

Vegetation and Rehabilitation Management Plan

174 Adare Road, Adare 4343

INTRODUCTION

This Vegetation and Rehabilitation Management Plan (VRMP) has been prepared by Green Tape Solutions on behalf of Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd to comply with condition 28 of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council development approval conditions package and condition 7 of the Changed Referral Agency Response from DNRM (2210-31402 SPD), attached to the development approval for the site at 174 Adare Road, Adare (Lot 95 CA311434 and Lot 96 SP225226) (hereafter referred to as the Project). The project is for a Reconfiguration of Lot (ROL), 2 into 145 residential acreage lots, and 2 large Conservation Area lots to be dedicated to Council. The development is divided into 7 stages. The Conservation Area is to include 2 public park recreation areas. The site is the subject to an approved development application in which the Lockyer Valley Regional Council resolved to endorse the court order approvals for DA4678 (reference RL2022/0017.01).

The property covers a total area of 121.91 (Ha) of which around 44 hectares is being retained and rehabilitated to form the conservation area. In addition, some of the residential lots contain conservation areas which cover around 8.7 hectares in total, which are also to be rehabilitated. The construction of access roads will be undertaken throughout the property as part of the development approval.

The site is adjoined by rural properties to the north and east, to the south the property is bounded by Redbank Creek Road and to the west is bounded by Adare Road. Green Tape Solutions has undertaken site investigations in June 2022 for the preparation of this VMP.

This VRMP illustrates how to manage the removal and protection of vegetation across the site.

DESCRIPTION OF MANAGEMENT AREAS

The vegetation on site is mapped under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* as Categories B (remnant), C (regrowth) and X. The vegetation on site mainly consists of a regrowth canopy trees, with a number of mature, old growth canopy trees scattered throughout the area. Canopy tree species include spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora*), Queensland Blue-gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), Narrow leaved Iron Bark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), and Broad-leaved iron bark (*Eucalyptus Fibrosa*). The understory and ground stratum is sparsely vegetated due to cattle grazing and is dominated by various exotic and native grass species. The pre-clearing ecosystem type is predominately Regional Ecosystem 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.5.

The average height of the regrowth vegetation is approximately 20m. The mature, old growth specimens have an average height of around 20-25m. These specimens usually contain habitat hollows and are thus considered to be significant habitat trees. The site has two creeks running through it, and also borders Redbank Creek to the east. The site also contains two ponds and a large dam in the centre. The site contains a number of fallen logs and arboreal termitaria which provide habitat for ground and arboreal fauna.



PROJECT TITLE:

Vegetation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare 4343

SHEET TITLE:

Cover Sheet

CLIENT:

Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET NUMBER:

VMP1_Rev D

Compiled by

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28.11.22

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ABN: 20 162 130 627

Vegetation Management Plan


INTRODUCTION

This Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) has been prepared by Green Tape Solutions on behalf of Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd to comply with condition 28 of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council development approval conditions package and condition 7 of the Changed Referral Agency Response from DNRM (2210-31402 SPD), attached to the development approval for the site at 174 Adare Road, Adare. The project is for a Reconfiguration of Lot (ROL), 2 into 145 residential acreage lots, and 2 large Conservation Area lots to be dedicated to Council. The Conservation Area is to include 2 public park recreation areas.

This Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) identifies the vegetation to be removed and retained, describes the required location of tree protection fencing, outlines fauna management requirements and provides mitigation measures to minimise disturbance to existing trees and wildlife.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP DETAILS	
Name of Registered Owners	Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd
Postal Address	PO Box 4107 Springfield QLD 4300
Phone Email	0400 224 111 peter@parklakeadare.com.au
Real Property Description	Lot 95 CA311434 and Lot 96 SP225226
Property Name	174 Adare Road Adare
Total Area of Property	121.91 (Ha)
Local Government Area	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
Tenure Type	Private freehold land

Department of Resources permit number 2210 31402 SPD

Property owner: Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd ACN: 659828690 (Robert Peter Brown)	Signature: 
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SHEET SCHEDULE

SHEET TITLE	SHEET NUMBER	REV	DATE
Vegetation Management Plan – Cover Sheet	VMP1	D	28.11.22
Vegetation Management Plan – Introduction	VMP2	D	28.11.22
Vegetation Management Plan – Roles and responsibilities	VMP3	D	28.11.22
Vegetation Management Plan - General Note (1)	VMP4	D	28.11.22
Vegetation Management Plan – General Note (2)	VMP5	D	28.11.22
Vegetation Management Plan – Fauna management	VMP6	D	28.11.22
Vegetation Management Plan – Tree retention schedule and plan	VMP7	D	28.11.22
Vegetation Management Plan – Approved conservation and building envelope plan and approved staging plan	VMP8	D	28.11.22
Vegetation Management Plan – management outcomes	VMP9	D	28.11.22

PROJECT TITLE:
Vegetation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare 4343

CLIENT:
Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET TITLE:
Introduction

SHEET NUMBER:
VMP2_Rev D

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ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All employees and contractors have a general duty of care under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. Notwithstanding any specifications in this VMP, the developer and the contractors must:

- Report environmental incidents to their immediate superior and participate in the investigation and corrective action required to reduce environmental harm or the re-occurrence of the incident; and
- Comply with the requirements of environmental legislation.

The developer should ensure that all relevant contractual documents specify the VMP as a responsibility. The roles and responsibilities assigned to individuals are outlined in Table below.

POSITIONS	RESPONSABILITIES	ACTIVITIES
Site Supervisor/ Superintendent	Overseeing construction works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fulfill the duties as described within AS4000-1997 - General Conditions of Contract; – Project manage the civil contractor including clearing work; – Engage the project arborist as required when any works are to occur under Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) illustrated on the VMP; – Ensure the civil engineer and contractors are implementing the requirements of the VMP throughout the construction phase; – Ensure processes are in place to include the necessary provisions of the VMP into works/projects; – Ensure workers are trained in the procedures of the VMP; – Undertake and record corrective actions; and – Report to regulatory authorities when necessary.
Civil Contractor	Overseeing civil works during construction works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implement the requirements of the VMP and Natural Asset Local Law approval throughout the construction phase; and, – Advise the superintendent whenever works are programmed around trees to ensure the arborist can be present.
Environmental Consultant	Overseeing environmental requirement during construction works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure all the vegetation protection measures are implemented and maintained during all development phases; – Audit site works and provide compliance certification to Council; and, – Record and assess the effectiveness of corrective actions for the VMP and the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP).
Arborist	Supervision of construction work where required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Carry out protection/pruning work where required; and, – Supervise excavation works located within the TPZ. <p>Note: The project arborist should be appropriately qualified with as a minimum, an AQF Level 5 in Arboriculture and five (5) years' experience.</p>
Fauna Spotter / catcher	Overseeing clearing activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Supervise all clearing activities and relocate wildlife as required; – Ensure the work is undertaken in accordance with the relevant legislative requirement (e.g. <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>) around the protection of native wildlife; and – Provide pre and post clearing fauna reports to Council as required.
Rehabilitation Contractor	Rehabilitation works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Undertake rehabilitation works in accordance with the approved RMP. – Meet with the site supervisor and audit site works to ensure compliance with the VMP and RMP as required.

VEGETATION CLEARING TECHNIQUES AND PROCESSES

The clearing activities will be undertaken in the following stages:

Stage 1: Install Tree Protection Fences

All retained vegetation will be clearly delineated by means of flagging tape and temporary tree protective fencing that will be installed around the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) of the identified individual habitat trees to be retained as well as the perimeter of the public Conservation Area and the private Conservation areas, as illustrated on sheets VMP6 and VMP7. Fencing is to be located on the edge of the of trees to be retained, except where this is not possible due to the approved development footprint. The extent of the TPZ is calculated in accordance with AS4970-2009 – Protection of Trees on Development Sites, and correspond to twelve times the diameter at breast height (DBH) of all protected trees (Refer to general notes on sheet VMP3).

The required locations for the tree protection fencing is to be determined by professional survey, based on the edge of the approved development footprint for each stage.

Stage 2 - Fauna Inspections

A suitably qualified fauna spotter, who holds a current Department of Environment and Science (DES) license/permit is to undertake necessary fauna inspection prior to clearing. A fauna pre-clearance inspections is to be undertaken no more than 48 hours prior to clearing. Refer to drawing VMP5 for further information on the fauna management requirement.

Stage 3- Pre-start Inspection

At the commencement of works, a pre-start meeting is to be held between the civil engineers, the civil contractor, the environmental consultant and the site supervisor. This meeting is to inform the contractor of the intent of the VMP, help locate areas or trees that have specific requirements and set up a system of regular inspections by the site supervisor to ensure the VMP is being adhered to.

NO CLEARING WORK IS TO BEGIN UNTL THE PRE-START MEETING HAS BEEN HELD

Stage 4 - Undertake Bulk Earthworks Clearing

Once Council has inspected the site, clearing of the vegetation can then occur under the supervision of the qualified fauna spotter.

Dogs are not permitted onsite at all times during construction including vegetation clearing.

Construction works must occur between the hours of 6am and 6pm.

Sensitive clearing techniques are to be employed throughout vegetation removal with a maximum of 3ha being cleared in a 24 hour period.

The direction of clearing is to be undertaken away from roads, toward retained vegetation as indicated in this VMP.

Where pruning is required within vegetation to be retained, it is to be carried out by a qualified arborist and is to comply with Australian Standard AS4373-1996 - Pruning of amenity trees. The natural growth habit of each species should be considered with regard to pruning.

Stage 5 - Tree Specific Works

Where construction works encroach within the TPZ of retained vegetation (especially the identified habitat trees), works required within these areas will be assessed by a qualified arborist at the time of construction to devise methods to minimise the impact of civil works. All measures to ensure protection and long-term survival of all trees nominated for retention shall be undertaken.

PROJECT TITLE:

Vegetation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare 4343

SHEET TITLE: Roles and responsibilities

CLIENT:

Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET NUMBER: VMP3_Rev D

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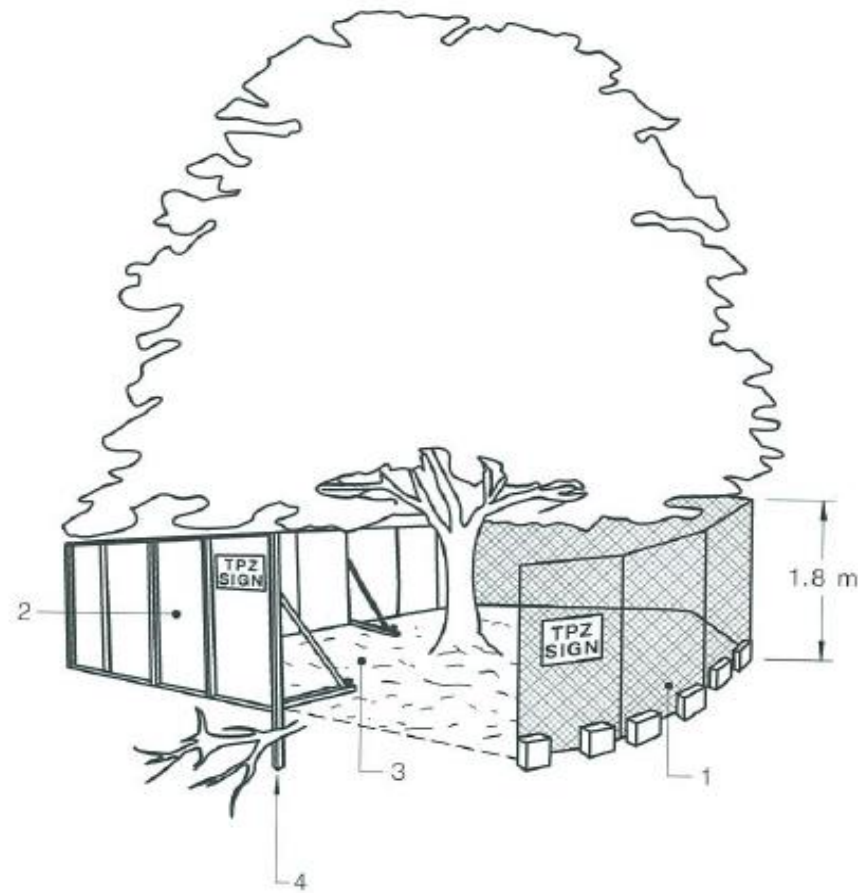
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VEGETATION PROTECTION – TREE PROTECTION ZONE

The temporary protective fences are to be installed in order to delineate the development footprint impact areas from the areas to be retained and protected, and to protect the retained vegetation and ecological features of the site from development construction impacts. Fences are to be installed around the existing individual habitat trees nominated in the Tree Retention Schedule in this report, the public conservation areas and the private conservation areas. Temporary tree protection fencing can be as shown below in Drawing 1, or alternatively it can be simply star pickets strung with 2 or 3 strands of wire.

