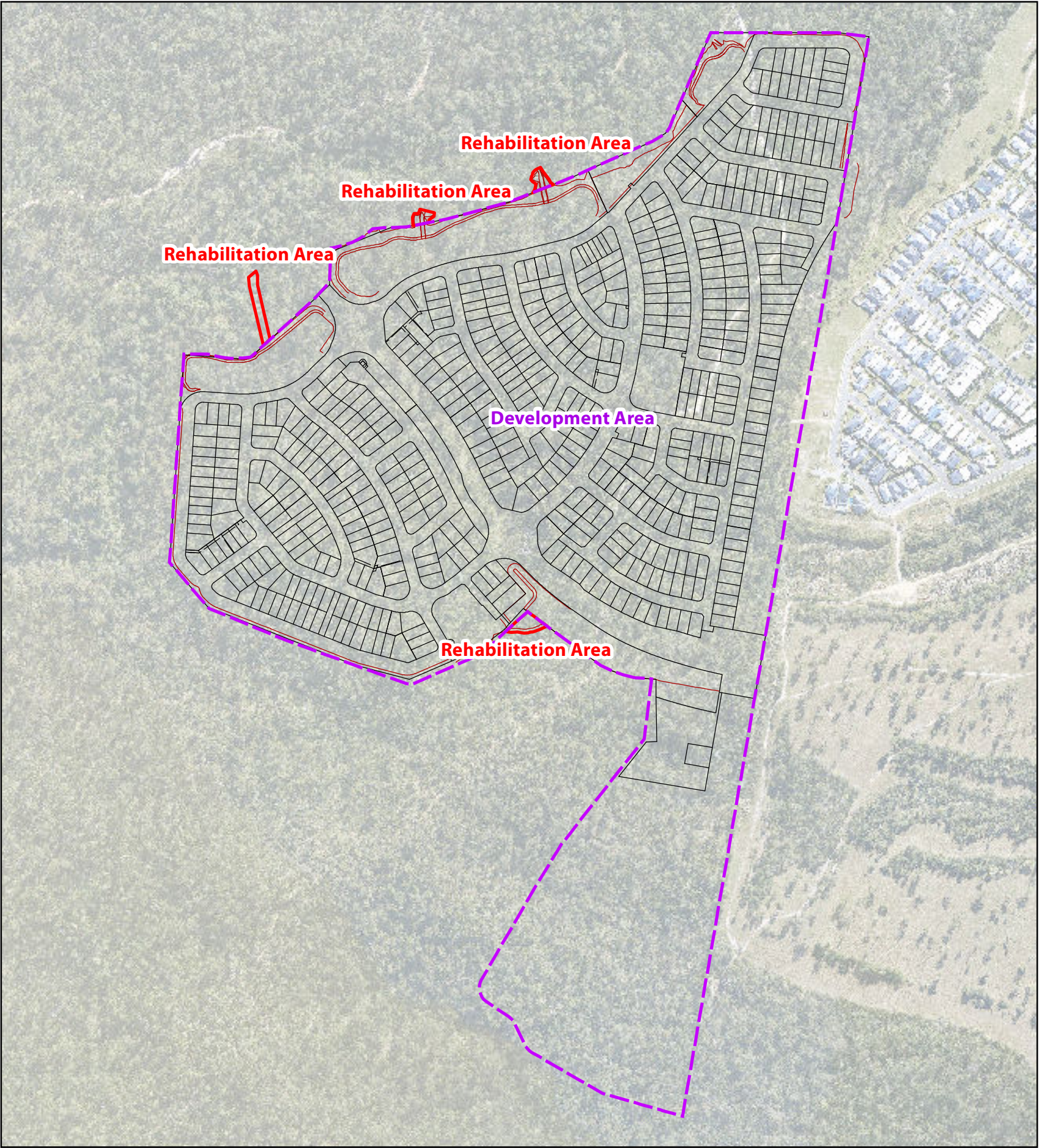


Monarch Glen Project, Precincts 101 & 102

Rehabilitation Plan

Plan Ref (Date): 11731 E RP D (20 March 2025)				
Sheet No.	Title	Description	Issue	Date
1	11731 E 01 RP D	Cover sheet	D	20/03/2025
2	11731 E 02 RP D	Rehabilitation Notes - Introduction	D	20/03/2025
3	11731 E 03 RP D	Management Zones	D	20/03/2025
4-6	11731 E 04-06 RP D	Detail Sheets	D	20/03/2025
7	11731 E 07 RP D	Rehabilitation Notes – Site works / Weeds	D	20/03/2025
8	11731 E 08 RP D	Rehabilitation Notes – Planting Notes	D	20/03/2025
9	11731 E 09 RP D	Planting Species Schedule	D	20/03/2025
10	11731 E 10 RP D	Rehabilitation Notes – Fauna / Maintenance	D	20/03/2025



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Approval no: DEV2021/1168/4
Date: 31/10/2025



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References:



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Amendments:			
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B	26/02/2025	Updated Engineering	AR
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D	20/03/2025	Updated Engineering	AR

Project:
Monarch Glen Project,
Precincts 101 & 102

environmental management	
Plan of: Rehabilitation Plan	
Date: 20/03/2025	Checked: AR
Client Ref: 11731	Drawn: LS
Drawing No: 11731 E 01 RP D	

Monarch Glen Project, Precincts 101 & 102

Rehabilitation Plan - Notes

Introduction

This Rehabilitation Plan (RP) has been prepared by **Saunders Havill Group (SHG)** for **Monarch Glen No 1 Pty Limited as trustee of the Monarch Glen Trust No 1** in relation to rehabilitation works for the stormwater works areas of Precincts 101 and 102 of the Monarch Glen project. The primary objective of this RP is to re-create a resilient, fully-functioning vegetation community that is consistent in composition and structure to the mapped PMAV regional ecosystem (RE) 12.9-10.2.

Background

A substantial amount of rehabilitation research has been conducted and compiled as part of the "South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework (SEQERF)" and subsequently endorsed by the majority of South East Queensland councils. Given this, information provided within this RP will largely utilize information derived from this framework.

Rehabilitation or "Ecological Restoration" can be described as "the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed" (source: Society for Ecological Restoration International).

The ability of an ecosystem to recover naturally depends on the existing natural regeneration capacity of the ecosystem i.e. resilience potential, and the level and type of disturbance, degradation or damage that has occurred. Generally, the ability of an ecosystem to naturally recover declines with increased disturbance, degradation or damage.

Determination of the resilience potential and level of degradation will assist practitioners to determine the level of effort required to restore the ecosystem. The following four ecological restoration approaches are listed under the SEQERF guidelines and are described in further detail on *Sheet 03*.

- Natural Regeneration
- Assisted Natural Regeneration
- Reconstruction
- Fabrication

In practice, sites with higher resilience potential should adopt the Natural Regeneration and Assisted Natural Regeneration approaches as these are generally the most cost-effective and encourage recruitment of locally occurring species that are adapted to local conditions. Adversely, highly degraded sites with poor resilience and an exhausted soil seed bank will likely require Reconstruction or Fabrication approaches i.e. planting to restore the ecosystem.

A key aspect of ecological restoration is that structure and function are returned to site, improving site stability, and improved habitat for fauna and flora. Structure includes vegetation height and density, canopy cover and appropriate species, as well as habitat features such as fallen logs and site rock. Function refers to the natural and self-sustaining processes occurring within the site including regeneration capacity, succession and cycling of nutrients. Activities required to achieve these objectives may include controlling environmental weeds, re-establishment of wildlife corridors and or stabilisation of creek banks.

As restoration work progresses on a site, ongoing changes to the structure and diversity of the vegetation will become apparent. These changes tend to occur in a cyclical manner, with the initial disturbance to the vegetation (either natural or man-made) being the trigger for changes. It is important to recognize that the vegetation will have to pass through a variety of stages of succession first, often over a period of years.

While disturbance as part of restoration works often has a negative connotation, it can also be useful for site restoration. Regeneration of native plant species is stimulated by mimicking natural disturbances. The techniques used will depend on the individual species and vegetation community, as they have evolved to respond to disturbances in different ways. Some examples of these techniques are:

- Control of competing vegetation, especially environmental weeds;
- Controlled burns or burn piles in vegetation communities adapted to fire;
- Soil disturbances such as ripping or raking; and or
- Alterations to hydrology in wetlands to reinstate natural movement.

The SEQERF also highlights that consistent follow up is critical for success of ecological restoration. This ensures that beneficial, permanent changes can occur within the vegetation community benefiting both fauna and flora. In order to be able to confirm these changes are occurring, ongoing site monitoring may also be required.

Ecological restoration is a complicated and evolving field. It requires careful consideration for all ecosystem aspects to try and minimise any unexpected interactions, although is generally accepted that not all can be fully known about each complex ecosystem. Given this, it is necessary to remain flexible throughout this process to adapt to site and natural changes.

