Stormwater Line

 Proposed Sewer Line

 Proposed Water Line

 Proposed Earthworks - Fill

 Proposed Earthworks - Cut

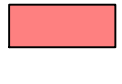
 Fauna Exclusion Fencing

 Access Gate

 RMU 1

 RMU 2

 RMU 3



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DRAWING NAME

DETAILED REHABILITATION
MANAGEMENT PLAN - LAYOUT 2
OF 2

DRAWING NO.

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ENVIRONMENTAL

Contents

- General Notes
- Overview of Current Non-Native Vegetation
- Timing and Responsibilities
- Rehabilitation Objectives
- Rehabilitation Strategy
- Revegetation Specifications
- Planting Palette
- Declared Plant, Weed and Waste Management Actions

General Notes

Address: 451 Miles Platting Road, Rochedale (Lot 2 on RP169578).

S5 Environmental have prepared this version of the Detailed Rehabilitation Management Plan (DRMP) for Changfa Pty Ltd, to support a Minor Change application to adjust the location of the sewer line along the eastern boundary of the site at 451 Miles Platting Road, Rochedale, herein referred to as 'the subject site'. This DRMP has been provided in relation to Condition 12 of BCC Approvals Package A006423908.

This report should be read in conjunction with the associated Vegetation Management Plan (S523154_VMP_001-021(F)).

Currently, the southern extent of the site has been cleared in preparation for operational works. A pre-start meeting was held on 18/02/2026 for this scope of work and a NALL permit was obtained as a result, allowing for the clearing. A separate NALL permit will be required for operational works within the waterway corridor to establish the sewer line and to facilitate rehabilitation, as indicated by Brisbane City Council.

The civil engineering plans and a work method statement have been attached as appendices at the rear of this report.

Earthworks and battering of the waterway is to be addressed by others and does not form part of this Detailed Rehabilitation Management Plan.

Overview of Current Non-Native Vegetation

The subject site will require a unique approach to clearing and rehabilitation, given a number of extremely large camphor laurels are present within the area. Refer to Figure 1. 62 Camphor Laurels were located within the waterway corridor, noting that there are likely to be many more specimens less than 150mm DBH that were not GPS located during the tree survey. Many of these trees are very large, tree numbers 311, 312, 337, 338, 339, 346, 399, 404, 410, 420, 424, 465, 467 recorded DBH's greater than 1000mm (Refer to Plates 1-6 below). Complete removal of these trees is not recommended as their root systems are important for bank stabilisation along the waterway. Additionally, the machinery required for complete removal, would cause significant ecological disturbance to surrounding native vegetation and the waterway.

Camphor Laurel leaves contain allelochemicals that inhibit plant growth when fresh (NSW Gov, 2024) and when combined with the dense canopy, these trees may prevent the implementation of successful native rehabilitation. To successfully provide rehabilitation of this waterway (including Rehabilitation Management Unit's 1 and 2) a staged approach to exotic tree removal is required that will involve complete removal of smaller trees, thinning of canopy and stem injection of larger specimens.

Whilst there are a variety of other non-native plants that will require treatment/removal in the understory and sub-canopy (as further detailed within Table 2, below), reduction/removal of the dense Camphor Laurel canopy will be the most critical component of long-term success of on-ground rehabilitation.

Removal of trees and thinning of canopy is to be conducted in accordance with Page 1-2 of the associated VMP (S523154_VMP_001-021(F)) and is to be managed by the vegetation clearing contractor.

Subsequently, stem injection is to be managed by the rehabilitation contractor. The very large specimens detailed within Figure 1 will have the canopy thinned during vegetation clearing works. They will then be stem-injected with glyphosate and left in situ. This will aid in retaining the stability of the bank, and reduce the ecological impacts associated with complete removal of extremely large trees.

All Roles and Responsibilities are outlined on Page 5 of this document.

The overall objective of the staged clearing approach is to gradually create gaps in the canopy to allow for native revegetation of the waterway corridor in order to improve ecological function and connectivity. S5 Environmental understand that the ownership of the rehabilitation area is to be transferred to Council at the end of the maintenance period.