Drawing 1– Tree Protection Fence (Taken from AS4979-2009 - Not to scale)



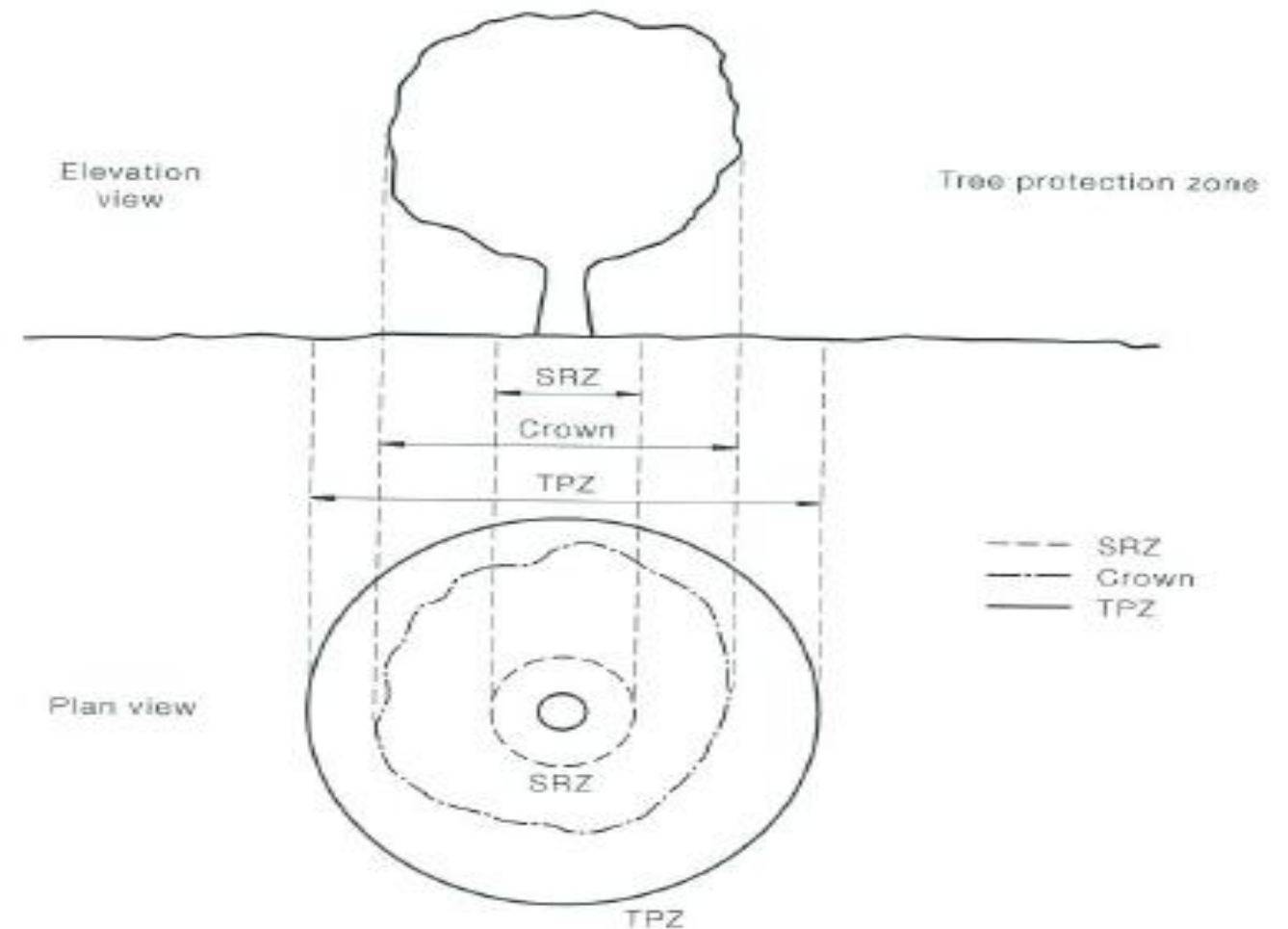
Legend

1. Chain wire mesh panels with shade cloth (if required) attached, held in place with concrete feet.
2. Alternative plywood or wooden paling fence panels. This fencing material also prevents building materials or soil entering the TPZ.
3. Mulch installation across surface of TPZ (at the discretion of the project ecologist/arborist). No excavation construction activity, grade changes, surface treatment or storage of material of any kind is permitted within the TPZ.
4. Bracing is permissible within the TPZ. Installation of supports should avoid damaging roots.

TREE RETENTION PLAN

The construction of the development will only require the removal of vegetation within the approved road reserves, areas of earthworks, bushfire trails and for the installation of services and stormwater infrastructure. Clearing of vegetation on residential lots will be left up to the future lot owners. The development approval allows for the removal of all vegetation on the residential lots by future owners, with the exception of the approved private conservation areas on the conservation blocks, being lots 1-14, 17, 25-27 and 138-143. Native vegetation within the private conservation areas must be retained and protected under the development approval conditions. Covenants will be used to protect and retain large individual trees numbered 43, 53/54, 56, 107 & 109.

The clearing and development works will be undertaken in accordance with the staging plan (Stages 1- 7).



PROJECT TITLE:
Vegetation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare 4343

CLIENT:
Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET TITLE:
General notes 1

SHEET NUMBER:
VMP4_Rev D

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VEGETATION CLEARING

Clearing of native vegetation must NOT occur within Area A1 or A2 as outlined on the Amended Referral Agency Response Vegetation Plan RARP2006/012107/2. However certain exceptions apply which include: to reduce hazardous fuel loads or an activity under the Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990; Need to remove or reduce risk that vegetation imposes to personal injury or damage to property. In addition, vegetation is to be cleared for the 6m wide bushfire trails which are identified on the Park Lake Adare Conservation and Building Location Envelope Plan, and vegetation can also be removed for the construction and maintenance of infrastructure associated with the general use zones.

Native vegetation that is to be cleared outside of Area A1 or A2 is to be cleared sequentially and under the guidance of a fauna spotter, **as outlined in the** Amended Referral Agency Response Vegetation Plan RARP2006/012107/2.

The Department of Resources will be notified at least 5 business day prior to the commencement of any clearing of native vegetation to give effect to the reconfiguring of a lot development on the site and advise the clearance date on all stages of the development a qualified fauna spotter is to be used on all stages.

SEQUENTIAL CLEARING

Clearing shall be conducted in a way so that all koalas and fauna in the area have enough time to move on of their own volition. Vegetation clearing is to be done separately for each stage.

All clearing is to be carried out in stages:-

When clearing a site/stage that is 6 hectares or less, no more than 50% of the site can be cleared in one day.

When clearing a site of more than 6 hectares – 3 hectares of 3 per cent of the sites area , which ever is greater;

It is imperative that there is a least a 12 hour break between each clearing event (from 6pm to 6am) where no clearing of trees occurs.

Clearing is to be undertaken in a manner that ensures fauna have a vegetated corridor to enable them to move to adjacent vegetated areas or off site.

A tree containing a koala, or a tree with an overlapping crown in which a koala is present must not be cleared until the koala has vacated.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

All necessary precautions must be implemented to prevent erosion and sediment dispersal from the site. The implementation of erosion and sediment fences must be undertaken in accordance with the relevant approved Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan for the site.

Land Degradation – minimise adverse impacts associated with land uses and land management activities conducted with the management area (Eg; soil disturbance on steep slopes, disturbance of acid sulphate soils).

Prevent or minimize soil erosion or any deterioration of the soils physical biological or chemical properties resulting from land uses and land management activities.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, all Aboriginal Cultural Heritage, if found, is protected, even if there are no records relating to it. Under the Act, a person carrying out an activity must take all reasonable and practical measures to ensure activities do not harm Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. If any artefacts or suspected artefacts are found throughout clearing works, clearing is to cease and the appropriate assessment is to be undertaken. Relevant authorities may need to be contacted for further advice.

It should be noted that no artefacts were found during the site investigations.

CONTROLLED ACCESS

Designated entry points are to be used as site access during construction activities. Vehicle movement is not permitted throughout areas of vegetation to be retained. Designated entry points are to be used as the site access during construction activities. These are to be defined at the pre-start meeting with the civil contractor.

Vehicle movement is permitted within only within Areas B, C and D, to perform approved works as part of the development, including works approved as per the VMP, RMP and Koala Management Plan for the site. Such vehicle movement may be required in order to transport staff and materials required. Vehicle movement within the Conservation Precinct should be restricted to rehabilitation works only.

STOCKPILE, MULCHING AND REUSE OF ORGANIC WASTE

Stockpiling of organic waste materials and soil from earthworks activities is to be stored within the development footprint. Stockpiles are to be placed in previously cleared areas, but not placed on slopes greater than 5 % or within 30 m of a waterway.

Any mulch created on site is to undergo the mulch aging process for a minimum of six weeks prior to its use, so as to ensure no green material or unwanted seed is spread throughout the site.

All native removed vegetation shall be mulched on site for future use in rehabilitation planting areas and general planting areas

WEED MANAGEMENT

Several declared category 3 plant species, such as Lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Mother of Millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense*) occur on the site. Declared flora species are to be removed as per the requirements set out by the Department of Environment and Science (DES) Weed management measures are to be implemented to prevent the spread of declared plants across the site and off site.

Minimise the spread and introduction of non-native weeds through regular inspection, surveillance and removal using appropriate methods.

Control and eradicate weeds in accordance with the management activities schedule (outlined below).

Any clearing of native vegetation for access to control non-native weeds must be conducted in a way that prevents soil erosion, and maintain bank stability if clearing is associated with a watercourse.

Clearing native vegetation for access to control non-native weeds under condition 6.1.3 must be limited to 3 metres wide.

Legal Requirement for Declared Weeds Species

Class 1 pests are not commonly present in Queensland, and if introduced would cause an adverse economic, environmental or social impact. Class 1 pests are subject to eradication and landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 1 pests.

Class 2 pests are established in Queensland and have, or could have, a substantial adverse economic, environmental or social impact. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 2 pests and are expected to control and prevent their further spread. It is a serious offence to introduce, keep or supply a Class 2 pest without a permit issued by Biosecurity Queensland.

Class 3 pest plants are established in Queensland and have, or could have, an adverse economic, environmental or social impact. Landholders are not required to control Class 3 pests unless their land is a dedicated 'environmentally significant area' or adjacent to an environmentally significant area. It is a serious offence to supply a Class 3 pest without a permit issued by Biosecurity Queensland.

PROJECT TITLE:

Vegetation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare 4343

SHEET TITLE:

General notes 2

CLIENT:

Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET NUMBER:

VMP5_Rev D

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FAUNA MANAGEMENT

This section is designed to protect native animals and control and manage impacts during clearing activities. The specifications notes should be read in conjunction with the Koala Management Plan prepared by Green Tape Solutions that provides detailed information on the wildlife management requirement for the site.