Rehabilitation - Approaches

Ecological Restoration Approaches	
Natural Regeneration	
Applies:	To relatively large, intact and weed-free areas of native vegetation. Where native plants are healthy and capable of regenerating without human intervention. When native plant seed is 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 plant community has a high potential for recovery after any short-live disturbance such as a fire or cyclonic winds. When preventative action is all that is required to avert on-going disturbances e.g. erection of fencing to prevent intrusion by cattle.
Role of planting:	Planting in such areas can work against the aims of restoration by interfering with natural regeneration.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing plant community will be similar in structure, composition and diversity to the original vegetation.
Assisted Natural Regeneration	
Applies:	To natural areas where the native plant community 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. When the main management issue is weed infestation and/or current land use practices.
Role of planting:	Planting in such areas can work against the aims of restoration by interfering with natural regeneration except where species cannot return to site without direct intervention.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing plant community will be substantially similar in structure, composition and diversity to the original vegetation.
Reconstruction	
Applies:	Where the site is highly degraded or altered. When the degree of disturbance has been so great and long-standing that the pre-existing native plant community cannot recover by natural means. To sites such as areas of fill, sites affected by stormwater flow, areas that have been drastically cleared, even though there may be a few remaining native trees or shrubs. When a greater degree of human intervention is required, such as weed control, cessation of grazing and/or slashing, amelioration of soil conditions such as importation of soils, drainage works or re-shaping of the landscape.
Role of planting:	Importation of native species to the area is required, either through planting or direct seeding (in some situations). natural regeneration and recruitment is insufficient to initially re-establish the original vegetation. Depending on the prevailing circumstances, the planting of a broad diversity of species from the target ecosystem may be unnecessary and the use of pioneers may be sufficient to re-establish ecological processes.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing planted community should be similar to the original vegetation in structure, composition and diversity.

Fabrication (Type Conversion)	
Applies:	Where site conditions have been irreversibly changed. When it is not possible to restore the original native plant community. Where a better-adapted local plant community can be planted that will function within the changed conditions. In situations such as the construction of a wetland plant community to mitigate increased urban storm-water run-off.
Role of planting:	Revegetation (planting) is the major component in a fabrication program.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing planted community should be similar to a naturally occurring plant community of the same type (e.g. a constructed freshwater wetland should resemble a natural system in terms of structure, composition and diversity).

Note: Table adapted from Gold Coast City Council's 'Guideline for the preparation of a Rehabilitation Plan'

Rehabilitation - Methodology

Detailed assessment of site conditions prior to commencement of documentation is essential. As part of most rehabilitation scopes, it is worth considering an appropriate methodology for both compiling documentation and site works. This can be broken down into the following items:

- Site assessment
- Rehabilitation Design Documentation (this plan)
- Site Works
- Maintenance and monitoring

Methodology – Site Assessment

Detailed assessment of site conditions prior to commencement of documentation is essential in the establishment of a site-specific ecological restoration methodology. In accordance with the SEQERF. The following checklist will form part of the site assessment process:

- Describe the history and background of the site
- Describe the soil, drainage, topography and aspect
- Describe the native vegetation on the site and along site boundaries
- Describe the weeds on site
- Describe the vegetation dispersal and structure
- Describe the fauna use onsite
- Describe estimated native regeneration response.

The responses to the above checklist will provide the basis of the proposed restoration approach from Natural Regeneration to Fabrication for each treatment area within this Rehabilitation Plan.

Consideration should be made in the importance of integrating site-specific measures for fauna habitat and movement. With many fauna species having specific habitat requirements, foraging patterns and movement patterns. During the site assessment process, the following provisions should be taken into consideration:

- Fauna movement opportunities via easements, tracts, utility corridors and or infrastructure pathways;
- Diversity and type of fauna and distribution on site;
- Habitat opportunities e.g. Dense foliage, roosting areas, log hollows and potential nesting boxes;
- Fauna disturbance and vicinity of works to significant nesting areas and or fauna movement;
- Distribution of significant specialized food resources e.g. Koala trees; and
- Stage weed removal and or altering of weed control technique if the weeds are currently forming a significant fauna habitat.

For the sake of keeping this plan concise, site analysis results are compiled under a separate template, and may or may not be included in this set, however the analysis outcomes derive the Rehabilitation design methodology.

Methodology – Rehabilitation Design

This documentation has been compiled through processes outlined in the SEQERF, site analysis and previous rehabilitation project experiences. The rehabilitation design—comprising distinct management zones—provides assessment managers, clients and contractors a clear methodology to assist the recovery of an ecosystem(s) that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed.

Rehabilitation zones were identified through detailed site analysis and are described on *Sheet 03*.



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References:

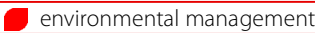
South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework (2012)

Guideline for the preparation of a Rehabilitation Plan (GCCC)

Amendments:			
Issue	Date	Description	Checked
B	26/02/2025	Updated Engineering	AR
C	19/03/2025	Updated Engineering	AR
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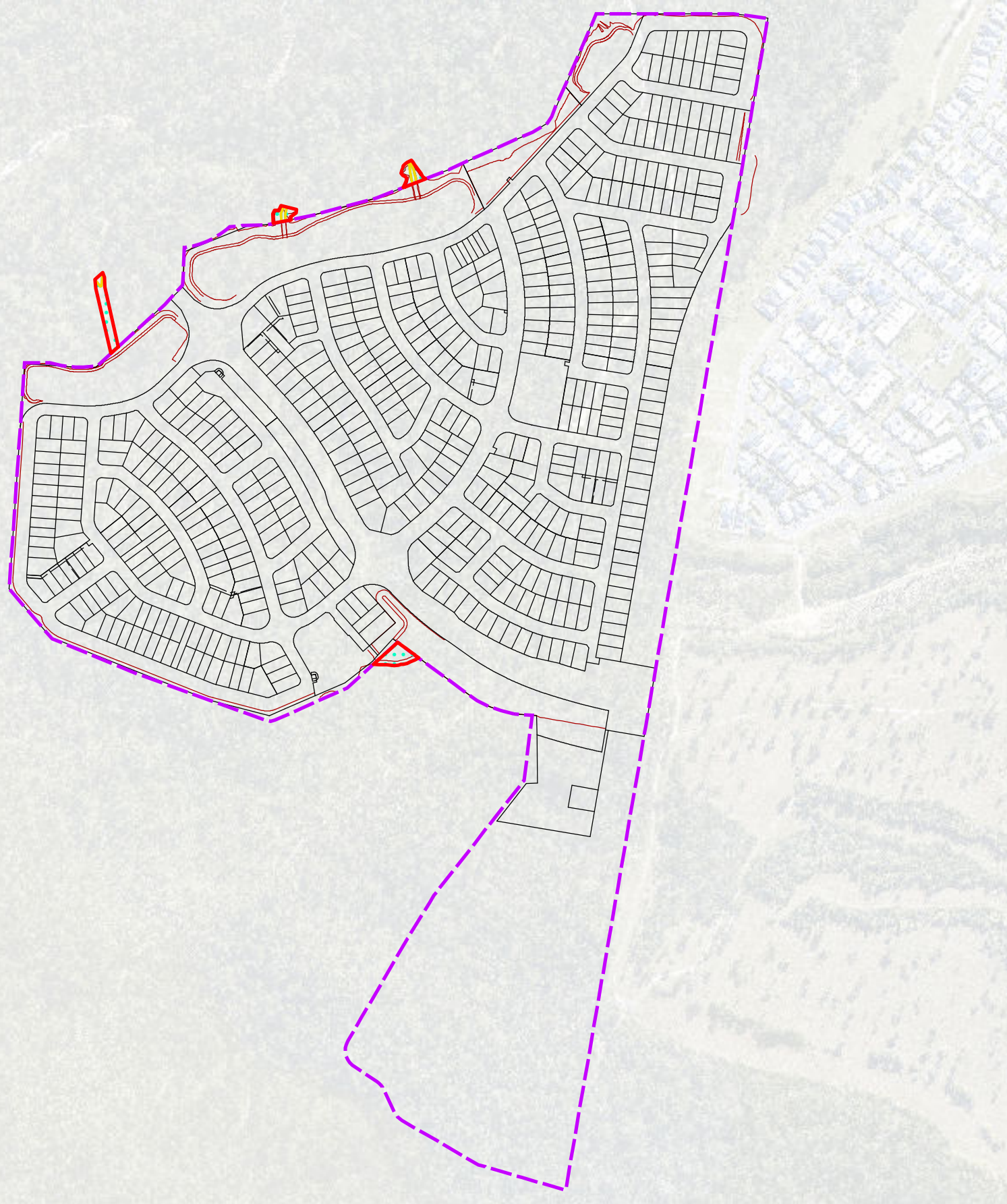
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Precincts 101 & 102



Plan of:

Rehabilitation Plan

Date:	20/03/2025	Checked:	AR
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Drawing No.:	11731 E 02 RP D		



Primary weed management in accordance with Southeast Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework (SEQERF) to encourage natural regeneration, minimise damage to existing native vegetation, stabilise soil and minimise impacts to aquatic / semi-aquatic fauna.

Any bare, eroded or erosion-prone areas may require cultivation, topsoil and blanket mulched with 100mm thick aged forest mulch). Blanket mulch within areas prone to inundation to be secured with a natural fibre netting or substituted with a natural fibre matting in heavily eroded/inundated areas.

Entire zone to be planted with a mixture of trees, shrubs and groundcovers at rates of 1:10m², 1:5m² and 1:1m² respectively. Planting on creek bank to comply with 'Categories of channel vegetation' figure on Sheet 07. Species to be of local provenance and consistent with native species occurring naturally on site and/or the mapped PMAV RE 12.9-10.2.



No rehabilitation planting proposed. Stabilisation of entire area subject to contractor requirements. Final flow path area is subject to change.