Non-native/non-endemic Cocos palms (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*), Alexandra palms (*Archontophoenix alexandrae*) and Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis*) were also noted as occurring throughout this area mainly in the sub-canopy level. In certain areas within the waterway, weedy palms form dense thickets that will need to be selectively removed as part of rehabilitation works (Refer to Plates 1-6 below for current site condition). The understory within RMU1 and RMU2 contain primarily non-native species, including ochna (*Ochna serrulata*), Brazilian red-clock (*Megaskepasma erythrochlamys*), night jessamine (*Cestrum nocturnum*) and arrow-head vine (*Syngonium podophyllum*).

Refer to the Detailed Ecological Assessment (S523154_DEA_v1.1) for further details regarding the vegetation within the subject site.

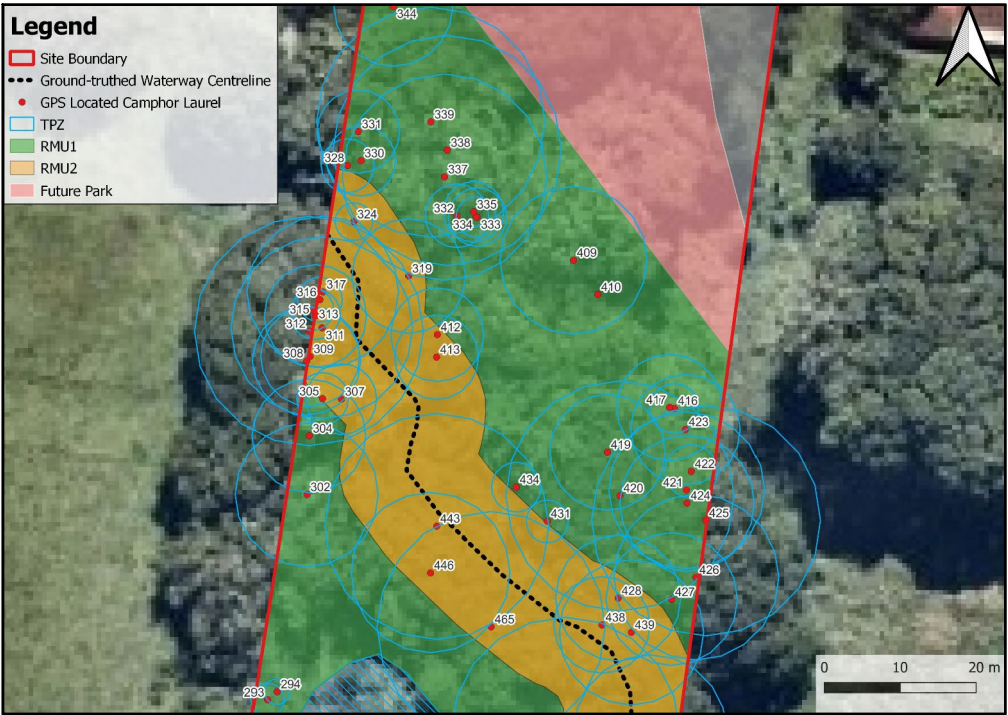


Figure 1 Current camphor laurel occurrence within Rehabilitation Management Units

LEGEND / NOTES

NOTE:
- SURVEY PLAN



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PROJECT NO.
S523154

CLIENT
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PROJECT NAME
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL
SUBDIVISION

SITE
451 MILES PLATTING ROAD
ROCHEDALE

DRAWING NAME
DETAILED REHABILITATION
MANAGEMENT PLAN
- NOTES SHEET 1 OF 10

DRAWING NO.
S523154_DRMP_003

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Plate 1 Example of large camphor laurel within RMU 1.



Plate 2 View facing east from culvert crossing showing alexandra palms, camphor laurels and weedy understory.



Plate 3 View of minor waterway facing east.



Plate 4 Eastern extent of waterway with stands of multi-stemmed camphor laurel and restricted understory growth.



Plate 5 Western extent of waterway. Camphor laurel roots are stabilising the bank.



Plate 6 General view of closed canopy cover, largely camphor laurel within RMU1/2.

LEGEND / NOTES

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DRAWING NAME

DETAILED REHABILITATION
MANAGEMENT PLAN
- NOTES SHEET 2 OF 10

DRAWING NO.

