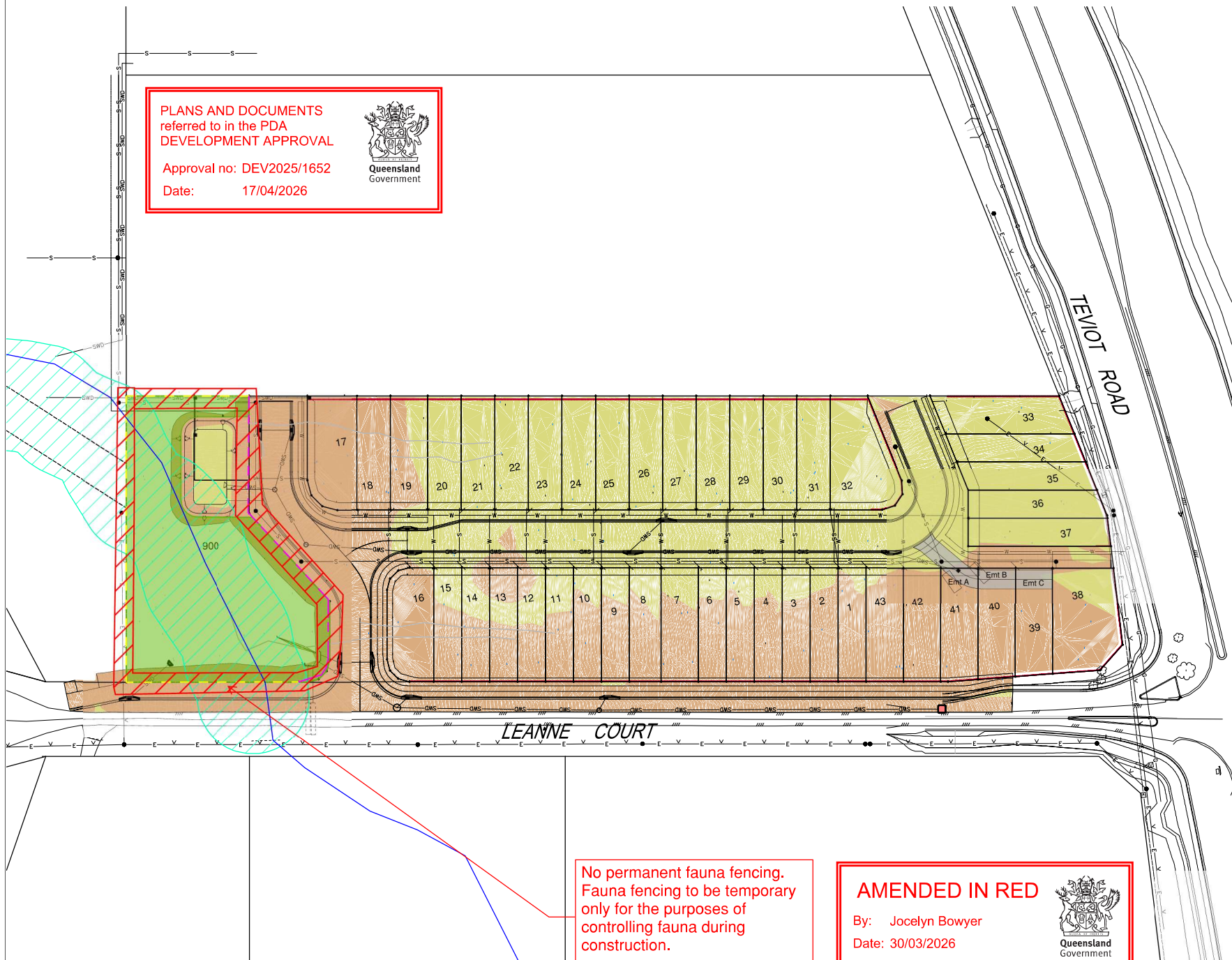


PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the PDA
DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL

Approval no: DEV2025/1652

Date: 17/04/2026



No permanent fauna fencing.
Fauna fencing to be temporary
only for the purposes of
controlling fauna during
construction.