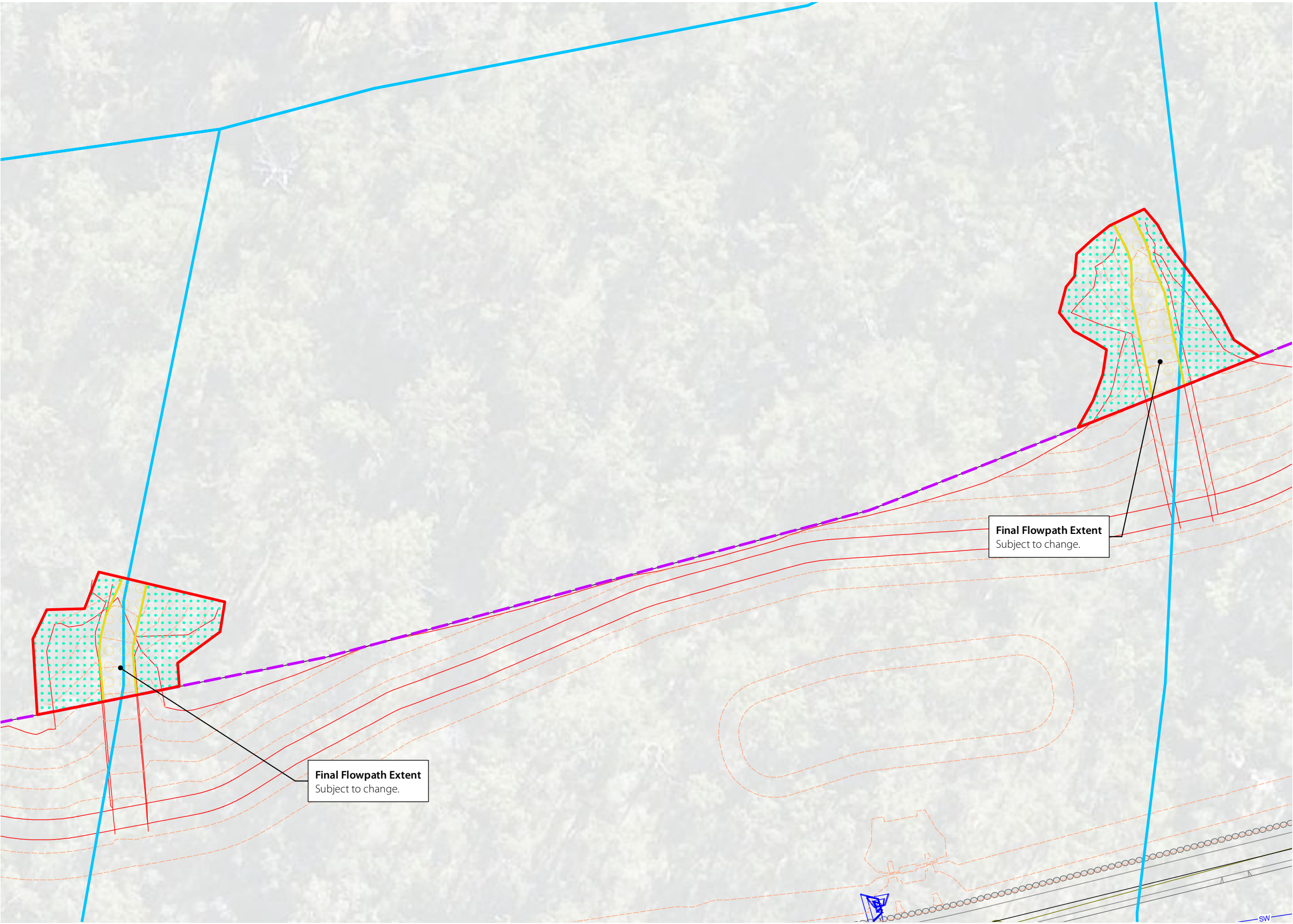
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Rehabilitation Plan - *Detail Sheet 1*

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
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- Legend
- Rehabilitation Areas

PMAV RE 12.9-10.2 Batter Reconstruction

Flow Path Area

Precincts 101 & 102 clearing boundary

Bulk earthworks design contours

P-101 & 102 layout design

Building pads

Road pavement

Top and toe of batters

SW

Design - stormwater

S

Design - sewer

W

Design - watermain

Retaining wall - rock

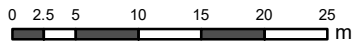
Retaining wall - sleeper



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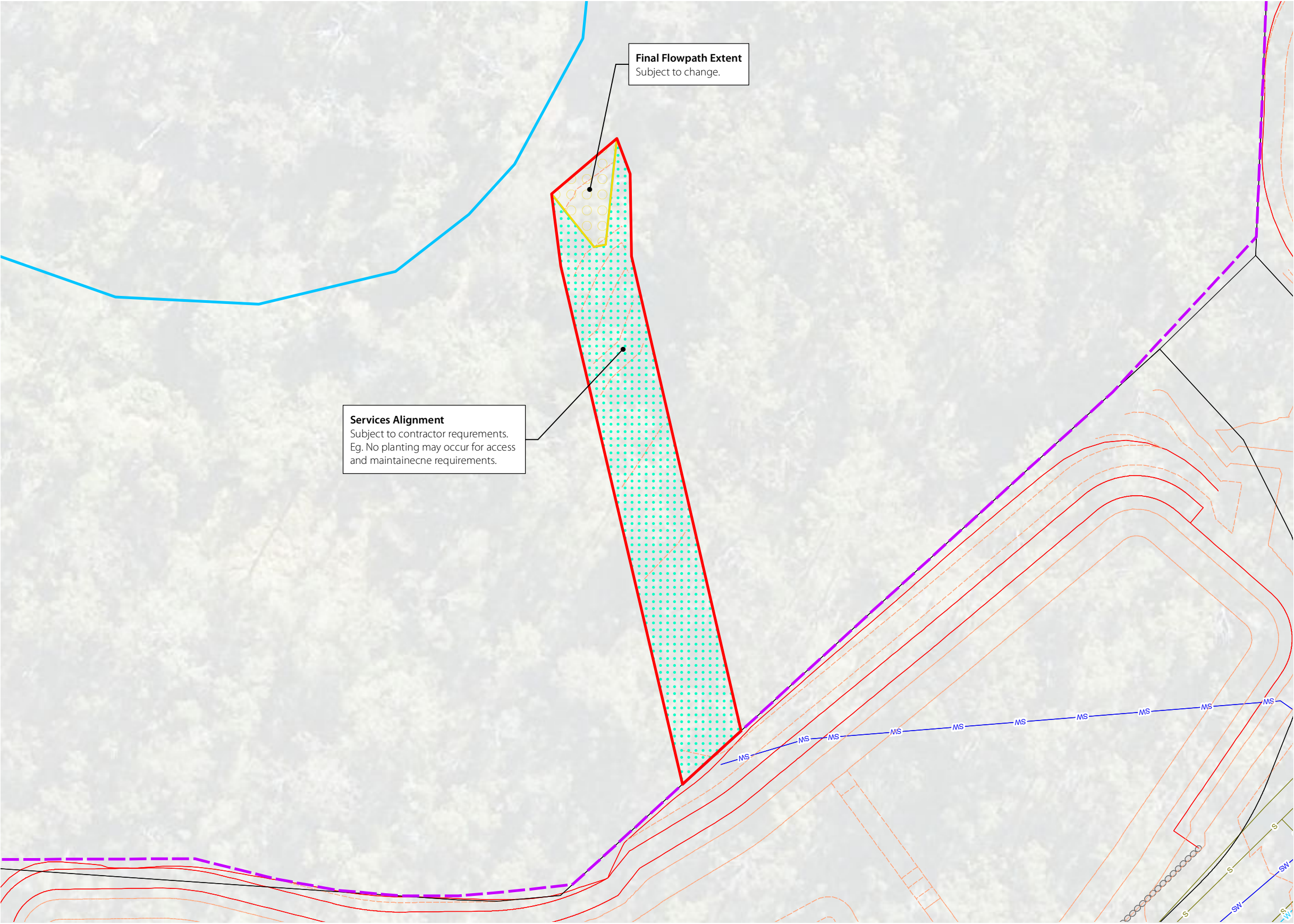
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Date: 20/03/2025	Checked: AR
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Drawing No: 11731 E 04 RP D	

Monarch Glen Project, Precincts 101 & 102
Rehabilitation Plan - *Detail Sheet 2*

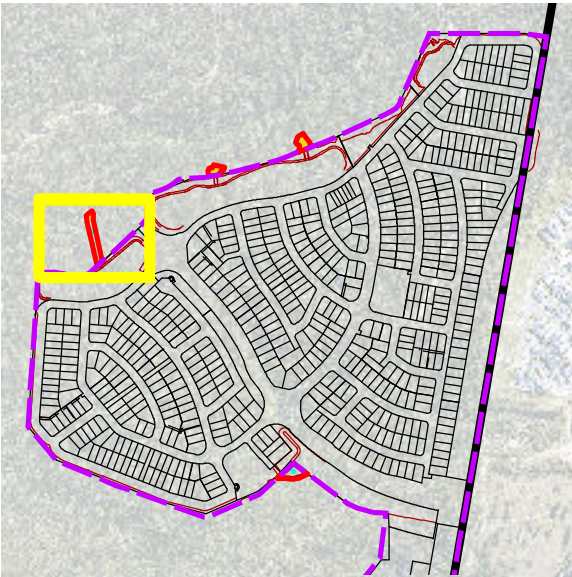
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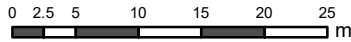
- Legend**
- Rehabilitation Areas
 - PMAV RE 12.9-10.2 Batter Reconstruction
 - Flow Path Area
 - Precincts 101 & 102 clearing boundary
 - Bulk earthworks design contours
 - P-101 & 102 layout design
 - Building pads
 - Road pavement
 - Top and toe of batters
 - Design - stormwater
 - Design - sewer
 - Design - watermain
 - Retaining wall - rock
 - Retaining wall - sleeper