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Timing and Responsibilities

Task	Responsibility	Timing	Purpose
Installation and maintenance of appropriate erosion control measures within waterway.	Civil contractor	To be installed prior to Pre-start / vegetation clearing and to be maintained during all operational works.	To ensure water quality is not negatively impacted to the greatest extent possible and ensure waterway banks remain functional.
Installation of TPZ fencing.	Civil contractor	To be installed prior to Pre-start / vegetation clearing.	To delineate Lot 900 from Lot 24 (Park).
Clear delineation of trees to be removed/retained.	Project Arborist/Project Ecologist/Civil contractor	Prior to vegetation clearing. Prior to pre-start.	To ensure no native vegetation is inadvertently removed during vegetation clearing works.
Removal of vegetation as outlined within page 1-2 of associated VMP. This is to include all removal of nominated vegetation AND selective thinning of canopy on nominated larger camphor laurels.	Civil contractor	Operational works.	To enable new plantings to grow, with minimal interference to native vegetation.
Stem injection of nominated larger woody weeds.	Rehabilitation Contractor	At least 4 months prior to planting beginning.	To create gaps in the dense non-native canopy to allow for native understory planting.
Thinning of palm understory surrounding the creek line and removal of non-native understory.	Rehabilitation Contractor	Prior to planting.	To allow gaps in the understory to allow for native planting to occur.
Monitoring and Management of on-site fauna.	Fauna Spotter-Catcher	Present on site during all vegetation clearing works.	To minimise and mitigate impacts to native fauna during vegetation clearing works.

Rehabilitation Objectives

Implementation of a Staged Rehabilitation approach that aims to remove the majority of non-native vegetation, including canopy, sub-canopy, shrub and ground level strata and revegetation of the Waterway corridor (shown as RMU 1 and 2) with native flora. This will be achieved through:

- Stem injection of identified large camphor laurels at least 3-4 months before any planting occurs;
- Selective removal of woody weeds, including Alexandra palms within the waterway to allow for gaps in the canopy;
- Removal of non-native flora species within the shrub and understory, as identified (but not limited to) the species listed on Page 8- 9 of this document;
- Revegetate the RMU's with a variety of native groundcover, shrub and canopy plant species that are locally appropriate, as per the planting palette on Pages 7-8 of this document. Shade tolerant species have been prioritised;
- Habitat creation, by creating fauna refuges within native vegetation to enhance connectivity to neighbouring lots and waterway corridor; and
- Rehabilitate areas of the waterway corridor that are impacted by establishing the sewer line, noting only groundcovers are to be placed over the sewer line.

Rehabilitation Strategy

The following RMUs have been proposed to achieve these outcomes. See Page 1 for full site plan.

Rehabilitation Management Unit 1 – 4,355 m²

RMU 1 includes most of Lot 900 and extends north of the waterway to Lot 24 (Park) and south of the waterway to the proposed bio-retention basin and new road. The vegetation within RMU 1 is mapped as pre-clear RE 12.5.3 “*Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces*”. The planting palette below has been provided based on the Queensland Herbariums' Technical Descriptions for this RE.

As per the *Timing and Responsibilities* Table (Page 4), a staged approach to weed removal is proposed. Large camphor laurels within this RMU that indicated as “*Trees to be Thinned and Stem Injected*” on associated VMP must be stem injected with glyphosate at least 3-4 months prior to planting occurring in this area (i.e. trees 339, 409, 410). The aim of which is to provide gaps in the canopy and reduction of canopy foliage prior to planting. The stumps of these trees are to remain in situ to continue stabilizing the bank of the waterway, allowing new plantings time to establish in their place. The stumps will break down over time, providing habitat for native fauna.

Prior to any planting occurring within RMU 1, a significant level of weed management will be required including the removal of large woody weeds (primarily alexandra palms) as well as a dense shrub level including, but not limited to, Ochna (*Ochna serrulata*), Brazilian red-clock (*Megaskepasma erythrochlamys*), night jessamine (*Cestrum nocturnum*), arrow-head vine (*Syngonium podophyllum*) and lantana (*Lantana camara*).

Only groundcover species are to be planted over stormwater and sewer alignments within the RMU.

Rehabilitation Management Unit 2 – 1,427 m²

RMU 2 includes the waterway centerline and extends 10m to the north and 10m to the south of the bank (Refer to **Plates 3 and 5** for current state). RMU 2 has been delineated from RMU 1 to allow for more water tolerant species to be planted within this area, noting that partial inundation may occur. RMU 2 will also require sediment and erosion control treatments, including jute matting or jute matting squares securely pegged in place in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Jute matting aims to prevent tube stock being washed away during peak rainfall periods.