AMENDED IN RED

By: Jocelyn Bowyer

Date: 30/03/2026



LEGEND / NOTES

- Earthworks - Cut
- Earthworks - Fill
- Proposed Sewer Line
- Proposed Stormwater Line
- Proposed Water Line
- Proposed Retaining Walls
- RMU1
- Minor Waterway Corridor
- FP1 (Low) Waterway
- Proposed Fauna Friendly Fencing
- Proposed Fauna Exclusion Fencing

NOTE:
EAST COAST SURVEY- SURVEY PLAN & ROL
PLAN

NORTH POINT:



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ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
A	FOR ISSUE	06/06/2025

PROJECT NO.
S525001

CLIENT
HATIA DALBY PTY LTD

PROJECT NAME
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL
DEVELOPMENT

SITE
197 - 201 TEVIOT ROAD
GREENBANK

DRAWING NAME
CONCEPT REHABILITATION
MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING NO.
S525001_CRMP_001

SCALE	SHEET SIZE	DRAWN	APPROVED
1:1000	A3	SAJ	RS



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ENVIRONMENTAL

General Notes

Address: 197-201 Teviot Road, Greenbank (Lot 16 on SP 343224).

S5 Environmental have prepared this Concept Rehabilitation Management Plan (CRMP) for Hatia Dalby Pty Ltd, to assist their Client, RRR Projects, with a Development Application for a Reconfiguration of a Lot (1 into 43 lots) subdivision at the subject site 197-201 Teviot Road, Greenbank.

This CRMP should be reviewed in conjunction with the associated Vegetation Retention Plan prepared by S5 Environmental (**S525001_VRP_001-004(A)**).

This CRMP has also been prepared to retain, revegetate and restore the waterway corridor in the western extent of the site.

Site Description

Lot 16 on Plan SP343224, herein referred to as the 'subject site', is located within Economic Development Queensland's (EDQ) Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area and managed under the *Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area (PDA) Development Scheme*.

Lots in the immediate vicinity are all zoned within the Greater Flagstone PDA. South of the subject site is Leanne Court running parallel along the site's southern boundary. Access to the site is currently via Teviot Road, which borders the eastern boundary of the subject site. Access to the development is proposed to be provided via a new access street from Leanne Court. Currently, the site is heavily vegetated with the exception of a central, maintained area that supports an existing house and associated driveway, dam and shed.

The proposed subdivision is for a RoL of 1 into 43 lots. A site inspection was undertaken by S5 Environmental Ecologists on the 25th March 2025. Vegetation within the site was ground-truthed as Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.9-10.12, aligning with pre-clear RE mapping. Canopy species were dominated by narrow-leaved redgum (*Eucalyptus seeana*), as well as QLD blue gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), rusty gum (*Angophora leiocarpa*), pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*) and broad-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*). A dense sub-canopy layer of swamp box (*Lophostemon suaveolens*) was also present. The midstorey consisted of juvenile canopy trees draped in monkey rope vine (*Parsonia straminea*). An intact understorey of native shrubs, vines and groundcover was present, with weeds scattered throughout. Native species included soap tree (*Alphitonia excelsa*), hickory wattle (*Acacia disparrima*) and juvenile black she-oak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*). Groundcover species were predominantly native, including rough saw sedge (*Gahnia aspera*), wiry panic (*Entolasia stricta*), native wandering jew (*Commelina diffusa*), slug herb (*Murdannia graminea*), star goodenia (*Goodenia rotundifolia*) and whiteroot (*Lobelia purpurascens*). Weed incursion throughout the site was minimal, however included common weed species such as blue billygoat weed (*Ageratum houstonianum*), ground asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus*), and mother-of-millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense*).