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Rehabilitation Plan	
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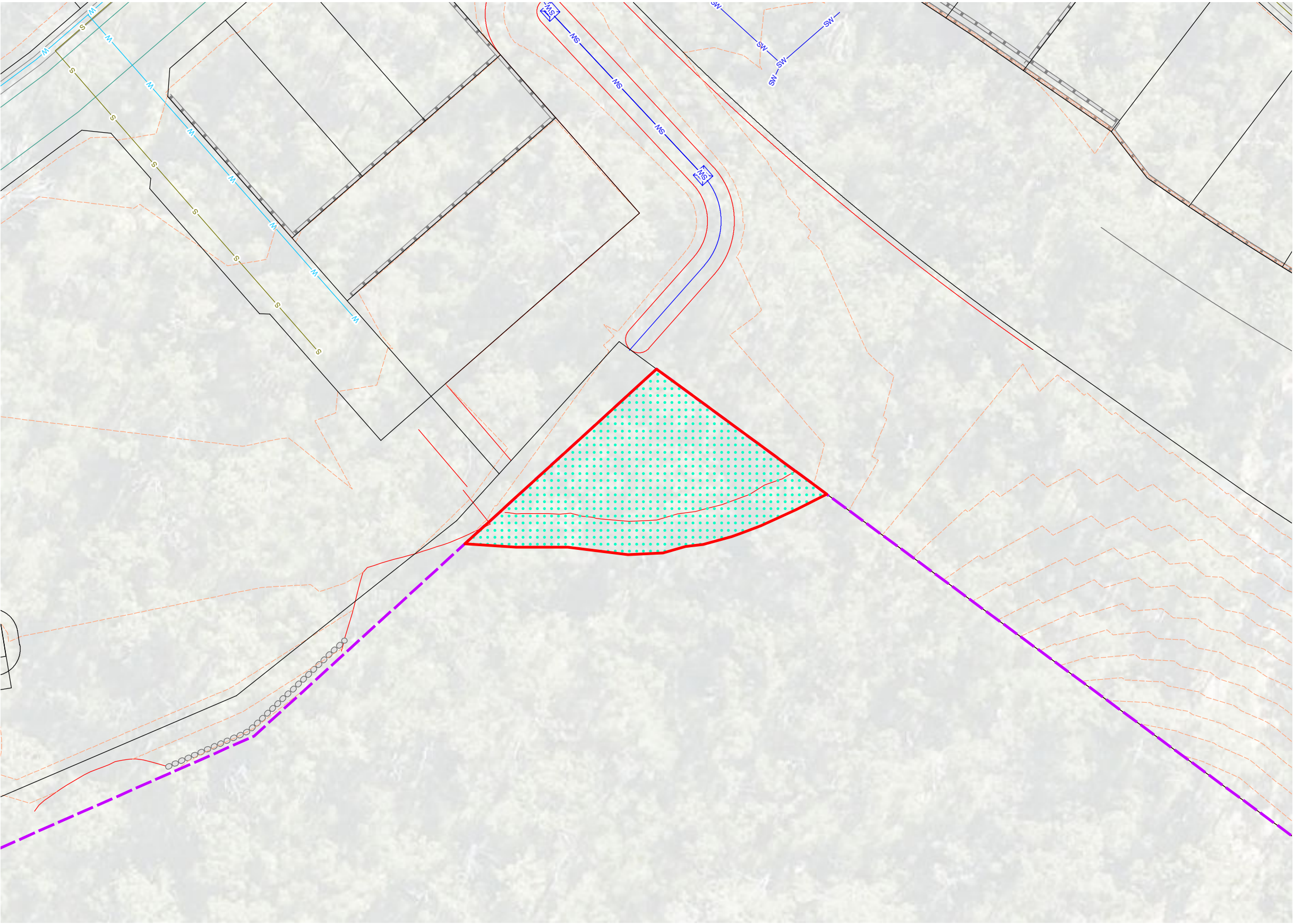
Monarch Glen Project, Precincts 101 & 102

Rehabilitation Plan - *Detail Sheet 3*

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Queensland
Government



Legend

 Rehabilitation Areas

 PMAV RE 12.9-10.2 Batter Reconstruction

 Flow Path Area

 Precincts 101 & 102 clearing boundary

 Bulk earthworks design contours

 P-101 & 102 layout design

 Building pads

 Road pavement

 Top and toe of batters

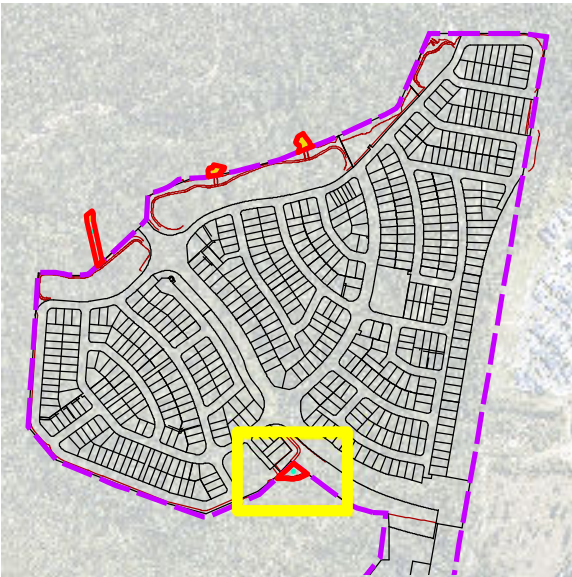
 Design - stormwater

 Design - sewer

 Design - watermain

 Retaining wall - rock

 Retaining wall - sleeper

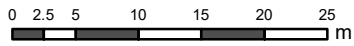


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Monarch Glen Project,
Precincts 101 & 102

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 environmental management

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Rehabilitation Plan	
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Client Ref: 11731	Drawn: LS
Drawing No: 11731 E 06 RP D	

Monarch Glen Project, Precincts 101 & 102

Rehabilitation Plan - Site Works & Weed Notes

Methodology – Site Works

Following resolution of the site analysis and management areas as part of rehabilitation design, prioritising site works should be considered. Prior to site works commencing, the site should be secured from degrading impacts such as grazing by stock, unauthorised access and rubbish. Some factors that may require immediate attention include:

- The presence of highly invasive weed species which may disperse further prior to substantial site works commencing
- The presence of weed species which may have a long term impact on ecological communities such as exotic and weed varieties of vines
- Flammable materials (including weed thickets, grasses and vines)
- Damaging and easy access by 4WD, motorbikes and pedestrians into core retained vegetation and ecological restoration areas. This may require installation of temporary fencing if deemed appropriate

Site works can be typically broken down into the following categories:

- Primary Works
- Follow-up Works
- Maintenance Works

Primary Works

Primary works or initial works within the site or a section of the site will commonly involve a sequence of activities such as the control of all groundcover weeds, woody weeds in the understorey and exotic vines prior to the control of weed trees. Primary work has the effect of creating a large degree of disturbance which will stimulate the germination of native and exotic species. Therefore, continuing works should be scheduled shortly after the initial visit to allow for timely control of the newly regenerating weeds.

Highly invasive weeds, such as the Restricted Invasive Plants listed under the Biosecurity Act 2014, should be treated as a priority during primary works to alleviate competition on native flora species and inhibit spread into newly disturbed areas. For example, canopy smothering vines such as Cat’s Claw Creeper can have a detrimental impact on native canopy trees and should be prioritised over less invasive herbs such as Blue Billy Goat Weed. Some weeds will also need to be treated in stages i.e. where the weed provides protection and habitat for native fauna or where it is providing bank stabilisation. For example, where Lantana is providing the only habitat for small birds, it should be removed in phases as native shrub habitat establishes.

Techniques used during primary work commonly involve spot spray, cut-scrape paint, cut-paint, scrape-paint, roll-hang and over spraying (source: SEQERF). Refer to Weed Management notes for additional details.

Following completion of weed management, rehabilitation (such as assisted natural regeneration, construction and fabrication planting) can occur in areas unaffected by weed management activities or areas that primary weed management activities have concluded. Refer to Rehabilitation Works notes for additional details. At the end of primary work, the zone will have been comprehensively and systematically worked, ready for follow-up works.

Follow-up Works

At intervals, which will vary according to the type of weed impacting the site and growing conditions, follow-up work will be necessary. This generally involves the spot-spraying of newly germinating weeds and resprouting sections of woody weeds and vines. It is at this stage that observational visits should be made to the site to determine what progress the vegetation is making, and decide when to implement further follow-up work. A site that receives badly-timed, too frequent or too little follow-up will rapidly experience setbacks, as weed propagules will quickly become established in the newly disturbed areas. Germinating native seedlings may be swamped by weeds or damaged by inexperienced operators thereby exhausting the seed bank. Unless adequate follow-up can be ensured when planning restoration works, there is little point in commencing primary work, as time and resources are consumed with no substantial gain achieved (source: SEQERF).