LEGEND / NOTES

NOTE:
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SITE
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ROCHEDALE

DRAWING NAME
DETAILED REHABILITATION
MANAGEMENT PLAN
- NOTES SHEET 3 OF 10

DRAWING NO.
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As per *Timing and Responsibilities* Table (Page 4), a staged approach to weed removal is proposed. Large camphor laurels within this RMU that are indicated as “*Trees to be Thinned and Stem Injected*” on associated VMP must be stem injected with glyphosate at least 3-4 months prior to planting occurring in this area (i.e. trees 443, 446, 465, 440). See further detail in RMU1 above.

Removal of Alexandra palms is the responsibility of the Rehabilitation contractor within RMU 2 as is management of the predominately weedy understory, which in this area consists primarily of ochna (*Ochna serrulata*), Brazilian red-clock (*Megaskepasma erythrochlamys*), night jessamine (*Cestrum nocturnum*) and arrow-head vine (*Syngonium podophyllum*).

This area is mapped as the pre-clear RE 12.3.6 “*Melaleuca quinquenervia +/- Eucalyptus tereticornis, Lophostemon suaveolens, Corymbia intermedia open forest on coastal alluvial plains*”. The planting palette below is based on this RE and has prioritised shade and water tolerant species.

Only groundcover species are to be planted over stormwater and sewer alignments within the RMU.

Rehabilitation Management Unit 3 – 407 m²

RMU 3 encompasses the amended sewer line, extent of earthworks associated with establishing the sewer and a 2.5 meter buffer on either side. Planting for this RMU is for groundcover species only. No planting of canopy or shrub strata species is to take place over the sewer line. A planting palette of groundcover species has been provided in **Table 1** below.

Revegetation Specifications

Contractor

The contractor appointed for rehabilitation works must be experienced in bush regeneration techniques and retention of naturally regenerating vegetation. Any herbicide application is to be completed by a licenced ACDC contractor.

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;
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 regrowth 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 can be gained via the 3.5m wide vehicular access outlined on the stormwater drainage basin access and forebay details within (approved under A006814539).

Mulching

No mulch is to be placed within RMU2 (Waterway). Jute matting or squares are to replace mulch within a 5 m buffer surrounding the waterway centreline. Jute matting/squares or equivalent are to be pinned in place in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications.

Aged forest mulch (free of deleterious/extraneous material) is to be installed as mulch rings around the base of each new plant, to an initial depth of 100mm to 150mm. **Mulch from exotic species, including camphor laurel, must not be used within the Rehabilitation area and must be removed from site.** Mulch must be placed so that any native vegetation remains uncovered and so that it does not touch plant stems (existing or planted). As there are no access issues and no steep slopes within the subject site, blanket mulching is appropriate across RMU1. No mulch is to be placed within the waterway.

Exposed Soil and Slope Stabilisation

1. Exposed soil in the Rehabilitation Area will be revegetated with planting of native species;
2. Jute matting/squares as detailed above is proposed;
3. Sediment fencing is to be used in accordance with direction from an erosion and sediment control certified person (CPESC), to ensure no sediment runoff from the proposed development enters any RMU or the waterway.
4. Reshaping of batter around the culvert to be removed is to be managed by civil engineers.

Planting

1. 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;
2. All plants must be watered in pots before planting;
3. 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;
4. Plant placement of each species is to be generally randomised in keeping with a natural ecosystem and distributed to achieve the set densities prescribed;
5. Tree guards are to be installed where predation is evident during the establishment and maintenance period, or if machinery damage is likely (i.e whipper snipper/mower); and
6. Only groundcover species are to be planted over stormwater alignments within both RMUs.

Pet-exclusion Fencing

1. As per Page 1 of this document, pet exclusion fencing is required on the southern side of the bio-basin in order to delineate the rehabilitation area from the subdivision;
2. Pet exclusion fencing must be at least 1.5m high and must have no greater gap than 100mm between the bottom rail and the ground and not have gaps greater than 50mm (see final page).