Compliance with this section of the plan is compulsory and incorporates the use of expert fauna spotters to ensure that wildlife is protected during vegetation clearing in accordance with *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Fauna management procedures for this site primarily relate to impacts associated with vegetation clearing. These impacts are defined as:

- Injury or death via direct conflict as a result of vegetation clearing activities or machinery;
- Temporary or permanent loss of habitat /food source - clearing of tree with nest or hollow, compaction of burrow, logs, rock out crops etc. during the clearing process;
- Changes / disturbances to movement patterns (Animal forced to move onto dangerous routes due to vegetation clearing);
- Increased susceptibility to predation;
- Changes to floristic composition, such as increased weed infestations; and,
- Displacement / disorientation from adjoining habitat areas through light, noise and vibration impacts from on-site areas.
- Control pest animals within the management area if identified as a threat/risk.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Stage 1- Pre-clearing Inspections

A qualified fauna spotter, who holds a current DEHP Rehabilitation Permit with appropriate experience in surveying, monitoring and rescuing fauna species, is to undertake a pre-clearance survey to clearly flag all vegetation found to contain fauna or fauna habitat (such as tree hollows, arboreal termite mounds, stick nests or possum dray with flagging tape).

The site inspection must be undertaken at maximum of 48 hours prior to clearing commencement.

Stage 2- Supervision during Vegetation Clearing

The following action must be undertaken during vegetation clearing:

- A fauna spotter is to supervise clearing works for the period of vegetation clearing through to completion;
- Sequential clearing is to be used as a primary fauna management measure;
- Visually and verbally communicate the areas that have been flagged or sprayed to the tree feller to ensure the trees are not felled until authorised by the fauna spotter;
- Manage any koala identified on site in accordance with the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 and Management Program. Each tree identified by the koala spotter as being a risk to koalas if felled, should not be felled, damaged or interfered with until the koala has moved from the felling site of its own volition. Only when the koala has vacated a tree can clearance operations occur, including clearing of the host tree and surrounding vegetation;
- Ensure vegetation and rubbish piles are not left to serve as refuge for displaced or roaming wildlife. Old piles of felled vegetation (>24 hours) must be treated as potential wildlife habitat and inspected by a fauna spotter prior to removal or destruction.
- Limit the felling of habitat and hollow bearing trees using the following methods:
 - o Segmental removal of the hollow-bearing limbs and lowered to the ground for inspection by the spotter;
 - o Use of an excavator with vertical grab to lower the main trunk (only after the removal of lateral limbs).
- The retention of hollow logs from felled trees. All hollows that are salvaged should be placed in the Conservation Area. (Fauna Spotter).

PROJECT TITLE:
Vegetation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare 4343

SHEET TITLE:
**Fauna
management**

CLIENT:
Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET NUMBER:
VMP6_Rev D

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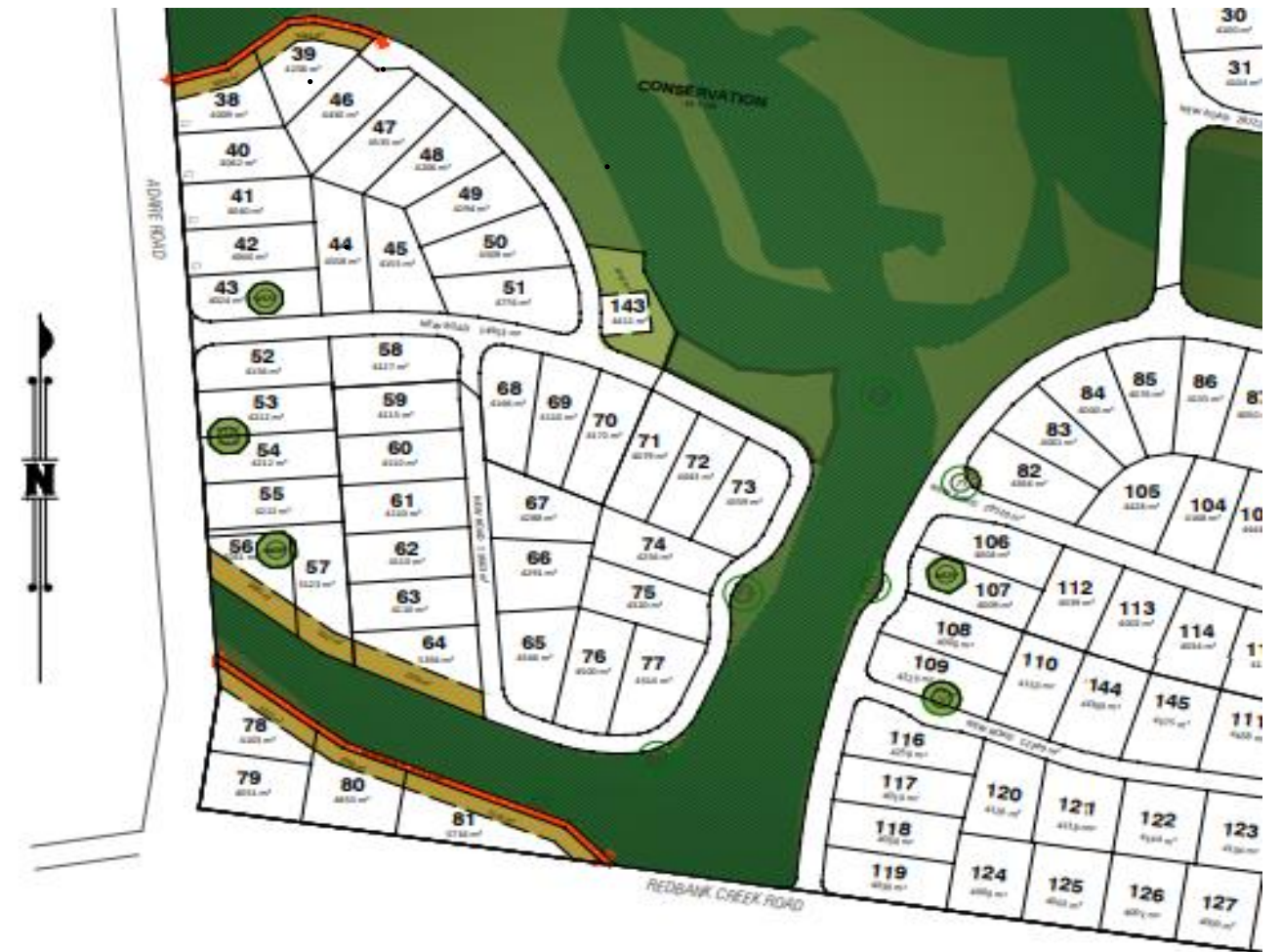
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TREE RETENTION SCHEDULE

Tree number	Tree Type	Remove/Retain	Stages
15	Habitat Tree	Retain	Stage 4
22	Habitat Tree	Retain	Stage 4
61	Habitat Tree	Retain	Stage 5
62	Habitat Tree	Retain	Stage 5
64	Habitat Tree	Retain	Stage 5
69	Habitat Tree	Retain	Stage 4
70	Habitat Tree	Retain	Stage 5
71	Habitat Tree	Retain subject to detailed road design	Stage 2
72	Habitat Tree	Retain	Stage 2
73	Habitat Tree	Remove, based on arborist advice	Stage 2
74	Habitat Tree	Retain	Stage 1
75	Habitat Tree	Remove	Stage 1



PROJECT TITLE:
Vegetation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare 4343

SHEET TITLE:
**Tree retention
schedule & plan**

CLIENT:
Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET NUMBER:
VMP7_Rev D

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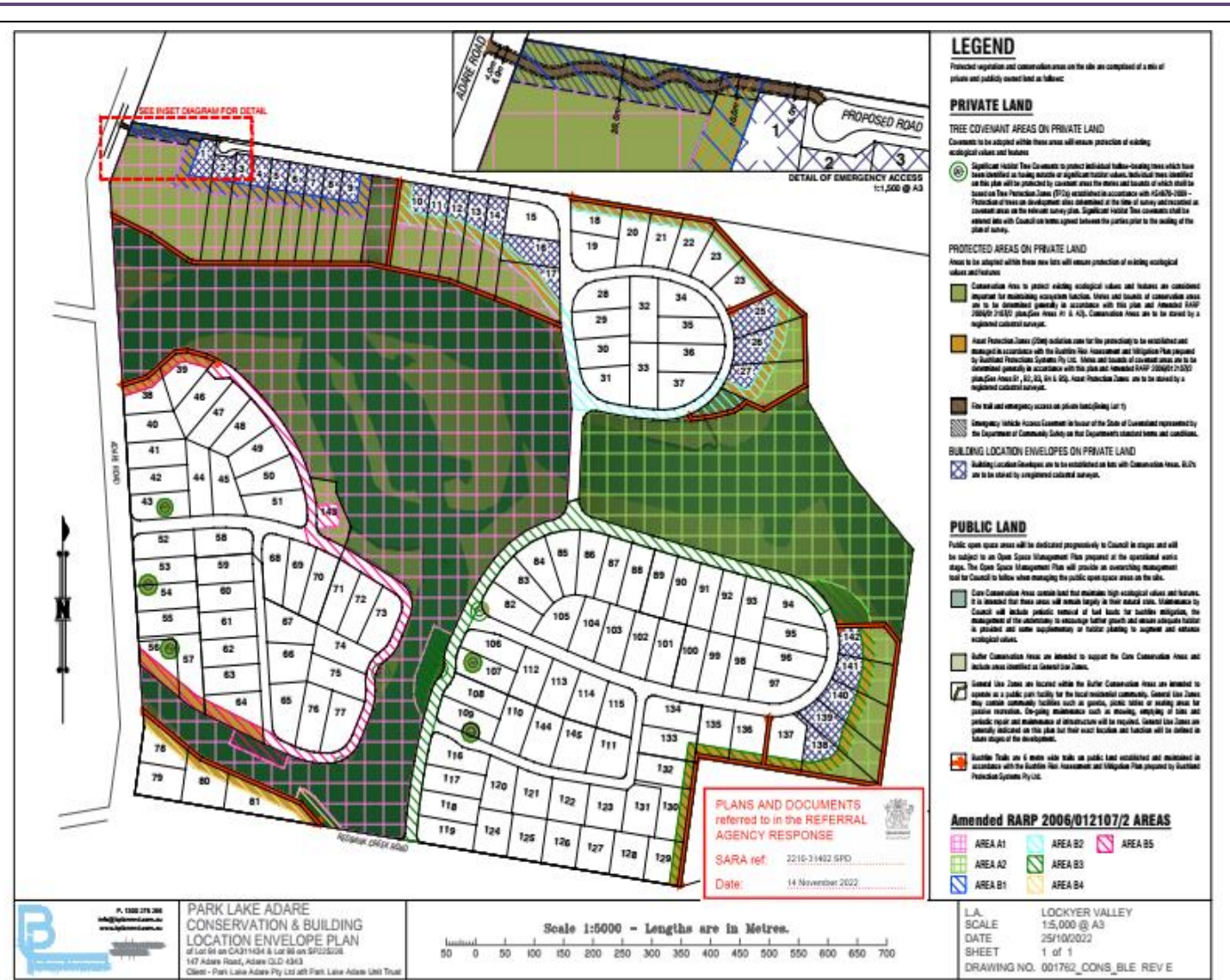
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PROJECT TITLE:
 Vegetation Management Plan –
 174 Adare Road, Adare 4343

CLIENT:
 Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET TITLE:
 Approved plans

SHEET NUMBER:
 VMP8_Rev D

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MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES FOR THE CONSERVATION AREAS

The overall management objective for the Conservation Areas is to protect, restore and manage the nominated areas of vegetation that are to be protected as part of the subdivision development approval. This area includes both private and public land (VMP8).