Maintenance Works

By the maintenance stage, the vegetation community is at a point where native plant species are germinating and establishing, and canopy formation is occurring. Weed density is starting to decrease as the native plants which have been encouraged during the previous restoration works are able to out-compete the weeds. One of the fundamental principles of ecological restoration is that it attempts to create or re-establish an ecosystem that is self-sustaining. Therefore, it is the underlying goal that maintenance will eventually be decreased to a minimum. While this is not always possible, due to factors such as the continual reintroduction of weed propagules to the site from nearby residential areas; unfavourable seasons or weather event; persistent weed species; or global influences such as the enhanced greenhouse effect, it should always be strived for (source: SEQERF).

Maintenance works may include minor ongoing weed management and infill planting depending on site conditions.

Methodology – Weed Notes

Weed management typically comprises a major part of rehabilitation site works. Weed management provides the basis of aiding natural regeneration and assisted natural regeneration. It also forms part of the preliminary work required for reconstruction and fabrication scopes.

Weed Management is to be undertaken in accordance with the SEQERF Primary, Follow-up and Maintenance works notes above. Weed management shall encompass all species declared at the commonwealth, state and local level, and any weeds that appear to be invasive at the site.

Critical skills for Weed Management include:

- Knowledge of relevant legislation
- Plant Identification skills
- Knowledge of different weed management techniques

Knowledge of Relevant Legislation

It is expected contractors have a depth of knowledge of relevant legislation to complete site rehabilitation works. This includes invasive plant classifications and control obligations under the Queensland *Biosecurity Act 2014* and local Biosecurity Plans (Refer to adjacent schedules for classification of weeds under the Act).

Bush regenerators must also comply with the requirements of the Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011 or, when working on Commonwealth lands, the Commonwealth's Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991.

Contractors should also obtain all relevant permits required under State and Commonwealth legislation (e.g.Nature Conservation Act 1992, Fisheries Act 1994, Vegetation Management Act 1999, Biosecurity Act 2014). Contractors must also be aware of and adhere to cultural heritage protection obligations under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and where chemicals are in use, the Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966.

In addition to the above, contractors should also be familiar with local government body requirements (e.g. Local Codes, Policies and Guidelines).

RESTRICTED MATTERS (BIOSECURITY ACT 2014)	
Category	Description
1	must be reported to an inspector within 24 hours if it is present in, or on, something in your possession or under your control or at a place where you are the occupier, unless an appropriately authorised officer has already been advised or you possess a permit for the restricted matter. Includes red imported fire ants, electric ants, Asian honey bees, and certain animal diseases, aquatic diseases and pathogens.
2	must be reported to an inspector within 24 hours if it is present in, or on, something in your possession or under your control or at a place where you are the occupier, unless an appropriately authorised officer has already been advised or you possess a permit for the restricted matter. Includes certain noxious fish, weeds and pest animals
3	You must not distribute this restricted matter. It must not be given as a gift, sold, traded or released into the environment unless the distribution or disposal is authorised in a regulation or under a permit. Deliberate human distribution or disposal contrary to the legislation is a key source of spread into other areas. includes weeds, pest animals and noxious fish
4	You must not move this restricted matter to ensure that it does not spread into other areas of the state. includes specific weeds, pest animals and noxious fish

5	You must not possess or keep this restricted matter under your control. These pests have a high risk of negatively impacting on the environment. You may only keep this restricted matter under a permit of the Biosecurity Act 2014 or another Act. includes weeds, pest animals and noxious fish
6	You must not feed this category of restricted matter. Feeding this restricted matter may cause their numbers to increase and negatively impact the economy or the environment. Feeding for the purpose of preparing for or undertaking a control program is exempted. Includes invasive animals such as feral deer, foxes, rabbits and wild dogs and noxious fish such as carp, gambusia and tilapia.
7	If you have these noxious fish in your possession you must kill the restricted matter and dispose of the carcass by burying the whole carcass in the ground above the high tide water mark or placing it in a waste disposal receptacle. Includes noxious fish such as carp, weatherloach, climbing perch and gambusia

Plant Identification Skills

Both native and weed species should be identified prior to primary weed removal works and ongoing throughout the follow-up and maintenance periods. This is to maximise natural regeneration and reducing likelihood of accidental weed spraying to native vegetation. Regenerating species to be treated and maintained in a similar manner to newly planted revegetation tubestock. If contractor is unsure of species, advice should be sought by botanist, specialist contractor or confirmed with Queensland Herbarium. Refer to indicative Weed Treatment schedules derived from Queensland Herbarium for an indication of weed species and treatments.

Knowledge of Different Weed Management Techniques

A range of weed management techniques are available to combat varying weed species and scenarios. Refer to adjacent schedules and Appendix A for an indication of weed management techniques.

WEED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES	
METHOD	DESCRIPTION
Herbicide	The herbicide weed control techniques described below provide a range of proven methods that can be used on a restoration site.
Cut - Scrape- Paint	Cut the stem of the plant close to the ground (approximately 1-2cm) ensuring that soil does not come in contact with the cut surface. The cut can be made at a slight angle in order to increase the surface area that is exposed to the chemical. Apply herbicide immediately to the cut stump using poison pot and brush or dripper bottle. Using a knife, scrape the sides of the stump thoroughly to expose the green tissue. Apply herbicide to the scraped stump. The chemical must be applied within 10 seconds of the cut or scrape being made in order for it to be fully effective.
Cut - Paint	Cut the stem of the plant close to ground level. Apply herbicide to the cut stump using poison pot and brush or dripper bottle. This method is best suited to easy-to-treat weeds such as small-leaved privet (Ligustrum sinense), provided that the diameter of the stem at ground level is less than approximately three centimetres. If a glyphosate-/ metsulfuron methyl herbicide mix is being used in the poison pot, a greater range of weeds can be controlled using this method e.g. Easter cassia.
Scrape - Paint	Scrape as much of the stem as possible (one side of the stem) using a knife and apply herbicide to the scrape. Leave a small section of the vine unscraped, and then twist the vine so that the next scrape is made on the opposite side of the stem to the preceding scrape. Continue along the length of the vine, scraping and painting as much of the stem as possible, with scraping to be concentrated along the thicker stems close to the root of the plant. This is the best method to use for madeira vine, as it allows the chemical to translocate to the underground storage organs and aerial tubers which may be hanging in large clusters above head height. This avoids the potential problem of tubers from cut stems left hanging in the trees from dropping to the ground and sprouting. When scraping madeira vine stems a deep scrape is advisable – scrape right through to the fibrous, stringy section of the stem, taking care not to sever the vine. This method is also suitable for treatment of ochna.
Over-spraying	Over-spraying involves the use of knapsacks or power sprayers to treat large expanses of weed such as lantana thickets. The foliage must be covered with herbicide but not to the point of running off the plant. The dead plants remain in place and can be cut down at a later stage. Prior to over-spraying, any weeds that are growing closely around established native plants must be hand removed or treated by cut-scrape-paint.
Spot-spraying	A knapsack filled with an appropriate herbicide mix is used by the operator to selectively control environmental weeds. A keen eye and an ability to distinguish between the native and weed species likely to be present, especially at seedling stage, is essential. Marker dye is added to the chemical mix to allow the operator to see what has already been sprayed, thus covering the ground weeds comprehensively and thoroughly Glyphosate and metsulfuron methyl are the main herbicides used for spot-spraying in ecological restoration, together with the addition of a penetrant and/or surfactant and marker dye.