Habitat Creation

1. Camphor laurels identified as “Stem Inject and Canopy Thinned” on associated VMP are to be left in situ. Ultimately these will provide habitats, including tree hollows, for a range of species and falling limbs will provide woody-debris;
2. If recoverable log sections with hollows from trees to be cleared are identified, they are to be relocated to within the rehabilitation area and integrated to provide habitat for resident fauna; and
3. Log sections should be limited, as not to reduce allowable densities for native revegetation, and an attempt should be made to equally and ‘randomly’ distribute the logs within the RMU sections (i.e. north and south of the waterway).

Fertilising

An organic fertiliser suitable for use on Australian native vegetation, will be applied at time of planting. The fertiliser will be placed in the planting hole, not in contact with the root ball, below the soil surface and under the mulch.

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PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

SITE
**451 MILES PLATTING ROAD
ROCHEDALE**

DRAWING NAME
**DETAILED REHABILITATION
MANAGEMENT PLAN
- NOTES SHEET 4 OF 10**

DRAWING NO.
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SCALE	SHEET SIZE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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Watering

1.

Plants must be watered before planting.
2.

All plants are then to be watered in at time of planting (approximately 5 – 10 L per plant);
3.

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.
4.

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

Maintenance and Monitoring

1.

A 24-month maintenance period will commence from the date of practical completion of all works.
2.

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 DRMP (refer Page 9-10). Weed removal, monitoring and maintenance will be undertaken as per the Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule;
3.

During scheduled maintenance visits, dead plants must be replaced with suitable replacement species from the Species Palette listed on Page 7-8 of this DRMP; and
4.

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

1.

A survival rate of 90% of native vegetation planting at end of maintenance period must be achieved;
2.

A removal rate of 90% of weed species cover/abundance at the end of the maintenance period must be achieved with the exception of Camphor Laurels, as described above; and
3.

All works including mulching/matting, hardscape elements (eg fencing) are to be installed concurrently with the first round of native vegetation planting.

Planting Palette

Table 1 Planting palette			
RMU1 (RE 12.5.3)			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coverage	RMU1 Plant Density Targets
Canopy			
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Scribbly gum	Dominant	1 plant per 10 m ²
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	Co-Dominant	
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	Dominant	
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush box	Associated	
<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	Narrow leaved blue gum	Associated	
<i>Angophora woodsiana</i>	Smudgee	Associated	
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Northern grey ironbark	Associated	
Shrubs/Midstorey			
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Forest sheoak	Dominant	1 plant per 3 m ²
<i>Alphotonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree	Dominant	
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush box	Dominant	
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp box	Associated	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad leaved paperbark	Associated	
Groundcover			
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass	1 plant per 1 m ²	
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable sword sedge		
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry panic		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken		
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady grass		
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed wire grass		
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	White root		
<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>	Star goodenia		
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Lomandra		
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat berry		
<i>Glycine spp.</i>	Native glycine		
<i>Hibbertia vestita</i>	Guinea flower		
* Approximate Planting Coverage Ratios – Dominant : Co-dominant : Associated 60:30:10.			
Notes:			
- Densities provided may not be achievable in areas where Camphor laurels are retained, stem injected and left in situ given the species extensive root systems. Planting densities will consider on-ground conditions. - Canopy trees are not to be planted under existing canopy. No planting is to occur within 3 m of the property boundary to the south or within 6m of any dwelling. - Tube stock subject to commercial availability, noting any species substitutions to be approved by Council in writing. - The target density required following planting includes existing vegetation. - Only groundcover species are to be planted over any stormwater alignments.			

LEGEND / NOTES

NOTE:
- SURVEY PLAN



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ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
C	FOR ISSUE	10/09/2025
D	CIVILS UPDATED	19/01/2026
E	CIVILS & RMU'S UPDATED	18/08/2026