Within the western extent of the subject site, a State and Locally mapped minor waterway was ground-truthed within remnant RE 12.9-10.12, generally running north-south across the site. The waterway was ground-truthed as an ephemeral waterway, as there was no water flowing on the day of the inspection. The proposed development includes an Environmental Protection Zone (EPZ) along the waterway in the western extent. Rehabilitation works are proposed within this area and will include weed removal/maintenance and infill planting to ensure the protection and enhancement of wildlife movement opportunities through the EPZ, as well as habitat and refugia for threatened species.

Rehabilitation within the EPZ will be the focus of this Concept Rehabilitation Management Plan.

Objectives

- To remove exotic species;
- To improve the ecological integrity, functionality and value of the area;
- To provide habitat for native fauna; and
- Revegetate the Environmental Protection Zone (waterway corridor area) with a variety of native groundcover and shrub plant species that are water-tolerant and locally appropriate considering the Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.9-10.12.

Rehabilitation Strategy.

The following Rehabilitation Management Unit (RMU) has been prescribed in order to achieve these outcomes.

Rehabilitation Management Unit 1 – EPZ – 2,755 m²

Rehabilitation Management Unit 1 (RMU 1) refers to the EPZ within the rear of the site and contains the ephemeral waterway within ground-truthed remnant RE 12.9-10.12. This area is fairly flat, and currently contains a variety of scattered native canopy, shrub and groundcover species either side of the ephemeral waterway, with some weed incursion. Prominent weeds include blue billygoat weed (*Ageratum houstonianum*), vasey grass (*Paspalum urvillei*), Columbian waxweed (*Cuphea carthagenensis*), corky passionflower (*Passiflora suberosa*) and easter cassia (*Senna pendula* var. *glabrata*). Rehabilitation of RMU 1 aims to remove over 90% of exotic species and undertake infill planting after weed removal. The goal of RMU 1 is to enhance ecological function of the site and promote natural regeneration. Rehabilitation will improve connectivity to the western vegetation corridor along the mapped waterway.

*Note: The mapped waterway within this RMU (indicated within **CRMP001**) appears to be ephemeral and experiences waterflow during periods of heavy rainfall. Planting should include appropriate water tolerant native shrub and ground-cover species to account for periods of heavy rainfall, particularly along the waterway centerline as indicated on CRMP001. The planting palette should be consistent with the mapped RE 12.9-10.12 and is detailed in Table 1 on **CRMP004**.*

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			B	For Issue	19/06/2025	Hatia Dalby Pty Ltd C/- RRR Projects Pty Ltd	197-201 Teviot Road, Greenbank	S525001
			Drawing Name	CONCEPT REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN				CRMP002

Revegetation Specifications

Contractor

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

Site Preparation and Weeding

All rubbish, paths and existing structure are to be removed from the rehabilitation areas. If replacement fencing is to be installed it is recommended that it be fauna friendly.

The following steps are recommended for weed treatment:

1. Identify existing State invasive plants (restricted matters) and Council restricted invasive pest plant species occurring within the Rehabilitation Area;
2. Physical weed removal, followed by stem inject, cut and paint, or foliar spray all remaining weedy vegetation in accordance with specific control techniques, outlined in the ***Declared Weed and Waste Management Actions*** Section;
3. Manual removal must only be used on species resistant to herbicide treatment, as applicable. Herbicides are to be registered for use within proximity to a waterway/aquatic area and must be used in accordance with the registered label, relevant legislation or applicable APVMA approved off-label permit;
4. All understorey and ground-layer weed species are to be treated concurrently, unless there is a high risk of erosion, in which case, a staged approach to reduce soil exposure must be employed i.e. mosaic spraying or spraying of rings for tube stock;
5. Initial weeding will take into account all weeds identified within the rehabilitation area, with a primary treatment followed by additional rounds of treatments to account for regrowth and resprouting are to follow the monitoring and maintenance schedule; and
6. 'Off Target' native losses pre planting works and during the maintenance period, must be replaced by the contractor at their cost (including watering).

Maintenance Trail

The new road within the development footprint will provide access to the eastern perimeter of the EPZ. A maintenance trail is therefore not envisaged to be required at this time.