Public conservation land

The public conservation areas include land that is to be dedicated to the Lockyer Valley Regional Council for conservation purposes. This area will be managed in perpetuity for biodiversity conservation purposes, including to protect the remaining koala habitat and to achieve remnant status for the regional ecosystems located within the area, which are Regional Ecosystems 12.9 -10.2, 12.9-10.5 and 12.3.7.

Management outcomes

- Retain and protect all native vegetation within the identified public Conservation Area as shown on VMP8 of this document, except for any vegetation required for removal in the 'general uses zones' or for safety purposes (e.g. a dangerous tree overhanging a walking trail).
- Ensure the area continues to function as habitat for koalas, maintaining koala food trees (especially *Eucalyptus tereticornis*), exclusion of dogs and fauna fencing that allows for koalas to move freely through the site.
- Ongoing weed management to ensure ecological function and integrity is maintained.
- Management of feral animals by Council if required to maintain safety for wildlife, including koalas.
- Fencing can be installed by Council if required (e.g. to keep out bikes/traibikes/horses), as long as it is fauna movement fencing.
- Bushfire management activities can be carried out by Council but only in a manner that will preserve the ecological values of the area. A mosaic burn pattern must be used so that no more than 20% of the public conservation area is burnt in any calendar year, and no area is burnt more than once every 8-10 years. Prescribed burning for fuel reduction must be done when weather conditions and soil/plant moisture levels are optimal for promoting a gentle, low intensity fire or 'cool burn'.
- Installation and management of the bushfire trails as shown on the approved plans.

Restricted activities

Various activities are to be excluded from the public conservation areas, as follows:

- Pruning or removal of native vegetation, except for any vegetation required for removal in the 'general uses zones' or for safety purposes (e.g. a dangerous tree overhanging a walking trail).
- Grazing of livestock
- Walking of dogs, either on leash or free ranging
- Logging/harvesting of timber
- Vehicle access or vehicle tracks, parking and maneuvering areas except for Council maintenance purposes e.g. bushfire management, or where located within the areas mapped as 'general use zones'.
- Active recreation pursuits, such as mountain bike riding, trail bike riding, horse riding and sporting activities, except for the areas mapped as 'general use zones'.
- Any areas of managed turf or other non-natural surface types such as hard stand, gravel etc, except in the areas mapped as 'general use zones' or for walking trails or the approved bushfire trails
- Any forms of equipment or material storage or stockpiling
- Rubbish disposal
- Earthworks

Private lots

The conservation area includes land that is to be part of future private allotments, being lots 1-14, 17, 25-27 and 138-143. The private conservation areas will be managed by future lot owners for biodiversity conservation purposes in accordance with the conditions of approval, including to protect the remaining koala habitat and to achieve remnant status for the regional ecosystems located within the area, which are Regional Ecosystems 12.9 -10.2, 12.9-10.5 and 12.3.7.

Management outcomes

- Retain and protect all native vegetation within the identified private conservation areas as shown on VMP8 of this document, except for any vegetation required for removal in the 'general uses zones' or for safety purposes (e.g. a dangerous tree overhanging a walking trail).
- Ensure the area remains essential habitat for koalas, by maintaining koala food trees (especially *Eucalyptus tereticornis*), exclusion of dogs and fauna fencing that allows for koalas to move freely through the private conservation areas.
- Ongoing weed management to ensure ecological function and integrity is maintained.
- Installation and maintenance of pet exclusion fencing at the interface of the private conservation areas and the bushfire APZ/building envelope.
- Fencing can be installed if required, as long as it is fauna movement fencing of a design shown in this document and is installed in the locations shown in Figure 1 of this document
- Installation and management of the bushfire trails as shown on the approved plans.

Restricted activities

Various activities and features are to be excluded from the private conservation areas, as follows:

- Pruning or removal of native vegetation, except for genuine safety purposes (e.g. a dangerous branch or tree overhanging the building envelope/bushfire APZ).
- Grazing of livestock
- Access for dogs and cats
- Logging/harvesting of timber
- Vehicle access, vehicle tracks, parking and maneuvering areas
- Active recreation pursuits, such as mountain bike riding, trail bike riding, horse riding and sporting activities
- Any forms of equipment or material storage or stockpiling
- Bushfire management /fuel reduction activities relating to native vegetation, other than the approved bushfire trails
- Rubbish disposal
- Buildings and structures, including pools and sheds
- Earthworks, waste-water disposal infrastructure, stormwater drainage infrastructure, underground services (unless approved by Council in a development approval)
- Water tanks
- Camp fires/bonfires

PROJECT TITLE:

Vegetation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare 4343

SHEET TITLE:

**Management
outcomes**

CLIENT:

Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET NUMBER:

VMP9_Rev D

Compiled by

MiM

QA

RH

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28.11.22

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ABN: 20 162 130 627

Rehabilitation Management Plan

174 Adare Road, Adare 4343.

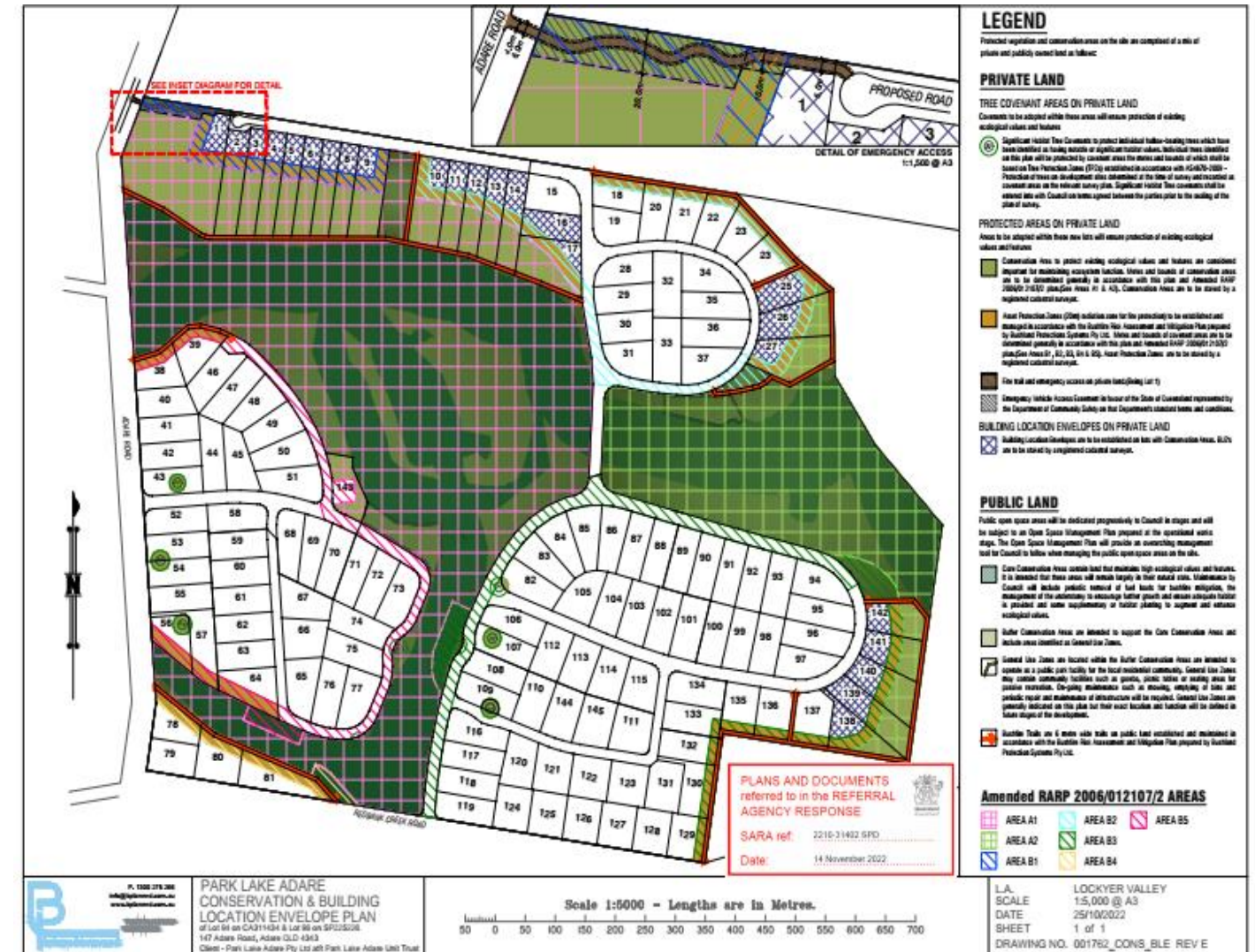
INTRODUCTION

This Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) has been prepared by Green Tape Solutions to comply with condition 7 of the Changed Referral Agency Response from DNRM (2210-31402 SPD) attached to the subdivision development approval for the site. It outlines the rehabilitation strategies for the nominated rehabilitation areas, being the public Conservation Area and private Conservation Areas within the lots (RMP1).

Rehabilitation undertaken as part of this plan shall consist of weed management, natural regeneration techniques, and tubestock planting (Figure 1). Revegetation shall be undertaken using species from all strata levels and will include species identified on site during the site inspection as well as species listed by the State as occurring in Regional Ecosystems 12.9-10.2, 12.9-10.5 and 12.3.7.

This RMP has been prepared in accordance with the following documents:

- *Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld)*;
- Regional Ecosystem Technical Descriptions for SE Queensland (Queensland Herbarium – DSITIA, 2012);
- South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework (Chenoweth EPLA, 2012);
- Koala Management Plan prepared by Green Tape Solutions



SHEET SCHEDULE

DRAWING TITLE	PLAN NUMBER	REV	DATE
Rehabilitation Management Plan – Cover Sheet	RMP1	D	28.11.22
Rehabilitation Management Plan – Rehabilitation Management Strategy	RMP2	D	28.11.22
Rehabilitation Management Plan – Roles and responsibilities	RMP3	D	28.11.22
Rehabilitation Management Plan – Weed Management	RMP4	D	28.11.22
Rehabilitation Management Plan – Weed Control Techniques	RMP5	D	28.11.22
Rehabilitation Management Plan – Planting Specifications	RMP6	D	28.11.22
Rehabilitation Management Plan – Planting Schedule	RMP7	D	28.11.22
Rehabilitation Management Plan – Planting Schedule	RMP8	D	28.11.22
Rehabilitation Management Plan – Monitoring and Maintenance	RMP9	D	28.11.22
Rehabilitation Management Plan – Monitoring and Maintenance	RMP10	D	28.11.22
Rehabilitation Management Plan – Maintenance Schedule	RMP11	D	28.11.22
Rehabilitation Management Plan – Maintenance Schedule	RMP12	D	28.11.22
Rehabilitation Management Plan – Fauna and pet fencing	RMP13	D	28.11.22

Approved plan showing private conservation areas and public conservation areas

PROJECT TITLE:
Vegetation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare 4343

SHEET TITLE:
Cover Sheet

CLIENT:
Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET NUMBER:
RMP1_Rev D

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REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Aims of the RMP

The aims of the RMP are:

- To reinstate the rehabilitation area to a more natural state consistent with the pre-disturbance vegetation community;
- To manage any invasive plant species listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld) and any other significant infestations of priority environmental weed species (e.g. species identified in the *Biosecurity Plan for the Lockyer Valley Area*) that may compromise establishment of revegetation or impact on the site's biodiversity values;
- Show the proposed location of fauna movement fencing and pet exclusion fencing to maximise the habitat values and usability of the public and private conservation areas for native fauna by excluding dogs and cats from these areas; and
- To demonstrate compliance with development approval conditions (DNRM condition 7).