PROJECT NO.
S523154

CLIENT
CHANGFA PTY LTD

PROJECT NAME
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

SITE
451 MILES PLATTING ROAD
ROCHEDALE

DRAWING NAME
DETAILED REHABILITATION
MANAGEMENT PLAN
- NOTES SHEET 5 OF 10

DRAWING NO.
S523154_DRMP_007

SCALE	SHEET SIZE	DRAWN	APPROVED
N.T.S.	A3	SAJ	RS



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ENVIRONMENTAL

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RMU2 (RE 12.3.6)			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coverage	RMU2 Plant Density Targets
Canopy			
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	Co-Dominant	1 plant per 10 m ²
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-Leaved Paperbark	Dominant	
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush box	Co-Dominant	
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	Associated	
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	Umbrella Cheese Tree	Associated	
Shrubs/Midstorey			
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo	Associated	1 plant per 3 m ²
<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>	Small leaved Tuckeroo	Associated	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-Leaved Paperbark	Dominant	
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	Associated	
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	Umbrella Cheese Tree	Associated	
Groundcover			
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spikey-headed mat-rush	1 plant per 1 m ²	
<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	Graceful Grass		
<i>Stephania japonica</i>	Snake Vine		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken Fern		
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common rush*		
<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed Rush		
<i>Crinum pendunculatum</i>	Swamp Lily		
<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	Cunjevoi		
<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	Native Ginger		
<i>Cordyline sp.</i>	Palm Lilys		
* Approximate Planting Coverage Ratios – Dominant : Co-dominant : Associated 60:30:10.			
Notes: - Densities provided may not be achievable in areas where Camphor laurels are retained, stem injected and left in situ given the species extensive root systems. Planting densities will consider on-ground conditions. - Canopy trees are not to be planted under existing canopy. No planting is to occur within 3 m of the property boundary to the south or within 6m of any dwelling. - Tube stock subject to commercial availability, noting any species substitutions to be approved by Council in writing. - The target density required following planting includes existing vegetation. - Only groundcover species are to be planted over any stormwater alignments.			

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RMU3 (Groundcovers over sewer line)				
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coverage	RMU2 Plant Density Targets	
Groundcover				
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spikey-headed mat-rush	2 plants per 1 m ²		
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Cogon grass			
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass			
<i>Murdannia graminea</i>	Grass lily			
<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	Graceful Grass			
<i>Stephania japonica</i>	Snake Vine			
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken Fern			
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common rush			
<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed Rush			
<i>Crinum pendunculatum</i>	Swamp Lily			
<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	Cunjevoi			
<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	Small-flowered finger grass			
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket grass			
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Rough saw-sedge			
<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Forked fimbry			
<i>Paspalidium distans</i>	Shot grass			

Notes:

- Densities provided may not be achievable in areas where Camphor laurels are retained, stem injected and left in situ given the species extensive root systems. Planting densities will consider on-ground conditions.
- Canopy trees are not to be planted under existing canopy. No planting is to occur within 3 m of the property boundary to the south or within 6m of any dwelling.
- Tube stock subject to commercial availability, noting any species substitutions to be approved by Council in writing.
- The target density required following planting includes existing vegetation.

Only groundcover species are to be planted over any sewer alignments.

LEGEND / NOTES

NOTE:
- SURVEY PLAN

NORTHPOINT.

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- NOTES SHEET 6 OF 10

DRAWING NO.

S523154_DRMP_008

SCALE	SHEET SIZE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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ENVIRONMENTAL

Declared Plant, Weed and Waste Management Actions

Objective

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

Performance Criteria

- 1. Remove and control all environmental weeds, with the exception of camphor laurels that are indicated as having canopy thinned and stumps being retained in situ;
- 2. Camphor laurel stumps left in situ should have minor to no basal and epicormic growth between months 18 and 24;
- 3. Eliminate the spread of declared plants within the subject site as well as offsite; and
- 4. Remove all hardstand elements and waste from the site before rehabilitation works begin (i.e current driveway and culvert crossing).

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 and not left on site;
- 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 basal/epicormic 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 Rochedale 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 weeds were identified within the Rehabilitation Area and must be controlled accordingly.