Mulching

1. Organic mulch may be used as necessary around the perimeter of the EPZ, outside of the waterway.
2. Jute/Coir matting should be installed following the manufacturers specifications to ensure they are correctly retained in place in the event of minor flooding or heavy rainfall.

Exposed Soil and Slope Stabilisation

1. Exposed soil in the Rehabilitation Area will be revegetated with planting of native species;
2. Stumps of removed exotic canopy species are to remain in-situ to aid soil stabilisation
3. Jute/Coir matting, as detailed above is proposed, should be applied in erosion prone areas; and
4. The installation of sediment fencing is to be used in accordance with direction from an erosion and sediment control certified person (CPESC), to ensure no sediment enters any RMU.

Planting

1. 50mm tube stock sized plants must be used and be at least 20 cm in height (dependent on species and seasonal availability), displaying healthy signs of growth. They must be adequately 'sun hardened', free from damage, pests and disease and be of local provenance;
2. All plants should be watered in pots before planting;
3. Plant species are to be selected in accordance with the planting palettes provided and placed as site conditions allow. Set out of plants and species is to be in accordance with the planting areas and densities as shown in this Rehabilitation Plan;
4. Plant placement of each species is to be generally randomised in keeping with a natural ecosystem and distributed to achieve the set densities prescribed; and
5. Tree guards are to be installed where predation is evident during the establishment and maintenance period.

Fauna-exclusion Fencing

1. If required, pet exclusion fencing should be erected along the interface of the Development Footprint Plan (DFP) and the EPZ.
2. Pet exclusion fencing must be at least 1.5m high, and must be continuous with no gaps greater than 50 mm;
3. Metal sheeting and corrugated iron fencing must be capped.

Fauna-friendly Fencing

If fencing is required to be installed within or to the perimeter of the Environmental Protection Zone along the western, northern and southern boundaries, fauna-friendly fencing should be installed. Fencing is not recommended to be installed along the western boundary. The following is permitted as fauna-friendly fencing:

Wooden Pole Fence:

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

Boxwire Fence:

- Squares no less than 15cm is used provided a 30cm gap between ground level and the mesh is provided; and
- Fence is no greater than 1.2m in height.

Strand Fence:

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



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Drawing Name	CONCEPT REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN				CRMP003

Fertilising

1.
- An organic fertiliser suitable for use on Australian native vegetation, in pellet form, will be applied at time of planting. The fertiliser will be placed adjacent and not in contact with the root ball at 2 – 4 cm below the soil surface and under the mulch.

Watering

1.
- Plants should be watered before planting;
2.
- All plants are then to be watered in at time of planting (approximately 5 – 10 L per plant);
3.
- Watering requirements will be influenced by site and climatic conditions and should be carried out as often as required to ensure establishment and active growth. Under extremely dry conditions, follow-up watering can be generally carried out as follows:

•

Three times a week for the first month after planting;

•

Twice a week or as needed 4-8 weeks after planting;

•

As required according to climatic conditions thereafter for the duration of the maintenance period; and
4.
- Watering schedule may vary according to rainfall. If soil is moist, watering will not be necessary.

Maintenance and Monitoring

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

Note: - Monitoring and maintenance frequency will be increased on a reactive basis (where necessary) to ensure that rehabilitation works achieve compliance with the 'Rehabilitation Targets' (below) throughout the duration of the 24-month maintenance period.

Rehabilitation Targets

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

Planting Palette

Table 1. Planting palette for RMU1 following RE 12.9-10.12

Scientific Name	Common Name	Approximate %	Target Plant Density*
Canopy			
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	30	1 plant per 10m ²
<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	Narrow-leaved red gum	10	
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Rusty gum	20	
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey ironbark	10	
<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	Spotted gum	10	
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp box	10	
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa</i>	Scribbly gum	5	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black she-oak	5	
Shrubs			
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree	30	1 plant per 5 m ²
<i>Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima</i>	Hickory wattle	20	
<i>Acacia leiocalyx subsp. leiocalyx</i>	Black wattle	20	
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest she-oak	20	
<i>Melaleuca nervosa</i>	Fibrebark	10	
Groundcover			
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-head mat-rush	25	1 plant per 1 m ²
<i>Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora</i>	Many flowered mat rush	25	
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Rough sawsegde	15	
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable swordsgede	10	
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady grass	10	
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue flax-lily	5	
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry panic grass	5	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass	5	