Splatter Gun	This small gas-powered injector kit is fitted into a knapsack for easy carrying and delivers large droplets in a stream over the weed. The gun is used to deliver a concentrated herbicide (glyphosate or metsulfuron methyl) across large dense expanses of weed. The method is used for species such as lantana (ratio of 1:9 of glyphosate:water). Splatter gun involves spraying strips at one to two metre intervals over the thicket. The herbicide is then translocated throughout the entire plant. The method does not require the whole plant to be covered as in over-spray.
WEED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES	
METHOD	DESCRIPTION
oll-hang	Vines such as mile-a-minute (Ipomoea cairica) which produce long stolons extending many metres along the surface of the ground, are suited to the roll-hang method. Locate the base of the plant and carefully pull up the runners and roll them up. The resulting roll of vine is then hung in the fork of a tree to dry out as if it is left on the ground it is likely to re-shoot. Where runners are climbing up into a tree they are cut off at head height prior to the runner being rolled up – there is no need to pull cut vines down from trees as this action is likely to damage the tree. The base of the vine is treated using the cutscape-paint method.
Gouge-paint	This method applies to plant species that have a fleshy underground storage organ, such as the large tuber that is often found at the base of madeira vine. It is also particularly appropriate for the treatment of climbing asparagus (Protasparagus plumosus). If using this technique on climbing asparagus, first cut the stems that are growing into the canopy at head height and also at the base. The fleshy rhizome can then be gouged, or alternatively in the case of climbing asparagus, it may be struck several times firmly with the head of a pair of loppers, allowing the brown outer covering of the crown to peel away exposing the white fleshy inner section of the rhizome for application of herbicide. Gouge out sections of the fleshy base with a knife and apply herbicide using a paint pot and brush or dripper bottle within 10 seconds.
Basal Barking	This method involves mixing an oil-soluble herbicide in diesel/kerosene and painting or spraying the full circumference of the trunk or stem of the plant from ground level to a height of approximately 45cm. Basal bark application is suitable for thin-barked woody weeds including saplings, regrowth and multi-stemmed shrubs. The method will usually result in the mortality of difficult-to-control woody weeds at any time of the year, provided the bark is not wet or too thick to enable the herbicide to penetrate. The method should not be used in wet weather, adjacent to waterways or in areas where native trees and shrubs are located. The use should be restricted to situations where a weed is particularly difficult to control e.g. cherry guava and where other methods have been unsuccessful.
Stem Injection	Large woody weeds such as camphor laurel, coral trees (Erythrina spp, Privet Ligustrum spp) and umbrella trees are generally treated by stem-injection. Holes are drilled at regular intervals around the base of the tree and exposed roots using a drill. A tree injection syringe attached to a small capacity knapsack is used to fill the holes with the herbicide. Stem-injection of trees can also be undertaken using a hatchet to create cuts in a 'brickwork pattern' in trunks of trees for the application of herbicide (known as tree frilling). Frilling is more labour intensive than drilling. The greatest benefit of steminjection is that the trees can be left standing in situ as they die, provided there is no risk to humans or infrastructure from falling limbs. This creates convenient roots for birds and other animals, and prevents the formation of large amounts of debris on the ground and damage to understorey plants which would result if the trees were to be cut down using a chainsaw.
Wick Wiping	Wick wipers can be manually used with a sponge or wick applicator, attached to a container filled with herbicide or as an attachment towed by a tractor. The manual method can be used to selectively apply herbicide to the leaves of weeds growing in sensitive situations. The hand held container can leak and generally spot spraying would be recommended. The use of a tractor drawn wick wiper is used to control taller growing species such as introduced grasses and to encourage the growth of lower growing species. This method could be used in preparation for planting.
Mechanical	Mechanical weed control involves the use of powered and non-powered equipment such as brushcutters, chainsaws, slashers, shovels, pruners, saws, etc. These methods are best used in situations where there is a large, uninterrupted stand of weeds.
Dig and Bag	Dig and remove tuberous/ rhizomatous root systems. Remove roots or whole plant in hard/ compacted soils. Place in suitable container and remove from site, dispose of by deep burial, burn or burial at a land fill, must not place declared weed species in recycling (mulch).
Hand-Pull	Remove totally from ground by hand (human). Perform when soil is moist. Applicable to small infestations or areas of environmental sensitivity (including sensitive watercrouses, when frogs are breeding, or presence of threatened species).
General Mechanical	May involve use of machinery (e.g. brushcutter, chainsaw, slasher, dozer, excavator). Suitable for lage infestations and weed trees. Initially cost-effective, but requires immediate revegetation of site or matting/ mulch application and extensive maintenance periods. Generates excessive soil and vegetation disturbance.

Note: Table adapted from a table in SEQERF

Rehabilitation Plan - *Planting Notes*

Methodology – Planting

Primary weed management works, areas requiring infill planting (assisted natural regeneration), and larger scale planting (reconstruction and fabrication) can be undertaken. Prior to installation, the following items should be considered:

- Species selection
- Sourcing plant material
- Timing of planting
- Site preparation
- Planting density
- Planting installation

Species Selection

Species selection is critical in achieving the desired ecological restoration outcomes for rehabilitation sites. Planting is typically derived from:

- Local Regional Ecosystem (RE) descriptions.
- Observed site native vegetation.
- Bioretention guideline requirements.
- Climatic and weather conditions observed on site (frost, salt-spray, etc.
- 'Pioneer' species are useful in site stabilisation and encouraging native regeneration.
- Utilising flowering and fruiting species are useful to attract wildlife and result in introduction of seeds.
- Diverse vegetation layers (trees, shrubs, groundcovers)
- Species availability from seed propagation and or local nurseries

Refer to plant schedule for species and planting densities.

Sourcing Plant Material

There are a number of options for sourcing plant material for revegetation purposes. Propagation from site seed is a good outcome however is often limited by required timing of works. Sourcing planting from local nurseries is the commonly chosen option and has the following benefits:

- Awareness of genetic considerations when collecting seed.
- Experience with breaking dormancy mechanisms in hard to germinate seeds.
- Highly successful propagation techniques.
- Ability to provide high quality stock to order
- Draw on industry resources.

Timing of Planting

The timing of planting should ideally be aligned with the wet season in SEQ (summer and autumn). This minimises the need for intensive watering to establishment planting. Planting between February to May is the most beneficial as it also seeks to avoid intense heat periods of summer. Furthermore, planting at flood-prone and frost-prone locations should aim for plant establishment prior to the onsite of flooding / frost events. Despite this, it is understood planting may occur at various times within rehabilitation areas due to development timing needs.

Site Preparation

Site or planting preparation includes:

- Fencing to exclude grazing animals and people (if required)
- Pre-spraying of exotic grasses and other weeds to planting areas
- Consideration of source of water for new planting (access tracks, temporary irrigation)
- Arranging delivery of mulch, jute netting and treeguards (if required)
- Treatment of heavily compacted soils by ripping and or application of gypsum
- Soil amelioration as required

Planting Density

Plant density is calculated on a zone by zone basis. This allows planting to cater for various requirements including standard revegetation, infill only requirements such as canopy trees at low densities, as well as dense bioretention plantings as per Bioretention Technical Guidelines.

Refer to plant schedule for species and planting densities.

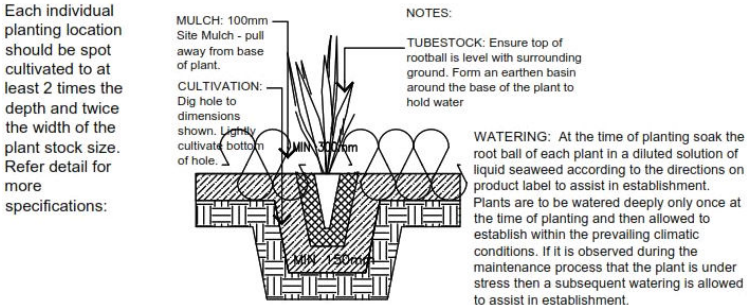
Planting Installation

The following outlines the preferred installation methodology for revegetation works within the rehabilitation areas. It has been designed to maximise plant establishment success rates and minimize plant mortality. Revegetation works shall be either undertaken or directly supervised by an experienced and qualified contractor. All works shall be in accordance with the provisions of this ORMP, and local government policies and Australian Standards.

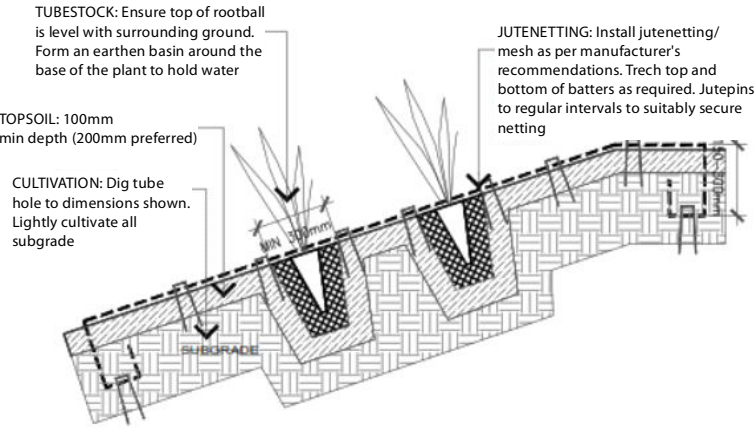
Plant installation methods shall include:

- Plants are to be vigorous, well established, hardened off, consistent with species or variety, free from disease and insect pests, with large root systems and no evidence of having been restricted or damaged. The landscape coordinator has the right to inspect and reject stock prior to planting
- Plants are to be planted immediately after delivery to the planting site.
- Planting is to be undertaken in accordance with the planting module contained within this drawing sheet.
- Excavate planting medium to a depth suitable for the installation of tube or pot specimens. In areas where planting substrate is deemed to be very poor (compacted, nutrient deficient, hydrophobic etc.) and above areas of potential frequent inundation and waterflow, topsoil may be used.
- Pre-water plant hole, if soil is dry, to decrease root stress upon planting and assess the infiltration of water through the soil.
- Incorporate into the planting substrate the appropriate quantity of prepared water crystals or other
- Suitable hydrating product such as Hortex 'Rainsaver' or 'Moisturaid'.
- Place plant into hole and backfill ensuring that the plant is upright and the stem is not covered in any less than 10mm or any more than 20mm of planting medium.
- Plants are to be watered thoroughly immediately after planting (ensure deep irrigation) and thereafter as required during the construction phase of the development depending on climatic conditions. Creation of a concave hollow around the base of each plant will aid water infiltration to the plant roots.
- A complete, slow release fertiliser is recommended, and is to be administered appropriately during
- planting. Topdressing with slow release fertiliser is preferred to avoid toxic levels of fertiliser
- accumulating in the plant hole around the plant roots.
- To ensure successful establishment, all planting surfaces must be covered in:
 - a 100mm layer of high-quality weed-free composted chip mulch (site mulch)- Note: to avoid possible stem rot in some 'drier' species ensure mulch is 'dished' and not covering plant stem by more than 20mm. Where available, mulch material to be sourced from cleared vegetation material if adequately seasoned, or
 - Suitable individual anchored natural fibre weed mat (jute or coir mat)
- A long-term slow-release fertiliser, such as Nutricote or similar product should be used for all plantings after initial plant establishment.