Table 2. State and Locally Declared Pest Plant/ Weed

DECLARED PEST PLANT/WEED TREATMENT AND CONTROL	
Trees	
Camphor laurel (Cinnamomum camphora) State Category 3	• Cut and paste method for small specimens; • Stem inject with glyphosate for large specimens. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide. • Roots to be drilled and injected with glyphosate where accessible. • Foliar spraying seedlings with glyphosate • In a period of approximately 4 months, die-back should be evident. • Adaptive management techniques (i.e. cut to stump level and apply glyphosate) should be considered from month 18 onwards if stem injections are not effective. Stumps should be left in situ to assist with soil stability.
Chinese celtis (Celtis sinensis) State Category 3	• Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or • Stem inject with glyphosate for large specimens. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5 cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide.
Cocos palm (Syagrus romanzoffiana)	• Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or • Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide. • Foliar spraying seedlings with glyphosate.
Alexandra palm (Archontophoenix alexandrae)	• Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or • Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide. • Foliar spraying seedlings with glyphosate.
Crepe-myrtle (Lagerstroemia indica)	• Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or • Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide.
Date palm (Phoenix dactylifera)	• Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or • Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide. • Foliar spray seedlings with glyphosate.
Hong Kong orchid tree (Bauhinia × blakeana)	• Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or • Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide.
Leucaena	• 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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ROCHEDALE

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DRAWING NO.
S523154_DRMP_009

SCALE	SHEET SIZE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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DECLARED PEST PLANT/WEED TREATMENT AND CONTROL

(Leucaena leucocephala)	- Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk tat 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.
Mango tree <i>(Mangifera indica)</i>	- Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or - Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide. - Foliar spraying seedlings with glyphosate
Ponytail palm <i>(Beaucarnea recurvata)</i>	- Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or - Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide. - Foliar spraying seedlings with glyphosate.
Slash pine <i>(Pinus elliotii)</i>	- Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or - Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide.
Tipuana <i>(Tipuana tipu)</i>	- 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 spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff (not suitable near waterways); or - For small specimens, 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 - Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5 cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide.
Umbrella Tree <i>(Schefflera actinophylla)</i>	- Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or - Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide.
Shrubs	
Bloodberry (Rivina humilis)	- Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or - Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide. - Foliar spray seedlings with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff.
Chinese privet <i>(Ligustrum sinense)</i>	- Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; or - Stem inject with glyphosate. Drill around the base of the trunk at 7.5cm intervals on a 45° angle and immediately inject herbicide. - Foliar spray seedlings with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff.

DECLARED PEST PLANT/WEED TREATMENT AND CONTROL

Green cestrum <i>(Cestrum parqui)</i>	- Physical removal; or - 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;
Ochna <i>(Ochna serrulate)</i>	- 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.
Night jessamine	- Physical removal; or - 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;
Giant devils fig	- Physical removal; or - 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 / metsulfuron-methyl to wet all foliage but not cause runoff;
Groundcover	
Blue Billy Goat <i>(Ageratum houstonianum)</i>	- Physical removal; or - Foliar spraying to wet all foliage but not cause runoff. To be sprayed with herbicides registered for use by APVMA within waterways
Glycine <i>(Neonotonia wightii)</i>	- Physical removal; or - Foliar spraying to wet all foliage but not cause runoff. To be sprayed with herbicides registered for use by APVMA within waterways
Syngonium <i>(Syngonium podophyllum)</i>	- Physical removal; or - Foliar spraying to wet all foliage but not cause runoff. To be sprayed with herbicides registered for use by APVMA within waterways

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.

LEGEND / NOTES

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DRAWING NAME

DETAILED REHABILITATION
MANAGEMENT PLAN
- NOTES SHEET 8 OF 10

DRAWING NO.