*The target density required following planting (includes existing vegetation)
*% densities may vary based on seasonal availability of tube stock

Declared Plant, Weed and Waste Management Actions

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

Objectives

Prevent any weed presence from negatively impacting plant growth or survival by undertaking weeding for 24 months, with aims to remove at least 90% of exotic species at the end of the maintenance period.

Performance Criteria

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

Responsibility

- Rehabilitation Contractor and Site Supervisor.

General Management Actions

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

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

Monitoring

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

Corrective Action

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

Reporting

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

Fire Ants and Restricted Species

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

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

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

The following declared weeds were identified within the Rehabilitation Area and must be controlled accordingly.

Table 2. State and Locally Declared Pest Plant/ Weed

DECLARED PEST TREATMENT AND CONTROL	
Trees	
Umbrella Tree (<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>)	1. Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; 2. Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; 3. Paint the stem of the plant with herbicide, up to 30 cm from the ground and allow the herbicide to absorb for 24 hours.
Shrubs	
Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	1. Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; 2. Manual and mechanical removal - Slash and mow to retard plant growth. Slashing or mowing is to be completed before flowering or seeding; 3. Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; 4. Paint the stem of the plant with herbicide, up to 30 cm from the ground and allow the herbicide to absorb for 24 hours.
Easter cassia (<i>Senna pendula var. glabrata</i>)	1. Manual and mechanical removal - Slash and mow to retard plant growth. Slashing or mowing is to be completed before flowering or seeding; 2. Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; 3. Paint the stem of the plant with herbicide, up to 30 cm from the ground and allow the herbicide to absorb for 24 hours.
Balloon cotton bush (<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>)	1. Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; 2. Manual and mechanical removal - Slash and mow to retard plant growth. Slashing or mowing is to be completed before flowering or seeding.
Ochna (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>)	1. Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces; 2. Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff.

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DECLARED PEST TREATMENT AND CONTROL	
Ground-cover	
Ground asparagus fern (<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>) State Category 3	1. Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; 2. Manual and mechanical removal - Slash and mow to retard plant growth. Slashing or mowing is to be completed before flowering or seeding.
Fishbone fern (<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>)	1. Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; 2. Manual and mechanical removal - Slash and mow to retard plant growth. Slashing or mowing is to be completed before flowering or seeding.
Mother-of-millions (<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>)	3. Foliar spraying with glyphosate to wet all foliage but not cause runoff; 4. Manual and mechanical removal - Slash and mow to retard plant growth. Slashing or mowing is to be completed before flowering or seeding.
Vines	
Corky passionflower (<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>)	1. Manual and mechanical removal - Slash and mow to retard plant growth. Slashing or mowing is to be completed before flowering or seeding; 2. Cut, scrape and paint with glyphosate no more than 15 cm from the ground and apply herbicide immediately to all cut/scraped surfaces.

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

Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule

Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule			
Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
Pre-planting	- At least 1 round of initial weed pre-treatment/management; - Confirm that appropriate pest plant control has been completed as guided by the State and Council Restricted Invasive Pest Plant Table.	- Ensure initial weed treatment rounds are completed as per the approved RMP; - Evaluate success of initial weed treatment; - Instigate an additional round of treatment if success rate is low.	Restoration Ecologist and Rehabilitation Contractor
	Apply mulch as specified in approved RMP.	Reapply mulch where required.	
	Acquire fertilizer and sun-hardened seedlings.	Delay planting until all materials are available.	
	Install exclusion signing and/or fencing to prevent disturbance from vehicles, livestock and/or otherwise.	Delay planting until all materials are available.	
During Planting	Any necessary follow-up weed control.	Ensure all works are completed as per the approved RMP.	Restoration Ecologist and Rehabilitation Contractor
	Initial planting and watering and installation of tree guards.	Ensure all works are completed as per the approved RMP.	
	Water newly installed seedlings three times a week or as needed	Replace damaged seedlings and stake weak or leaning plants.	Rehabilitation Contractor

Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule			
Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
3 Month Establishment Period	for the remainder of the first month after planting.		
	Water newly installed seedlings TWICE EACH WEEK during Month 2 after planting or as required.	Additional watering may be required during dry periods.	
	Check exclusion signage is still in place and performing its role.	Reinstate or upgrade exclusion signage if required.	
	Check for disturbances from pests (e.g., hares, foxes, etc.) or vandals.	Replace damaged seedlings if browsing is observed	
Month 1-6 (On Maintenance) At Least Monthly (or as conditions dictate)	Monitor rehabilitation progress and seedling health.	Replace damaged seedlings and stake weak or leaning plants. Water as required.	Rehabilitation Contractor
	Check for disturbances from pests (e.g., rabbits, foxes, etc.) or vandals.	Replace damaged seedlings.	
	Check for signs of soil erosion and instability.	Implement additional erosion and sediment control i.e., jute matting and sediment fencing in areas suffering erosion.	
	Monitor restricted environmental weeds and weeds.	Treat environmental weeds to prevent their spread.	
Month 6 – 11 (On Maintenance) At Least Monthly (or as conditions dictate)	Check for erosion and sediment run-off.	Implement additional erosion and sedimentation control i.e., jute matting, or jute netting and mulch.	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	Monitor restricted invasive plants and environmental weeds.	Treat restricted environmental weeds and spray/remove to prevent their spread.	
	Monitor and record rehabilitation progress and seedling health.	- Additional watering when rainfall is low; & - Replace damaged seedlings and replenish mulch where required.	
Months 12 -24	Check for erosion and sediment run-off.	Implement additional erosion and sedimentation control i.e., jute matting, or jute netting and mulch.	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	Monitor for environmental weeds, record progress and ongoing issues	Treat restricted environmental weeds and spray/remove to prevent their spread.	
	Monitor and record rehabilitation progress and seedling health (min. of 80% of specimens are to be in good health)	- Additional watering when rainfall is low; & - Replace damaged seedlings and replenish mulch where required.	
	Review the first 12 months of the monitoring schedule and assess effectiveness of Rehabilitation Plan.	Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner	
	First year report to be submitted to the Assessment Authority (Refer below)		Ecologist



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Drawing Name	CONCEPT REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN				CRMP006

Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule			
Timing	Task	Remedial Action	Responsibility
Month 13 – 23 At least every second month (or as conditions dictate)	Check for erosion and sediment run-off.	Implement additional erosion and sedimentation control i.e., jute matting, or jute netting and mulch.	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	Monitor for restricted invasive pest plants and other weeds, record progress and ongoing issues;	Treat restricted environmental weeds and spray/remove to prevent their spread.	
	- Monitor and record rehabilitation progress and seedling health. - Additional watering when rainfall is low	Replace damaged or dead seedlings and replenish mulch where require.	
Month 24	Check for erosion and sediment run-off.	Implement additional erosion and sedimentation control i.e., jute matting, or jute netting and mulch.	Rehabilitation Contractor (weed monitoring & control)
	Monitor for restricted invasive pest plant species and other weeds, record progress and ongoing issues	Treat environmental weeds and spray/remove to prevent their spread.	
	Monitor and record rehabilitation progress and seedling health	- Additional watering when rainfall is low; and - Replace damaged or dead seedlings and replenish mulch where required.	
	Review months 12-24 of the monitoring schedule and assess effectiveness of Rehabilitation Plan.	Report rehabilitation progress results to landowner	
	Second year report to be submitted to the Assessment Authority		Ecologist

Table Notes:

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



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Drawing Name	CONCEPT REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN				CRMP007