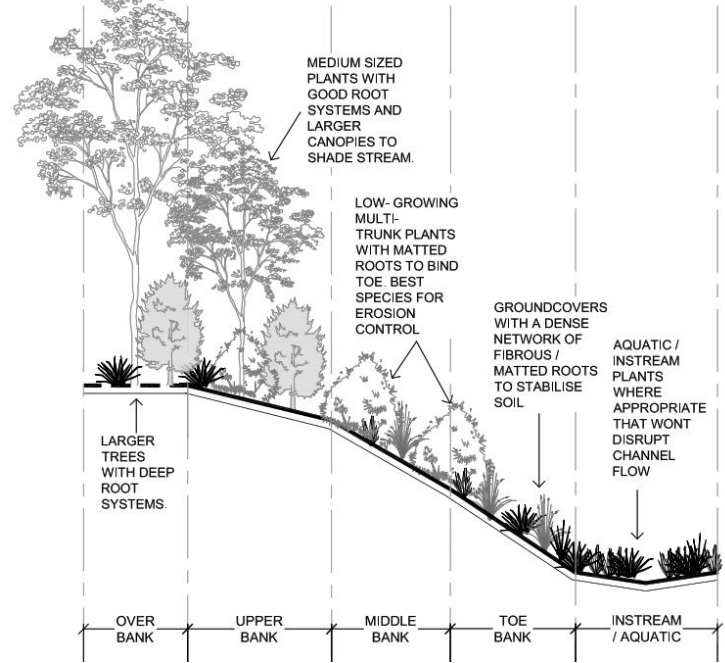
Typical planting details as below for standard medium mulch installation and jutenetting. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for detailed jute netting installation including pinning, etc.



Where evidence of plant damage is occurring, tree guards grow tubes to be installed as required.

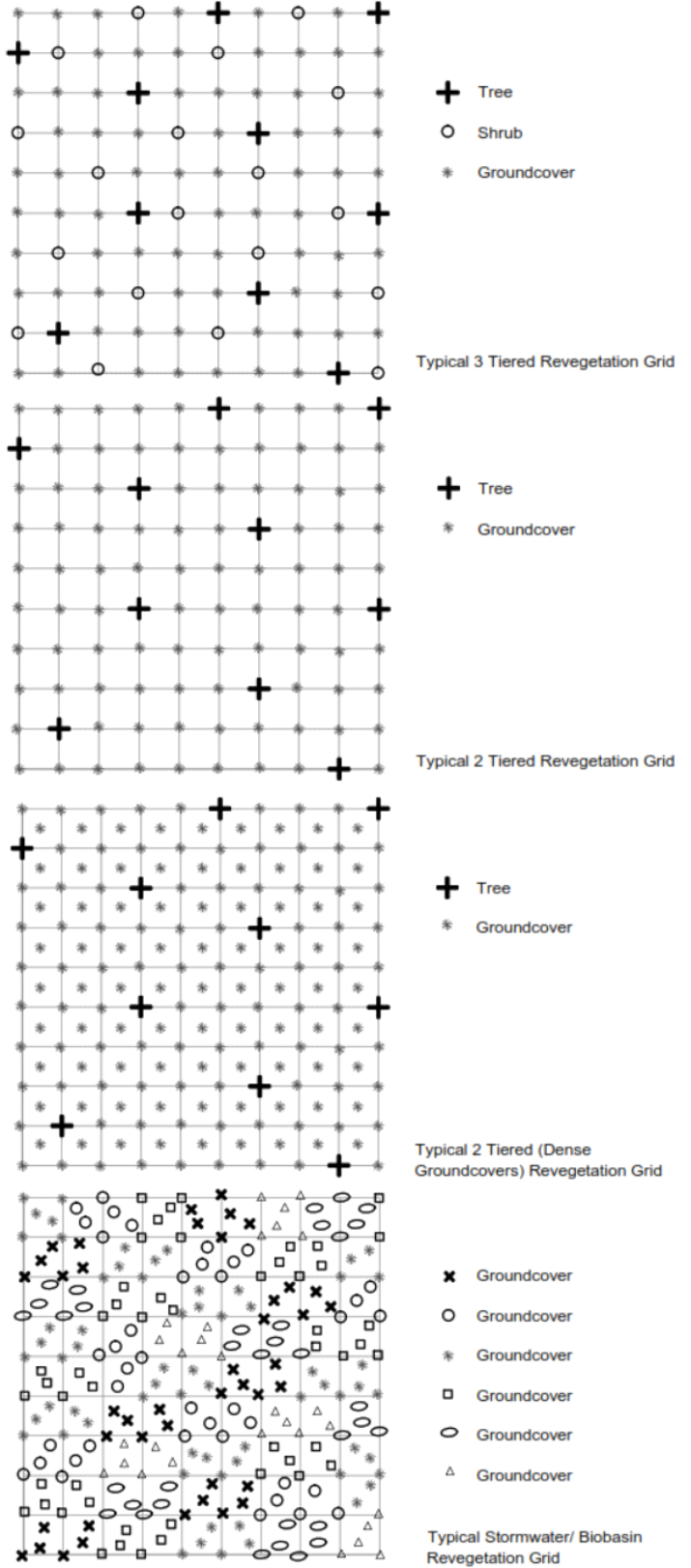


Jute netting mesh to be installed as per manufacturer's recommendations. Indicative detail shown only.



Categories of channel vegetation adapted from the Brisbane City Council Natural Channel Design Guidelines.

Revegetation planting locations shall be generally set out in accordance with a typical random grid pattern as shown below. Various typical densities shown. Refer to plant schedule for species and planting densities.



Monarch Glen Project, Precincts 101 & 102

Rehabilitation Plan - *Planting Species Schedule*

Note

- Final species palette to comprise maximum diversity of species from schedules. To be approved by environmental coordinator prior to installation.
- Area calculations are a maximum calculation for use as needed.
- Final on-ground planting numbers and densities subject to planting contractor requirements.

PMAV RE 12.9-10.2 Batter Reconstruction (Approximately 2,335 m²)				
Notes: 1) Setback trees 3 metres minimum from all property boundaries, sewer and service alignments 2) Distribute plants in groups on site in random arrangement - to be confirmed with super intendant on site 3) Plant species according to tolerances and site conditions 4) Plant quantities to be confirmed by rehabilitation supervisor according to site conditions and nursery availability. Unsuitable or unavailable species to be substituted with other species from this schedule. 5) Species consistent with RE technical description.				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT FORM	POT SIZE	PLANTING DENSITY
TREES				1 PER 10 m²
<i>Eucalyptus creba</i>	Narrow-Leaved Ironbark	T1	Tube	-
<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	Spotted Gum	T1	Tube	-
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak	T2	Tube	-
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Rusty Gum	T2	Tube	-
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa</i>	Red Ironbark	T2	Tube	-
SHRUBS				1 PER 5 m²
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	S	Tube	-
<i>Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima</i>	Southern Salwood	S	Tube	-
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early-flowering Black Wattle	S	Tube	-
<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	S	Tube	-
GROUND COVERS				1 PER 1 m²
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	G	Tube	-
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed Wire Grass	G	Tube	-
<i>Eremochloa bimaiculata</i>	Poverty Grass	G	Tube	-
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Cogon Grass	G	Tube	-
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	G	Tube	-

Monarch Glen Project, Precincts 101 & 102

Rehabilitation Plan - Notes

Methodology – Fauna Notes

Consideration for fauna habitat values should be given during rehabilitation site works and should seek to enhance and restore the existing native vegetation areas and promote safe fauna movement throughout the site and into larger greenspace corridors where possible. It is assumed properties adjacent to the rehabilitation scope of works will undertake individual site analysis, fauna investigations, and implement future measures as required.

Methodology – Maintenance & Monitoring

Maintenance

Maintenance, as with all ecological restoration work, is fundamental in ensuring project success. Maintenance of the planting may include tasks such as:

- Herbicide spraying to control competing weeds.
- Watering while plants are establishing. This is often highly variable and depends on the suite of species planted, weather conditions and time of year when planted. A watering schedule may consist of watering every day for week 1, twice per week for weeks 2-6 and then weekly from weeks 6-12.
- Repair of tree guards if they become damaged.
- Replenishment of mulch.
- Maintaining fauna-friendly and pet exclusion fencing where applicable; and
- Additional planting if required.

Additional planting may be required to replace plants that do not survive (e.g.to meet survival rate requirements, or to fill gaps), but it may also be necessary to introduce new species at different stages of vegetation succession. An adaptive management approach should be utilised, if one plant species repeatedly dies on a site, consider supplementing with a species that is performing well.

Maintenance is required following installation of the plants, although if maintenance is regular and thorough during the first year, maintenance requirements are likely to taper off significantly in the following years. The desired end-product is a fully-functioning system that can support itself in perpetuity, with minimal maintenance and input required.

A two (2) year maintenance period is recommended for this project.