The rehabilitation will consist of the following elements:

- Minimize the introduction, establishment and spread of native weeds through regular surveillance and removal.
- Control and eradicate non-native weeds in accordance with the management activities schedule.
- Clearing native vegetation for access to control non-native weeds under condition 6.1.3 must be limited to 3 metres.
- Any clearing of native vegetation to control non-native weeds must be conducted in a way that prevents soils erosion and maintains banks stability if clearing is associated with a watercourse.
- Weed control/management of invasive plant species listed under State legislation or the local government pest management plan
- Assisted Natural Regeneration methods (focusing on weed management) for the first 12 months in heavily vegetated areas (see areas nominated in this plan), followed by tubestock planting in these areas where the required rehabilitation densities have not been achieved by natural regeneration methods.
- Planting of native tubestock with on-going maintenance for a period of 24 months in areas where assisted natural regeneration is not possible (see areas nominated in this plan).
- Replanting to replace dead or dying plants where revegetation does not achieve the required benchmark of 95% survival rate.

Revegetation will be undertaken in 7 stages across the site in accordance with the approved staging plan. As detailed in this plan, all maintenance works will ensure that the vegetation of the site continues to improve and be self-sustaining. The identified rehabilitation zones will be monitored with reference to the vegetation communities, as described in this plan.

Existing Vegetation

This vegetation community is predominately regrowth woodland vegetation, with the occasional mature tree specimen. The site has limited understory vegetation, usually consisting of immature canopy tree species and scattered shrubs. The ground layer is dominated by native and exotic grasses. This community has a canopy cover of around 30-40% and an average height of 15-20m. The diameter at breast height ((DBH) of the mature canopy trees ranges from 30 to 60 centimetres. However, there are some significant habitat trees which have a (DBH) between 1 metre to 1.5 metres. This community conforms to the DoR Regional Ecosystem (RE) mapping of RE 12.9-10.2 (*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata* +/- *Eucalyptus crebra* open forest on sedimentary rocks) and RE 12.9-10.5 (Woodland complex often with *Corymbia trachyphloia subsp. trachyphloia*, *C. citriodora subsp. variegata*, *Eucalyptus crebra*, *E. fibrosa subsp. fibrosa* on quartzose sandstone). Regional Ecosystem 12.9-10.2 is the dominant vegetation type.

The canopy layer of the vegetation community consists predominately of Queensland Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora*), narrow-leaved iron-bark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) and broad-leaved red ironbark (*Eucalyptus fibrosa*) species. Sparsely scattered throughout this community is pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*), brown bloodwood (*Corymbia trachyphloia*), Moreton Bay ash (*Corymbia tessularis*), quinine bush (*Petalostigma pubescens*), bull oak (*Allocasuarina luehmannii*), river she-oak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*), and soap tree (*Alphitonia excelsa*). Some shrub species are present but these are not common due to grazing impacts. Shrub species include bush mint (*Mentha saturoioides*), false daisy (*Eclipta prostrata**), golden rod (*Sida hackettiana*), and milkweed (*Gomphocarpus physocarpus**). The ground

stratum contains grasses, forbes and vines such as Kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*), barbed wire grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*), sprawling bluebell (*Wahlenbergia gracillus*), blue flax-lily (*Dianella caerulea*), sago flower (*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*), Wombat berry (*Eustrephus latifolius*), native sarsaparilla vine (*Hardenbergia violacea*) and monkey rope vine (*Parsonsia straminea*).

The site contains a number of waterways which contain riparian and wetland vegetation. There are also a number of constructed dams in these areas. The vegetation within this community includes canopy, shrubs and ground storey vegetation. Some of these areas were devoid of tree canopy cover and others contained full tree canopy. Shrubs were mostly absent but the ground storey was dominated by species such as sand rush (*Juncus continuus*), slender knotweed (*Persicaria decipiens*), rough saw-sedge (*Ghania aspera*) and other wetland sedge species. This vegetation community could be identified as regional ecosystem 12.3.7 - *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Casuarina cunninghamiana subsp. cunninghamiana* +/- *Melaleuca spp.* fringing woodland.

The site contains a number of grassy paddocks which are the result of historical tree clearing and subsequent livestock grazing. These paddocks contain a mix of native and exotic grasses, with forbes and shrubs scattered throughout. These areas are mapped as Category X non-remnant vegetation on the DoR Regulated Vegetation Management Map.

Assisted natural regeneration

Assisted Natural Regeneration methods (focusing on weed management) will be utilized across most of the areas to be rehabilitated (Figure 1). Assisted Natural Regeneration methods can be used*:

- where the native plant community on site is largely healthy and functioning;
- when native plant seed is still stored in the soil or will be able to reach the site from nearby natural areas, by birds or other animals, wind or water;
- where the natural regeneration processes (seedling germination, root suckering, etc.) are being inhibited by external factors, such as weed invasion, soil compaction, cattle grazing, mechanical slashing, etc.;
- when limited human intervention, such as weed control, minor amelioration of soil conditions, erection of fencing, cessation of slashing, etc. will be enough to trigger the recovery processes through natural regeneration; and
- when the main management issue is weed infestation and/or current land use practices

(* taken from 'Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services (2012), South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Manual. Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments, Brisbane').

These areas will be managed through weed control, selected fencing and livestock exclusion for the first 12 months, followed by targeted supplementary tubestock planting at the 12 month mark where the required rehabilitation densities have not been achieved by natural regeneration methods. Tubestock planting areas should either be fenced off or plants should have tree guards placed around them, to protect them from grazing by wildlife such as kangaroos and hares. The supplementary tubestock planting will be maintained for 12 months to the end of the 24 month maintenance period.

Tube stock planting

Planting of native tubestock will be carried out in areas where Assisted Natural Regeneration methods are not considered to be viable (Figure 1). These areas will be maintained for a period of 24 months as per the maintenance schedule on sheet RMP 11 of this plan. Tubestock planting areas should either be fenced off or plants should have tree guards placed around them, to protect them from grazing by wildlife such as kangaroos and hares.

Rubbish Removal

No rubbish was noted within the rehabilitation area during the site assessment. Any rubbish noted within the rehabilitation area is to be removed as part of routine maintenance activities. Particular care should be taken during rubbish removal to avoid or minimise disturbance within tree protection zones and areas infested with weed species that reproduce from vegetative parts.

PROJECT TITLE: Rehabilitation Management Plan – 174 Adare Road, Adare		SHEET TITLE: Rehabilitation management strategy			 <p>Web - www.greentapesolutions.com.au Mail - admin@greentapesolutions.com.au M: 0423 081 428/P:07 5428 6372</p>	DISCLAIMER: Designs documented on this drawing are the property of Green Tape Solutions and are not authorised for reproduction or use in whole or part without written permission. These plans have been prepared for the exclusive use of the client. Green Tape Solutions does not accept responsibility for any use of or reliance upon the contents of these drawings by any third party. Confirm all dimensions on site and clarify any discrepancies prior to construction. ABN: 20 162 130 627
CLIENT: Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd	SHEET NUMBER: RMP2_Rev D	Compiled by MiM	QA RH	DATE 28.11.22		

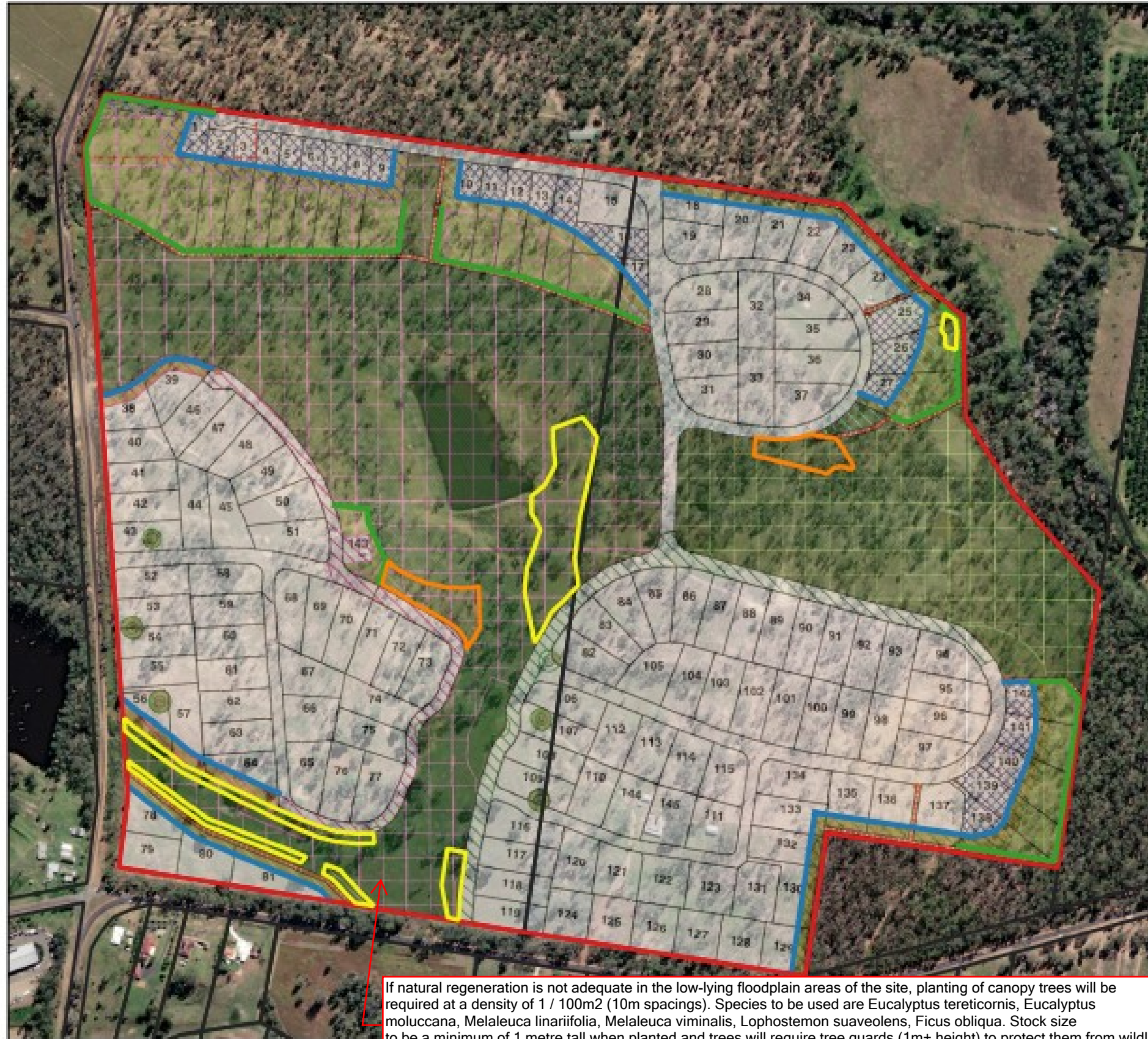


Figure 1: Rehabilitation zones and fencing

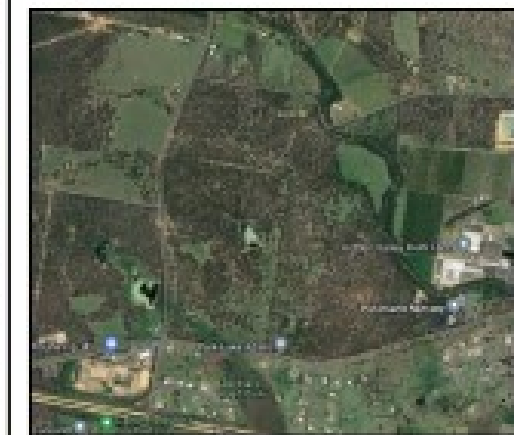
Project: PR22142_174 Adare Rd, Adare

- Property boundary
- Native tubestock planting areas
- General use zones (public park areas)
- Fauna movement fencing
- Pet exclusion fencing

The entire public conservation area is to be rehabilitated, except for the two nominated general use zones for public park purposes

The private conservation areas at the rear of lots 1-14, 17, 25-27 and 138-143 are to be rehabilitated.