S523154_DRMP_010

SCALE	SHEET SIZE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule

Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule			
Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
Pre-planting and pre-operational work	- Identify camphor laurels for thinning - Stem inject the stumps of the Camphor Laurels that are to be left in situ - Cut identified camphor laurels back and remove offcuts from RMUs	- Ensure that interference with native vegetation is avoided. - Allow sufficient time for stem injected Camphor Laurels to begin die back.	Restoration Ecologist, Rehabilitation Contractor and Project Arborist.
	- Physical removal of woody weeds, including palms as specified. - At least 1 round of weed pre-treatment for shrub and understory species; - Confirm that appropriate pest plant control has been completed as guided by the State and Council Restricted Invasive Pest Plant Table.	- Ensure sufficient time for stem injected specimens to die back prior to planting occurring underneath. - Ensure initial weed treatment rounds are completed as per the approved DRMP; - Evaluate success of initial weed treatment; - Instigate an additional round of treatment if success rate is low.	Restoration Ecologist and Rehabilitation Contractor
	- Acquire fertilizer and sun-hardened seedlings. - Install exclusion signing and/or fencing to prevent disturbance from vehicles, livestock and/or otherwise.	- Delay planting until all materials are available. - Delay planting until all materials are available.	
	- Any necessary follow-up weed control or secondary round of stem inject. - Initial planting and watering and installation of tree guards.	- Ensure all works are completed as per the approved DRMP. - Ensure all works are completed as per the approved DRMP.	Restoration Ecologist and Rehabilitation Contractor
	Apply mulch as specified in approved DRMP.	Ensure all works are completed as per the approved DRMP.	
	- At a minimum, water newly installed seedlings three times a week for the remainder of the first month after planting. - Water newly installed seedlings twice each week during Month 2 after planting or as required. - Check exclusion signage is still in place and performing its role. - Check for disturbances from pests (e.g., hares, foxes, etc.) or vandals. - Check for signs of soil erosion and instability.	- Replace damaged seedlings and stake weak or leaning plants. - Additional watering may be required during hot or dry periods. - Reinstate or upgrade exclusion signage if required. - Replace damaged seedlings. Document and report vandalism. - Implement erosion and sediment control i.e., jute matting and	Rehabilitation Contractor

Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule			
Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
		sediment fencing in areas suffering erosion.	
Month 3-6 (On Maintenance) At least Monthly (or as conditions dictate)	Monitor rehabilitation progress and seedling health.	Replace damaged seedlings and stake weak or leaning plants. Water as required.	Rehabilitation Contractor
	Check for disturbances from pests (e.g., rabbits, foxes, etc.) or vandals.	Replace dead seedlings. Document and report vandalism.	
	Check for signs of soil erosion and instability.	Implement additional erosion and sediment control i.e., jute matting and sediment fencing in areas suffering erosion.	
	Monitor stem injected camphor laurels for basal and epicormic growth	Treat or remove any regrowth	
	Monitor restricted invasive plants and weeds.	Treat invasive species to prevent their spread.	
	Check for erosion and sediment run-off.	Implement additional erosion and sedimentation control i.e., jute matting, or jute netting and mulch.	
Month 6 – 11 At least Monthly (or as conditions dictate)	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 stem injected camphor laurels for basal and epicormic growth	- Treat or remove any regrowth - Complete another round of stem injections if necessary	
	Monitor and record rehabilitation progress and seedling health.	- Additional watering when rainfall is low; and - Replace damaged or dead seedlings and replenish mulch where required.	
	Check for erosion and sediment run-off.	Implement additional erosion and sedimentation control i.e., jute matting, or jute netting and 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)
	Monitor and record rehabilitation progress, seedling health and amount of basal and epicormic growth of injected camphor laurels	- Additional watering when rainfall is low; - Replace damaged or dead seedlings and replenish mulch where required; and	

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Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule			
Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
		• Complete another round of stem injections if necessary	
	• Review the first 12 months of the monitoring schedule and assess effectiveness of Rehabilitation Plan.	• Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner	
	• First year report to be submitted to Council		Restoration Ecologist
Month 13 – 23 At least every second month (or as conditions dictate)	• Check for erosion and sediment run-off.	• Implement additional erosion and sedimentation control i.e., jute matting, or jute netting.	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	• Monitor for restricted invasive pest plants and other weeds, record progress and ongoing issues;	• Treat restricted invasive pest plant species and spray/remove to prevent their spread.	
	• Monitor and record rehabilitation progress, seedling health and amount of basal and epicormic growth of injected camphor laurels	• Additional watering when rainfall is low;	
		• Replace damaged or dead seedlings and replenish mulch where required; and	
Month 24		• Assess effectiveness of stem injections and determine whether alternative methods should be implemented (i.e. cut to stump and apply glyphosate).	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	• Check for erosion and sediment run-off.	• Implement additional erosion and sedimentation control i.e., jute matting, or jute netting and mulch.	
	• 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.	
	• Monitor and record rehabilitation progress, seedling health and amount of basal and epicormic growth of injected camphor laurels	• Additional watering when rainfall is low;	
		• Replace damaged or dead seedlings and replenish mulch where required; and	
		• Complete another round of stem injections if necessary	
	• Review months 12-24 of the monitoring schedule and assess effectiveness of Rehabilitation Plan.	• Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner	
	• Second year report to be submitted to Council		Restoration Ecologist

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