Benchmark criteria / performance indicators

The utilisation of benchmark criteria helps to determine rehabilitation success during the maintenance period and assists in prompting when additional maintenance activities are required. Typically accepted benchmarks or performance indicators for dedicated or open space rehabilitation works include:

- Compliance 'On Maintenance' requirements:
 - All required planting completed.
 - 95% plant survival.
 - 100% kill rate of declared environmental weeds.
 - 95% kill rate of other weeds
 - Control measures implemented at all eroded / erosion-prone areas
- Ongoing 'Off Maintenance' requirements:
 - 80% plant survival.
 - Tree guards, stakes and general rubbish removed.
 - 100% kill rate of declared environmental weeds.
 - 90% kill rate of other weeds
 - Control measures implemented at all eroded / erosion-prone areas
 - No remaining eroded or degraded areas.

Plant survival milestones are subject to on-site conditions, seasonality and weather conditions.

Monitoring

Informal monitoring of rehabilitation works is one method of determining ecological restoration success in conjunction with the adjacent benchmarks. Informal monitoring may occur through ongoing site inspections, completion of record sheets and note taking. Notes to be distributed to the rehabilitation team and rectification works completed against notes.

Photo point monitoring is an effective form of informal monitoring that may be used to support note taking, and may be requested during the approval process by the assessment manager. A permanent or semi-permanent photo point can be set up using a star picket marked with fluorescent yellow safety cap or painted timber stakes, so that a photograph may be taken of the site at regular (quarterly) intervals as it is being restored. A time series of photographs from a degraded state prior to the commencement of restoration, through the transition stages and into the maintenance stage will assist in assessing the success of the ecological restoration process. Collected site data and photos should be compiled in a 'master' monitoring report for proper record keeping.

Monitoring of the weed management and revegetation works allows practitioners to:

- Monitor the rate of assisted regeneration and revegetation of desirable native species promoted in areas where weeds have been removed i.e. number and species of native seedlings established that were not planted on site
- Ensure level of protection for existing identified native vegetation inclusive of that which has naturally regenerated.
- Review the rate of spread or contraction of weed infestation within the weed removal and control program i.e. has weed growth been inhibited by current control program or has it spread to newly disturbed areas?
- Identification of new weed threats or other factors that may be affecting areas designated for rehabilitation i.e. have additional scour locations been identified?

- Review of the benchmark criteria / pre-established performance indicators for measuring the success of the weed removal and control program i.e. has the rate of weed removal on ground reached the benchmark criteria for On or Off Maintenance?

Monitoring timeframes may involve a series of key milestones:

- Prestart Inspection - On site meeting prior to the initial commencement of work. Typically involves Consultant, Contractor and Assessment Manager to work through rehabilitation areas and clarify any adjustments to scope against approved works.
- Compliance Inspections - At the completion of the Primary Site Works, a compliance inspection meeting will be held with the Consultant, Contractor and Assessment Manager to inspect the works on-site in relation to the approved plans and previously agreed benchmarks performance indicators. Should the rehabilitation be a dedicated asset (open space) to the assessment manager, this inspection is commonly referred to as 'on maintenance'. For dedicated assets, a secondary compliance inspection will be required (off maintenance).
- Ongoing Monitoring Inspections- Informal monitoring to occur on a regular basis as highlighted above. These inspections will generally occur throughout the process, specifically before, during and after relevant compliance inspections.

Monitoring during the recommended two (2) year maintenance period will be the responsibility of the proponent and is recommended to be undertaken on a bi-annual basis.

Progress Reporting

Following implementation of this plan, it is important that the techniques/methods and outcomes from maintenance and monitoring visits are documented.

Progress reporting is recommended to be undertaken on a bi-annual basis throughout the recommended two (2) year maintenance period.

Adaptive management

Adaptive management is an on-going, systematic approach for improving rehabilitation outcomes by learning from existing management techniques. It is a cyclic process that involves:

1. identification of unsuccessful treatments and new threats during monitoring events
2. investigation of new and alternative treatments
3. implementation of alternative management strategies based on best available knowledge
4. review of new / alternative management strategies during monitoring

Adopting an adaptive approach to rehabilitation works is recommended to achieve benchmark criteria and maximise environmental outcomes for the site.

Rehabilitation Team Responsibilities

It is critical for all parties to understand their responsibilities as part of the rehabilitation 'team'.

PARTY	DESCRIPTION
Proponent	Ensure all consultants, contractors, sub-contractors or others utilizing the area are aware of the Rehabilitation Plan. Appoint appropriate consultants and contractors to undertake works as prescribed on the drawings and conditioned by the Assessment Manager. Provide security via an uncompleted works bond and maintenance bond for the cost of works if required. Cover costs of all resources to ensure works are completed as per approved plans.
Consultants	Brief proponent on their requirements in implementing and maintaining works as per the Rehabilitation Plan. Attend pre-start and compliance (on and off maintenance) inspections. Undertake monitoring and reporting to the Assessment Manager as per this plan. Be available to respond to technical queries to the approved documentation when on-site conditions require changes. Liaise with the Assessment Manager throughout all stages of approval, initial works and maintenance of works.
Assessment Manager	Provide technical expertise via commentary on the approval of documentation. Attend pre-start and compliance (on and off maintenance) inspections. Reduce and release securities held against works at the completion of successful milestone inspections. Be available to respond to technical queries to the approved documentation when on-site conditions require changes. Accept and review maintenance reports as dictated (if required in this plan).
Contractor	Ensuring implementation of works and compliance with this Rehabilitation Plan. Attend pre-start and compliance (on and off maintenance) inspections. Has a minimum Certificate III in Conservation and Land Management, or a Certificate III in Horticulture, or a Certificate III in Rehabilitation Construction, or equivalent experience in rehabilitation. Hold relevant licenses in applicable weed management/ revegetation/ fauna management, any required insurances for scope of works and an understanding of required Laws, Act, Policies and Guidelines. Recommend changes to the documentation when specific experience or on-site conditions require so.

COLOUR KEY TO WORK ITEMS	
	Weed Management
	Soil Preparation and Mulching
	Planting Works
	Watering, Monitoring and Reporting

INDICATIVE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE OF WORK ITEMS AND SEQUENCING (NOTE: SCHEDULE IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON ON-GROUND REQUIREMENTS AND MUST MEET THE REQUIREMENTS ON THE REHABILITATION CONDITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL)																													
TIMING	SPRING			MILESTONE COMPLIANCE / "ON MAINTENANCE"	SUMMER			AUTUMN			WINTER			SPRING			SUMMER			AUTUMN			WINTER			SPRING			MILESTONE COMPLIANCE / "OFF MAINTENANCE"
	PRIMARY WORKS				FOLLOW-UP WORKS			FOLLOW-UP / MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			
	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3		Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	
WEEK 1	Pre-start meeting Council, Contractor and Superintendent	Establish photo points if required. Weed management - "knockdown spray"	Mulch spreading and Jute-mat installation		Watering and Monitoring and reporting (throughout establishment). Photo monitoring as required	Watering and Monitoring and reporting (throughout establishment). Photo monitoring as required	Watering and Monitoring and reporting (throughout establishment). Photo monitoring as required	Watering to replacement plants only.	Watering to replacement plants only.	Monitoring and reporting. Photo monitoring as required.	watering to replacement plants only.		Monitoring and reporting. Photo monitoring as required.	Watering to replacement plants only		Monitoring and reporting. Photo monitoring as required.	Watering to replacement plants only		Monitoring and reporting. Photo monitoring as required.	Watering to replacement plants only		Monitoring and reporting. Photo monitoring as required.	Watering to replacement plants only		Monitoring and reporting. Photo monitoring as required.	Mulch - top up depths to 100mm and replace / repair Jutematting as required	Watering to replacement plants only	Monitoring and reporting. Photo monitoring as required.	
WEEK 2	Initial weed management works - wood weed removal /"knockdown" spray	Soil Preparation and cultivation	Natural regeneration plants staking for identification		Weed management - "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - "knockdown spray" re-apply woody weeds	Weed management - "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas		Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas		Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas		Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas		Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas		Natural regeneration plants - weed management	Weed management - "knockdown spray" re-apply woody weeds	Weed management - "knockdown spray" in mulched areas		
WEEK 3	Weed management works - removal by hand	Soil Preparation and modification	Planting and Watering		Natural regeneration plants - weed management	Replacement of Failed Plants	Replacement of Failed Plants	Natural regeneration plants - weed management	Natural regeneration plants - weed management	Replacement of Failed Plants	Natural regeneration plants - weed management		Trees formative pruning			Replacement of Failed Plants			Natural regeneration plants - weed management			Trees formative pruning			Trees formative pruning	Replacement of Failed Plants	Replacement of Failed Plants	Natural regeneration plants - weed management	
WEEK 4	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Mulch - stockpiled on site	Planting and Watering		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Replacement of Failed Plants	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	



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References:
South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework (2012)
Guideline for the preparation of a Rehabilitation Plan (GCC)
Keeping Dead Wood and Creating Wildlife Habitat Piles: Some Guidance for Forest owners
<https://www.nnrg.org/habitat-piles/>

Amendments:			
Issue	Date	Description	Checked
B	26/02/2025	Updated Engineering	AR
C	19/03/2025	Updated Engineering	AR
D	20/03/2025	Updated Engineering	AR

Project:

Monarch Glen Project, Precincts 101 & 102

Plan of:

Rehabilitation Plan

Date: 20/03/2025

Client Ref: 11731

Drawing No.: 11731 E 10 RP D

Checked: AR

Drawn: LS