Assisted Natural Regeneration techniques are to be used in all rehabilitation areas where tube stock planting is not specified



- Notes:
- Rehabilitation areas and fencing by Green Tape Solutions
 - Site Infrastructure and Impact Areas from Client
 - Base map Copyright (c) Esri and its data suppliers.
 - Regional Ecosystems and QTopo Base map Copyright (c) State of Queensland (DNRM)

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Date: 17/11/2022
Version: B



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If natural regeneration is not adequate in the low-lying floodplain areas of the site, planting of canopy trees will be required at a density of 1 / 100m2 (10m spacings). Species to be used are Eucalyptus tereticornis, Eucalyptus moluccana, Melaleuca linariifolia, Melaleuca viminalis, Lophostemon suaveolens, Ficus obliqua. Stock size to be a minimum of 1 metre tall when planted and trees will require tree guards (1m+ height) to protect them from wildlife predation

PROJECT TITLE:
Rehabilitation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare

SHEET TITLE:
Figure 1

CLIENT:
Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET NUMBER: **Compiled by** **QA** **DATE**
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ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All personnel (include the landowner and any contractors engaged to undertake works under this RMP and any associated works) have a general duty of care under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Notwithstanding any specifications in this RMP, the developer and contractor must:

- Report any environmental incidents to their immediate supervisor (for contractors) or relevant authorities (e.g. Brisbane City Council) (for site supervisor), and participate in any subsequent investigation and corrective action/s required to reduce environmental harm or the re-occurrence of the incident; and
- Comply with the requirements of environmental legislation.

The landowner should ensure that all relevant contractual documents specify the RMP as a responsibility. The roles and responsibilities assigned to individuals are outlined in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Roles and responsibilities

POSITIONS	RESPONSIBILITIES	ACTIVITIES
Landowner	Management/implementation of all rehabilitation works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project manage any contractors involved in rehabilitation works; - Ensure processes are in place to include the necessary provisions of the RMP into site works; - Undertake and record corrective actions; and - Report to regulatory authorities when necessary.
Environmental Consultant	Overseeing environmental requirements during project life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audit site works and provide compliance certification to Council; - Monitoring of the progress of the rehabilitation work as outlined in this RMP; and - Liaise with the Ecological Rehabilitation Contractor where necessary to ensure the success of the program and implement any necessary modifications.
Rehabilitation Contractor	Undertaking ecological rehabilitation works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake rehabilitation works in accordance with the approved RMP; - Responsible for undertaking weed management and revegetation within the rehabilitation area; - Liaise with landowner/environmental consultant to ensure compliance with the RMP as required; and - Undertake the maintenance of rehabilitation zones in accordance with the approved RMP.

PROJECT TITLE:
Rehabilitation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare

CLIENT:
Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET TITLE:
Roles & responsibilities

SHEET NUMBER:
RMP3_Rev D

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WEED MANAGEMENT

Weed cover on stream beds and banks is sparse to moderately dense, with species including restricted invasive and environmental weed species which include but not limited to groundsel bush (*Senecia vulgaris*), mother of millions (*Kalanchoe delagoensis**), Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobatus**), fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis**), wild tobacco (*Solanum mauritianum*), balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*). Any infestations of invasive plant species listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld) or the Biosecurity Plan for the Lockyer Valley Regional Council within the rehabilitation areas or within areas that are likely to be disturbed are to be treated prior to the commencement of works (This includes the entire site).

All weeds infestations that occur within the rehabilitation area should be removed or treated prior to flowering, or at flowering prior to seed set. Flowering or fruiting plants are to be treated as the highest priority. Weed infestations in the rehabilitation area are to be monitored and control measures undertaken are to be reported as part of any reporting requirements to Council.

Broad-scale herbicide application (e.g. blanket foliar spraying) is not suitable due to proximity to sensitive native vegetation. Where possible, targeted weed control (e.g. spot spraying) should be carried out in consideration of seasonal variations in rainfall and weed growth, flowering times and treatment affectivity. Care must be taken to minimise the occurrence of off-target damage to native species through spray-drift.

Weed removal/treatment should be undertaken as part of monitoring requirements and/or routine maintenance activities. Weed species are to be controlled on an ongoing basis as needed, with the rehabilitation area to be free of all invasive species listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* by the end of the 2-year maintenance period. Any other significant infestations of priority environmental weed species are to be treated to minimise the risk to the long-term survival of revegetation plantings.

Weed control techniques are described in **Table 2**.

Details on the preferred control techniques for the weed species present or potentially present on site is provided in **Table 3**.

Legal Requirement for Declared Weeds Species

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* imposes a 'general biosecurity obligation' (GBO), which imparts a responsibility on all individuals or organisations to manage biosecurity risks that are under their control and that they know about or should reasonably be expected to know about. Under the GBO, individuals and organisations whose activities present a biosecurity risk must take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise their activities from causing a biosecurity event (defined as an event that is, was or may become a significant problem for human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment, and is was or may be caused by a pest, disease or contaminant).

The Act lists fauna and flora pest species as either prohibited or restricted biosecurity matter:

- Prohibited matter is any species that has not yet become established in Queensland and would have significant adverse impacts on human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment if it entered the state.
- Restricted matter is any species that is already established within Queensland and has significant adverse impacts on human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment. Restricted matter is categorised into 7 risk-based categories. Some species can be categorised under a range of different categories.

Weed species listed as either Prohibited or Restricted, if identified on site, will need to be treated in accordance with the recommended control techniques outlined in **Tables 2** and **3**.

Table 2: Weed Control Technique Descriptions.

METHODS	DETAILS
Complete Removal	This technique is used for plants, which regrow from bulbs, tubers or other plant parts, such as runners. Remove all plant parts, including roots by hand pulling. Plant parts should be removed from the site and disposed of via landfill or composting.
Stem scraping	This method is suitable for treating small shrubs and vines with thin and relatively soft bark tissue, which a reactively growing and not stressed. Stem scraping or scrape and paint is perfect for treating vine species, especially Madeira Vine. The aim of this technique is to remove a small portion of the bark. This will allow the herbicide to penetrate into the plant's sapwood travelling to the tubers and effectively destroying the plant. Using the knife, scrape away 100 mm to expose the sapwood. Immediately (within 15 seconds) apply the herbicide to the exposed stem. Failure to apply the herbicide immediately will result in the plant sealing itself off and not all the herbicide to effectively penetrate into it.
Cut Stump or Cut and Swab	This method is a quick and effective way of treating small shrubs, large trees, woody plants and vines without aerial tubers. This method allows accurate placement of the herbicide with minimal hazard to the environment and the operator. The intention of this method is to apply the herbicide to the actively growing plant sapwood. The herbicide will move through the plant into its roots and effectively kill it. Using the saw, machete, cane knife or secateurs, cut the plant at least 150mm above the ground. Immediately (within 15 seconds) apply the herbicide to the base of the stump. Failure to apply the herbicide immediately will result in the plant sealing itself off and not all the herbicide to effectively penetrate into it.
Stem Injection	This method is suitable for treating shrubs and trees with a diameter of greater than 100 mm that a reactively growing and not stressed. It also allows accurate placement of the herbicide with minimal hazard to the environment. Using a drill, small axe, chisel and hammer or machete, cut downward at an angle of 45 degrees through the bark into the soft sapwood below. If using an axe/machete/chisel, immediately (within 15 seconds) roll the back of the blade downward, opening up a pocket in which to apply the herbicide mixture. Using a brush, spray or syringe, immediately (within 15 seconds) apply the herbicide mixture to the exposed sapwood of the cut. Note, that it is essential that cuts penetrate the bark and get through to the light sapwood underneath, otherwise herbicide treatment may be ineffective. Depending on the size of the tree, several cuts/injections may be required.
Basal bark spraying	This method is suitable for treating thin-barked woody weeds and trees that a reactively growing and not stressed. Using this technique, the stem or trunk must be sprayed with oil-soluble herbicide (e.g. Biosafe) from ground level to a height of 300mm. Using a brush and starting at the base of each stem, paint all the way around each stem to a height of 300 mm. To allow herbicide uptake, ensure the treated area is not disturbed for 24 hours. Note that, depending on the species, this technique can take up to two months to get results. Application to large trees, may result in the death and shedding of branches which may pose a hazard. As such this method is not recommended in areas where branches could cause damage.
Foliar spraying	This technique is suitable for treating grasses, herbs and shrubs up to 6 metres tall and involves spraying individual and small clumps of weeds with diluted herbicide. Avoid spraying on rainy or windy days and make sure the plants are reactively growing. Ideal conditions for spraying are immediately after rain and once all the dew has evaporated. In terms of application technique: 1. Spray close to the target plants to avoid spray drift onto other valuable (i.e. native) plants. 2. Spray to cover all leaves and stems to the point of visible wetness. 3. Use short sweeping strokes. 4. Use frog friendly adjuvant/surfactant (such as Nufarm Bonus®). 5. Start from the far corner of the infestation working away from sprayed areas. 6. Be systematic to avoid spraying the same area twice. 7. Use Dye marker (such as Herbicide) to aid with targeted application of herbicide as required.

PROJECT TITLE:
Rehabilitation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare

SHEET TITLE:
Weed management

CLIENT:
Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET NUMBER:
RMP4_Rev D

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Table 3: List of weed species present and/or potentially present within the rehabilitation area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	annual ragweed*	Hand-pull newly established or isolated seedlings.	Foliar spray in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	madeira vine*	Hand-pull newly established or isolated seedlings. Leaves removed immediately and dried out away from soil and then disposed of.	Basal bark, cut stump, foliar spray or stem injection in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Asparagus spp.</i>	ground or climbing asparagus*	Dig out and dispose of at an appropriate council landfill or cover with black plastic sheeting and place in direct sunlight to solarise prior to disposal. Remove the entire crown of underground stem of plant to prevent regrowth.	Foliar spray in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	groundsel bush*	Hand-pull newly established or isolated seedlings.	Cut stump or foliar spray in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	balloon vine*	Hand-pull newly established or isolated seedlings	Basal bark, cut stump, foliar spray or stem injection in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	cadaghi	Hand-pull newly established or isolated seedlings.	Basal bark, cut stump, foliar spray or stem injection in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Cyperus involucratus*</i>	Umbrella sedge	Hand-pull newly established or isolated seedlings.	Foliar spray in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit, or slashing or mowing
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cat</i>	cats claw creeper*	Pull out seedlings when soil is soft.	Cut stump or foliar spray in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water hyacinth*	Using a shovel weeding fork loosen the soil around roots tuber rhizomes and carefully pry remove the plant	Foliar spray in accordance with the label of product of APVMA issued off-label permit
<i>Harrisia martinii</i>	harrisia cactus*	Using a shovel weeding fork loosen the soil around roots tuber rhizomes and carefully pry remove the plant	Foliar spray in accordance with the label of product of APVMA issued off-label permit
<i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>	mother of millions	Using a shovel weeding fork loosen the soil around roots tuber rhizomes and carefully pry remove the plant	Foliar spray in accordance with the label of product of APVMA issued off-label permit
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	Hand-pull newly established or isolated seedlings.	Basal bark, cut stump or foliar spray in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	african boxthorn*	Hand-pull newly established or isolated seedlings.	Basal bark, cut stump or stem injection in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Megathyrsus maximus var. maximus</i>	guinea grass	Hand-pull newly established or isolated seedlings.	Slashing/mowing or brush cutting and follow-up foliar spray in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	chilean needle grass	Using a shovel weeding fork loosen the soil around roots tuber rhizomes and carefully pry remove the plant	Foliar spray or wick wipe in accordance with the label of product of APVMA issued off-label permit
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	parthenium weed*	Hand-pull newly established or isolated seedlings.	Foliar spray in accordance with the label of product of APVMA issued off-label permit
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water lettuce*	Using a shovel weeding fork loosen the soil around roots tuber rhizomes and carefully pry remove the plant	Foliar spray in accordance with the label of product of APVMA issued off-label permit
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	salvina*	Using a shovel weeding fork loosen the soil around roots tuber rhizomes and carefully pry remove the plant	Foliar spray in accordance with the label of product of APVMA issued off-label permit
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	fireweed*	Fireweed is best dealt with via foliar spraying. Hand-pull newly established or isolated seedlings.	Foliar spray in accordance with the label of product of APVMA issued off-label permit
<i>Senna pendula</i>	easter cassia	Hand-pull newly established or isolated seedlings.	Basal bark, cut stump or foliar spray in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	palm grass	Hand-pull newly established or isolated seedlings.	Slashing/mowing or brush-cutting and follow-up foliar spray in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	south African pigeon grass	Pull out seedlings when soil is soft.	Slashing/mowing or brush cutting and follow-up foliar spray in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	wild tobacco	Pull out seedlings when soil is soft.	Cut stump or foliar spray in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	brazilian nightshade	Hand-pull when soil is moist, rollup and hang to dry. Remove above-ground vegetative parts with a brush hook or similar tool.	Cut stump or foliar spray in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.
<i>Sorobolus pyramidalis</i>	giants rat tail grass*	Pull out seedlings when soil is soft.	Foliar spray or wick wipe in accordance with the label of product of APVMA issued off-label permit or slashing and mowing
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Singapore daisy*	Remove only small plants and fragments by hand-pulling. Capable of spreading from plant fragments.	Foliar spray in accordance with the label of product or APVMA issued off-label permit.

PROJECT TITLE:
Rehabilitation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare

SHEET TITLE:
Weed Control Techniques

CLIENT:
Parklands at Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET NUMBER:
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SITE PREPARATION

The successful growth of plants within the rehabilitation management area will rely on careful and appropriate preparation of the area prior to planting. The following issues will be addressed:

- Existing rubbish, other foreign material and any old fencing (especially barb wire) will be removed.
- Planting holes are to be prepared by using a hand-held tree planting auger or shovel. Planting holes are to be dug at a minimum width of three times that of planting tubes.
- Natural mulch or jute weed matting shall be provided at the time of planting for each plant, each plant will have a tree guard
- Any potential habitat features relocated to adjacent areas during the initial clearing of vegetation from the area that is disturbed during fill removal (e.g. felled timber) should be stockpiled and relocated to the rehabilitation area.

PLANTING

The planting schedule considers current established native plants with planting to be provided at the densities identified in this RMP. When deciding on suitable species for seeding or planting within a site, the following has been considered:

- Species that naturally occur within the area/regional ecosystem;
- Vegetation community characteristics of the rehabilitation area.

All planting stock will be:

- Preferably local provenance;
- Healthy and displaying signs of active growth. Plants should be rejected if displaying nutritional or physiological disorders, leaf or stem damage, pests and diseases, root curling or showing signs of being pot bound or have weed species in the container;
- A minimum of 20 cm tall for (75 mm) tubestock (larger for potted stock) and must have a well-developed root system; and,
- Sun-hardened.

Planting stock is to be randomly planted to reflect the natural composition of the original ecosystem. Seedlings must be moist at time of planting, preferably treated by soaking in a seaweed or fish emulsion solution for 15-20 minutes prior to planting to protect against transplant shock.

Crystals will be added to each planting hole and mixed with the back-fill soil to ensure that roots are not in direct contact with concentrated fertiliser. The plant will be placed in the center of the hole, filled in with loose crumbly soil ensuring that no air pockets remain, then firmed with the hands to create a shallow watering depression. The planting holes should be at least twice the width and half as deep as the pot size (refer to **Drawing 1**).

All plants will be clearly marked on site by bamboo stakes and are to be staked, tied and have tree guards installed. Tree guards are to be removed once tubestock has become established.

TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING AND TREE GUARDS

The rehabilitation areas will be either partially fenced off with suitable fencing (around 30% of the rehabilitation area) or all plants will be installed with suitable tree guards, to protect the planting stock from being eaten by herbivores such as eastern grey kangaroos and hares. Any tree guards installed must be high enough to stop kangaroos from eating plants when they grow taller than the guard (short guards for grasses/ground covers and shrubs, tall guards for trees). Any fencing installed must be high enough to deter kangaroos from jumping over and must have a mesh gauge/ aperture which will keep hares out, while not posing a safety hazard to any wildlife. Fencing must also have no gaps at the base, to ensure hares cannot access the fenced area.

MULCHING

Natural mulch shall be installed at the time of planting around each plant, to a radius of 30cm around each plant with a required depth of 75 mm. Organic mulch shall be weed-free (preferably aged forest mulch) and sourced from a qualified landscape supplier (compliant with AS4454-2012) or alternately, sourced from mulched vegetation on site which has been appropriately aged. Mulch should not touch the plant stems. Mulch can also be used in areas awaiting rehabilitation to suppress weed growth.

Mulch should not be used in locations where there is a risk of material entering the waterway – mulch is considered to be a water contaminant under the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*. In this instance, jute squares or matting is to be used.

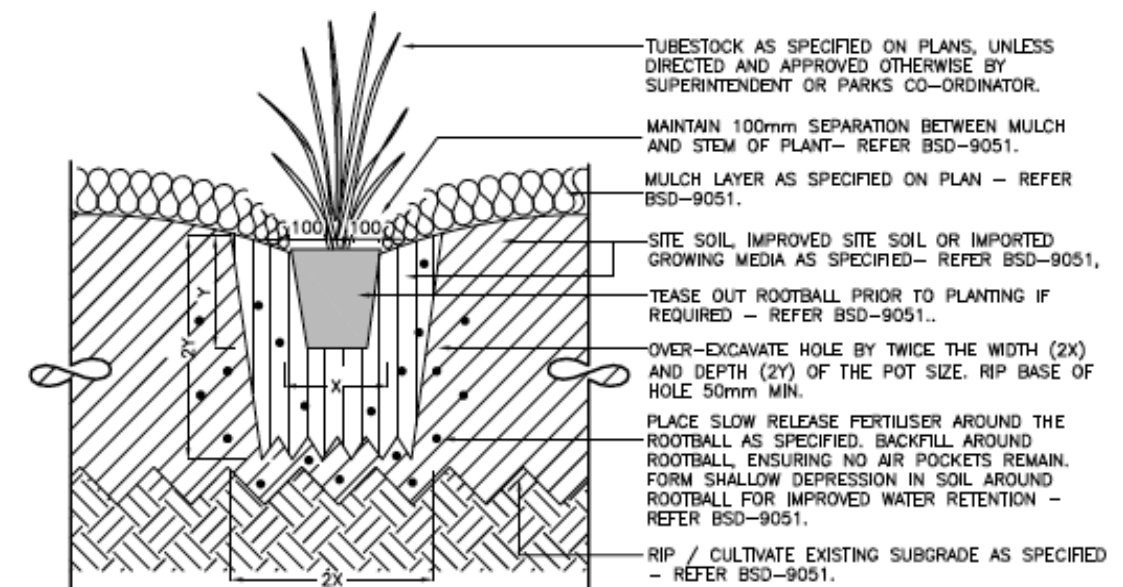
FERTILISER

Each plant is to be fertilized with a slow-release fertiliser pellet (Agriform or similar). The fertiliser pellet is to be placed adjacent to but not in contact with the root ball at 2-4 cm below the soil surface and under the mulch.

WATERING

All planting stock will be watered at planting (approximately 5-10 L per plant). On completion of the planting activities, the plants will require water at least once per week for the first month, then once a fortnight for another two months and then monitoring will be in place to measure the amount of water requirement, dependent on the prevailing rainfall and weather conditions at the time.

Drawing 1– Tubestock Planting Details (Excerpt from Brisbane City Council standard drawings for tubestock planting).



PROJECT TITLE:
Rehabilitation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare

CLIENT:
Parklands at Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET TITLE:
Planting Specifications

SHEET NUMBER:
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PLANTING SCHEDULE

Planting shall be undertaken throughout the rehabilitation planting area, with the intent to reinstate a vegetation community similar to the original vegetation in structure, function and composition. If required, additional or substitute species may be chosen from the relevant strata provided in the technical descriptions for regional ecosystem 12.3.7 and 12.9 -10.2 or are known to locally occur in similar vegetation communities.

The rehabilitation area already supports mature native canopy trees so the planting of canopy species will not be required in some areas. In the event of tree mortality, supplementary planting shall be undertaken so as to achieve the target density.

Table 4: Planting Schedule for Rehabilitation Area within the Regional Ecosystem of 12.3.7

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STRATUM	PLANT SIZE	QUANTITY/ DENSITY
Ground Layer RE 12.3.7				
<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Whisker grass	G	Native tube	1 per 1 m ²
<i>Lomandra hystrix/longifolia</i>	Mat-rush	G	Native tube	
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Creeping shade grass	G	Native tube	
<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	Woolly veronia	G	Native tube	
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat berry	G	Native tube	
<i>Juncus continuus</i>	Sand rush	G	Native tube	
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender knot weed	G	Native tube	
<i>Ghania aspera</i>	Rough saw sedge	G	Native tube	
<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>	pitted blue grass	G	Native tube	
Shrub layers				
<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>	Native holly	S	Native tube	1 per 5 m ²
<i>Acacia disparrima</i> subsp. <i>disparrima</i>	Southern salwood	S	Native tube	
<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	Cockspur vine	S	Native tube	
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> var. <i>trichostachya</i>	Flax leaf paperbark	S	Native tube	

<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	Poison peach	S	Native tube	1 per 5 m ²
<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	Black tea-tree	S	Native tube	
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee bush	S	Native tube	
<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	Bottlebrush	S	Native tube	
<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Red Kamala	S	Native tube	
<i>Ficus opposita</i>	Sandpaper fig	S	Native tube	
Canopy layer				
<i>Corymbia tessularis</i>	Moreton bay ash	T	Native tube	1 per 10 m ²
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	T	Native tube	
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamiana</i>	River she-oak	T	Native tube	
<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Bull oak	T	Native tube	
<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>	Red jacket fruit	T	Native tube	
<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	Small leaved fig	T	Native tube	
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Queensland blue gum	T	Native tube	
<i>Eucalyptus molluccana</i>	Gum topped box	T	Native tube	
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Brush box	T	Native tube	
<i>Apananthe philippinensis</i>	Grey handle wood	T	Native tube	
<i>Alphitonia exclesa</i>	Soap tree	T	Native tube	

PROJECT TITLE:
Rehabilitation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare

CLIENT:
Parklands at Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET TITLE:
Planting Schedule

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Table 5: Planting Schedule for Rehabilitation within Regional Ecosystems 12.9-10.2 / 12.9-10.5

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STRATUM	PLANT SIZE	QUANTITY/ DENSITY
Ground Layer				
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	wiry panic	G	Native tube	1 per 1 m ²
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	barbed wire grass	G	Native tube	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass	G	Native tube	
<i>Eremochloa bimculate</i>	poverty grass	G	Native tube	
<i>Panicum effusum</i>	hairy panic	G	Native tube	
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	black spear grass	G	Native tube	
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue flax lilly	G	Native tube	
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many-flowered mat rush	G	Native tube	
<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i>	Pale mat rush	G	Native tube	
<i>Wahlenbergia gracillus</i>	Sprawling blue bell	G	Native tube	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native sarsaparilla vine	G	Native tube	
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat berry	G	Native tube	
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Monkey rope vine	G	Native tube	
Shrub Layer				
<i>Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima</i>	southern salwood	S	Native tube	1 per 5 m ²
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	black wattle	S	Native tube	
<i>Acacia Maidenii</i>	Maiden's wattle	S	Native tube	
<i>Sida hackettiana</i>	golden rod	S	Native tube	
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Sago flower	G	Native tube	
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	dogwood	S	Native tube	

<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	butterbush	S	Native tube		
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee bush	S	Native tube		
<i>Eremophila debilis</i>	Winter apple	S	Native tube		
<i>Choretrum candollei</i>	white sour bush	S	Native tube		
Canopy layer					
<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	spotted gum	T	Native tube	1 per 25 m ²	
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	rusty gum	T	Native tube		
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	narrow leaved red iron bark	T	Native tube		
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Queensland blue gum	T	Native tube		
<i>Corymbia tessalaris</i>	brown bloodwood	T	Native tube		
<i>Eucalyptus molluccana</i>	grey box	T	Native tube		
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	soap tree	T	Native tube		
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	pink bloodwood	T	Native tube		
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box	T	Native tube		
<i>Acacia glaucocarpa</i>	feathery wattle	T	Native tube		
<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	bull-oak	T	Native tube		
Species identified on site not listed under RE 12.9 -10.2 / 12.9-10.5					
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	broad-leaved red ironbark	T	Native tube		1 per 10 m ²
<i>Corymbia trachypholia</i>	brown bloodwood	T	Native tube		
<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	quinine bush	T	Native tube		
<i>Mentha satuireioides</i>	bush mint	S	Native tube		

PROJECT TITLE:
Rehabilitation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare

SHEET TITLE:
Planting Schedule

CLIENT:
Parklands at Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET NUMBER:
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MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Performance Criteria

Table 5 outlines the performance criteria for works within the rehabilitation area. Vegetation maintenance will continue as required under the set timeframe of 24 months for the monitoring/maintenance program. Vegetation maintenance works will be deemed completed and accepted once the following criteria for rehabilitation are achieved following the 24-month monitoring/maintenance program.

Table 5: Performance Criteria for Rehabilitation Works.

ELEMENT	COMPLETION OF INITIAL WORK AND ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD (12 months following completion of site works)	COMPLETION OF FINAL WORK (2 years following completion of site works)
Tubestock survival	90% survival rate for planted tubestock, taking into consideration the density of any natural regeneration. Mortalities to be replaced to achieve 90% survival rate at completion.	90% survival rate, taking into consideration the density of any natural regeneration.
Natural Regeneration	Vegetated areas are to be planted out with tube stock if significant natural regeneration is not evident after 12 months	Any natural regeneration to be retained within rehabilitation area. 90% survival rate for supplementary planting.
Mulching or matting	Mulch or jute matting installed around planted species.	Mulch or jute mat cover maintained around planted species.
Declared Weeds	Minimal presence of declared weeds	General absence of declared weeds
Environmental woody weeds	Minimal presence of environmental woody weeds	General absence of environmental woody weeds
Rubbish	All rubbish to be removed during initial works.	Site to be maintained free of anthropogenic rubbish.

PROJECT TITLE:
Rehabilitation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare

SHEET TITLE:
Monitoring and Maintenance

CLIENT:
Parklands at Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET NUMBER:
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Maintenance schedule, monitoring and reporting

This section outlines the required monitoring and maintenance actions for the rehabilitation areas, and the person/s responsible for undertaking these tasks. The maintenance schedule is shown in Tables 7 and 8. A 24 month maintenance and monitoring period is to be provided in accordance with the development approval conditions.

Table 6: Maintenance and Monitoring Schedule for the Rehabilitation Zone

TIME PERIOD	MONITORING TASKS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	MONITORING AND REPORTING	RESPONSIBLE
Months 0 – 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify priority areas for treatment, rubbish and weeds to be removed, identify necessary weed control techniques etc. Initial weed control for both rehabilitation zones (private and public Conservation areas). Implement revegetation across the private and public Conservation areas per stage, including installation of stakes, tree guards, jute mat/mulch, fencing etc Watering of any planted stock 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological Restoration Contractor
Months 4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check appropriate weed removal/control has been implemented and is working. Check on survival rates of planted tube stock In natural regeneration areas, check for regenerating native seedlings Check levels of herbivory on planted and naturally regenerating plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake replacement planting if tubestock death is apparent. Ongoing weed management If plants are being excessively grazed by wildlife, then implement suitable protection measures to reduce grazing (better/more fencing, better/more tree guards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly monitoring must be undertaken to ensure the rehabilitation is undertaken in accordance with this plan Inform the Environmental Consultant about progress of the works at the 6 month mark. Environmental Consultant to inform Council and the relevant State agency (DoR- vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au) about the progress of the works in writing at the 6 month mark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological Restoration Contractor for all on-ground work Environmental Consultant to monitor and report to Council.
Months 6-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check on the performance of weed removal/control methods Check on survival rates of planted tube stock In natural regeneration areas, check for regenerating native seedlings Check levels of herbivory on planted and naturally regenerating plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase weed management works if required, or implement alternate weed control technique. Undertake replacement planting if tubestock death is apparent At the 12 month mark, if natural regeneration is not significant in the nominated areas, then planting of tubestock ,must be undertaken. If plants are being excessively grazed by wildlife, then implement suitable protection measures to reduce grazing (better/more fencing, better/more tree guards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly monitoring must be undertaken to ensure the rehabilitation is undertaken in accordance with this plan At the 12 month mark, undertake an inspection with the Environmental consultant and Council. Environmental consultant to provide a progress report to Council and the relevant State agency (DoR- vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au) at the 12-month mark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological Restoration Contractor for all on-ground work. Environmental Consultant to provide report to Council.
Months 12-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check on the performance of weed removal/control methods Check on survival rates of planted tube stock In natural regeneration areas, check for regenerating native seedlings Check levels of herbivory on planted and naturally regenerating plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase weed management works if required, or implement alternate weed control technique. Undertake replacement planting if tubestock death is apparent Provide watering and maintenance of any newly planted stock If plants are being excessively grazed by wildlife, then implement suitable protection measures to reduce grazing (better/more fencing, better/more tree guards) Undertake any other works required to achieve the performance criteria and obtain off-maintenance status at the 24 month mark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly monitoring must be undertaken to ensure the rehabilitation is undertaken in accordance with this plan At the end of month 21, undertake an inspection with the Environmental consultant to see if any final remedial works are required to achieve the required performance criteria prior to the off-maintenance meeting with Council at the 24 month mark. At the end of month 24, undertake the off-maintenance inspection with the Environmental consultant and Council Environmental consultant to provide a final progress report to Council and the relevant State agency (DoR- vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au) at the 24-month mark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological Restoration Contractor for all on-ground work. Environmental Consultant.

PROJECT TITLE:
Rehabilitation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare

SHEET TITLE:
Monitoring and
maintenance

CLIENT:
Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET NUMBER:
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Table 7: Maintenance Schedule for the Assisted Natural Regeneration Areas (to be adapted on the ground in accordance with the weather conditions)

Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12
Erect temporary fences (30% of area) Initial weed management program	Initial weed management program	Ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards if grazing is occurring to regenerating trees and shrubs	Ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards if grazing is occurring to regenerating trees and shrubs	Ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards if grazing is occurring to regenerating trees and shrubs	Ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards if grazing is occurring to regenerating trees and shrubs	Ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards if grazing is occurring to regenerating trees and shrubs	Ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards if grazing is occurring to regenerating trees and shrubs	Ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards if grazing is occurring to regenerating trees and shrubs	Ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards if grazing is occurring to regenerating trees and shrubs	Ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards if grazing is occurring to regenerating trees and shrubs	Ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards if grazing is occurring to regenerating trees and shrubs
Month 13	Month 14	Month 15	Month 16	Month 17	Month 18	Month 19	Month 20	Month 21	Month 22	Month 23	Month 24
Supplementary planting (and regular watering) if insufficient regeneration has occurred in any area Ongoing weed management Installation of tree guards around new stock	Watering of planted stock and ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards necessary	Watering of planted stock and ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards necessary	Watering of planted stock and ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards necessary	Watering of planted stock and ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards necessary	Ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards if grazing is occurring to regenerating trees and shrubs	Ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards if grazing is occurring to regenerating trees and shrubs	Supplementary planting to replace dead stock if required (and tree guards) Watering of new stock	Watering of planted stock and ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards necessary	Watering of planted stock and ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards necessary	Watering of planted stock and ongoing weed management Monitor the regeneration of plants and install tree guards necessary	Final round of weed management

PROJECT TITLE:
Rehabilitation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare

CLIENT:
Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET TITLE:
Maintenance Schedule

SHEET NUMBER:
RMP11_REV D

Compiled by
MiM

QA
RH

DATE
28.11.22

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Table 8: Maintenance Schedule for the Tube Stock Planting areas (to be adapted on the ground in accordance with the weather conditions)

Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12
Initial weed management and site preparation	Initial weed management and site preparation Erect temporary fences if not using tree guards	Soil preparation Planting and mulching (and installation of tree guards if not using fencing). Regular watering	Regular watering of planted stock Ongoing weed management Monitoring of growth of planted stock	Regular watering of planted stock Ongoing weed management Monitoring of growth of planted stock	Regular watering of planted stock Ongoing weed management Monitoring of growth of planted stock	Ongoing weed management and monitoring of growth of planted stock	Ongoing weed management and monitoring of growth of planted stock	Ongoing weed management and monitoring of growth of planted stock	Ongoing weed management and monitoring of growth of planted stock	Ongoing weed management and monitoring of growth of planted stock	Ongoing weed management and monitoring of growth of planted stock
Month 13	Month 14	Month 15	Month 16	Month 17	Month 18	Month 19	Month 20	Month 21	Month 22	Month 23	Month 24
Supplementary planting to replace dead stock including watering Ongoing weed management	Regular watering of planted stock Ongoing weed management Monitoring of growth of planted stock	Regular watering of planted stock Ongoing weed management Monitoring of growth of planted stock	Regular watering of planted stock Ongoing weed management Monitoring of growth of planted stock	Ongoing weed management and monitoring of growth of planted stock	Ongoing weed management and monitoring of growth of planted stock	Ongoing weed management and monitoring of growth of planted stock	Supplementary planting to replace dead stock including watering Ongoing weed management	Regular watering of planted stock Ongoing weed management Monitoring of growth of planted stock	Regular watering of planted stock Ongoing weed management Monitoring of growth of planted stock	Regular watering of planted stock Ongoing weed management Monitoring of growth of planted stock	Final round of weed management

PROJECT TITLE:
Rehabilitation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare

CLIENT:
Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET TITLE:
Maintenance Schedule

SHEET NUMBER:
RMP12_REV C

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FAUNA MOVEMENT FENCING AND PET EXCLUSION FENCING

Any fencing constructed by the future lot owners on any property boundaries within the approved private conservation areas are to be fauna-movement fences (see Figure 1 for locations).

When a dog is resident on a lot that interfaces with the public conservation area (and does not contain a private conservation area), pet exclusion fencing is to be constructed by the future lot owners on the interface boundary. This will limit the entry of dogs into the conservation area (see Figure 1 for locations).

When a dog is resident on a lot that contains a private conservation area, pet exclusion fencing is to be constructed by the future lot owners at the interface of the private conservation area and the building envelope. This fencing will limit the entry of dogs into the private conservation areas and public conservation area (see Figure 1 for locations). There must be at least one access gate in the fence per block, so residents can access the private conservation areas for maintenance purposes.

Pet exclusion fencing

Pet exclusion fencing must be at least 1.5m high and must not have any gaps or apertures greater than 50mm. There must be no gaps at the base of the fence.

The fencing material must be non-combustible because the fencing would be in contact with hazardous vegetation and in proximity to the future dwellings.

Suitable fence types can include metal pool fencing, metal panel fencing and chain wire mesh fencing (with 500mm wide metal sheeting at the top of chain wire mesh fences to stop pets from climbing up the fence).

Fauna movement fencing

Fauna movement fencing must have large enough gaps that allow for the free movement of all fauna that inhabit the area, such as kangaroos and koalas.

The fence can be made from timber if necessary.

Suitable fence types include timber post and rail fences and timber post and wire fences (see images below). Barbed wire is not permitted.



PROJECT TITLE:
Rehabilitation Management Plan –
174 Adare Road, Adare

CLIENT:
Park Lake Adare Pty Ltd

SHEET TITLE:
Fauna & pet fencing

SHEET NUMBER:
RMP13_REV C

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