DELIVERING FOR QUEENSLAND | Queensland Government

Department of
State Development,
Infrastructure and Planning

SARA reference: 2605-52318 SRA
Council reference: ROL/2026/37

23 September 2026

Chief Executive Officer
Gold Coast City Council
mail@goldcoast.qld.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam

SARA referral agency response — 98 Glenmore Drive, Bonogin

(Referral agency response given under section 56 of the *Planning Act 2016*)

The development application described below was confirmed as properly referred by the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) on 12 May 2026.

Response

Outcome:	Referral agency response – with conditions
Date of response:	23 September 2026
Conditions:	The conditions in **Attachment 1** must be attached to any development approval
Advice:	Advice to the applicant is in **Attachment 2**
Reasons:	The reasons for the referral agency response are in **Attachment 3**

Development details

Description:	Development Permit for Reconfiguring a lot for One (1) into eighteen (18) lot subdivision
SARA role:	Referral agency
SARA trigger:	Schedule 10, Part 3, Division 4, Table 3, Item 1 - Clearing native vegetation Schedule 10, Part 10, Division 3, Subdivision 3, Table 1, Item 1 - Development interfering with koala habitat in koala habitat areas outside of koala priority areas
SARA reference:	2605-52318 SRA
Assessment manager:	Gold Coast City Council
Street address:	98 Glenmore Drive, Bonogin

Planning Services (SEQ South)
Level 9, 12-14 Marine Parade, Southport
PO Box 3290, Southport BC QLD 4215

Real property description:	Lot 1 on RP218875
Applicant name:	Salt Development Projects Pty Ltd
Applicant contact details:	Hpc Planning Level 4 thomas.s@hpcplanning.com.au
Human Rights Act 2019 considerations:	A consideration of the 23 fundamental human rights protected under the *Human Rights Act 2019* has been undertaken as part of this decision. It has been determined that this decision does not limit human rights.

Representations

An applicant may make representations to a concurrence agency, at any time before the application is decided, about changing a matter in the referral agency response (s.30 Development Assessment Rules). Copies of the relevant provisions are in **Attachment 4**.

A copy of this response has been sent to the applicant for their information.

For further information please contact Fletcher Smith, Principal Planner, Planning Services (SEQ South), on (07) 5644 3209 or via email SEQSouthPlanning@dsdip.qld.gov.au who will be pleased to assist.

Yours sincerely

Pradesh Ramiah

Pradesh Ramiah
###Secondary3###

cc Salt Development Projects Pty Ltd c/- Hpc Planning Level 4, thomas.s@hpcplanning.com.au

enc Attachment 1 - Referral agency conditions
Attachment 2 - Advice to the applicant
Attachment 3 - Reasons for referral agency response
Attachment 4 - Representations about a referral agency response provisions
Attachment 5 - Documents referenced in conditions

Attachment 1—Referral agency conditions

(Under section 56(1)(b)(i) of the *Planning Act 2016* the following conditions must be attached to any development approval relating to this application) (Copies of the documents referenced below are found at Attachment 5)

No.	Conditions	Condition timing
Development Permit for Reconfiguring a lot		
Schedule 10, Part 10, Division 3, Subdivision 3, Table 1, Item 1 - Development interfering with koala habitat in koala habitat areas outside of koala priority areas — The chief executive administering the *Planning Act 2016* nominates the Director-General of the Department of Environmental, Tourism, Science and Innovation to be the enforcement authority for the development to which this development approval relates for the administration and enforcement of any matter relating to the following conditions:		
1.	Interfering with mapped koala habitat is limited to the clearing of 1.766 hectares as shown on Koala Habitat Significant Residual Impact, prepared by GD, dated 10 September 2026 and ref: UP26019-98 Glenmore-KSRI.	At all times.
2.	(a) Undertake rehabilitation in accordance with the Covenant & Rehabilitation Management Plan (pages 1 – 14), prepared by Ultimate Planning Solutions, dated Jul 2026 and Rev. B, as amended in red by SARA, including (but not limited to) the following: i. Plant at least 1178 koala habitat trees on site outside of mapped Koala Habitat Areas ii. Undertake weed management in accordance with section 3.2 of the Covenant & Rehabilitation Management Plan iii. Undertake revegetation in accordance with sections 4.0 to 4.6 of the Covenant & Rehabilitation Management Plan. (b) Submit confirmation by an appropriately qualified person that the rehabilitation works required by part (a) have been undertaken to Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at Koala.Compliance@detsi.qld.gov.au or by post to PO Box 15187 City East Queensland 4002. (c) Maintain the rehabilitation work detailed in (a). (d) Submit confirmation by an appropriately qualified person that all elements of this condition have been complied with to Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at Koala.Compliance@detsi.qld.gov.au or by post to PO Box 15187 City East Queensland 4002. Note: Appropriately qualified person(s) means a person or persons who has professional qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to ecology and land restoration and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis in relation to koalas using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.	(a) Prior to submitting the Plan of Survey to the local government for approval. (b) Within 20 business days after completion of the rehabilitation works in part (a). (c) For a minimum of 5 years after completion of the rehabilitation works. (d) Within 20 business days after the timing relevant to part (c).
3.	(a) Prepare a Koala Management Plan by an appropriately qualified person which must: i. identify all clearing and construction activities that may increase the risk of stress, injury or death of koalas ii. detail the management measures that will be implemented during clearing and construction activities to prevent the risks identified in part (a) of this condition, including but not limited to all of the following: A. details of pre-clearing inspections of the vegetation to be cleared	(a) and (b) Prior to interfering with koala habitat. (c) Prior to and during clearing and construction activities.

	B. requirements for staging and sequencing of clearing and provisions for a koala spotter during clearing operations C. procedures for dealing with trapped, injured, orphaned and deceased koalas D. contact details for the contractor for reports of trapped or injured koalas E. the use of fauna exclusion fencing F. measures to minimise the impact of construction related dust on adjacent koala habitat G. signage in areas of vehicular traffic on site H. procedures for checking machinery for fauna prior to use I. measures to manage the risks posed by dogs (e.g. guard dogs) on site J. measures to protect retained koala habitat and vegetation (including open land) in accordance with Australian Standard AS4970-2009 K. measures to raise awareness amongst construction workers of koalas on and near the construction activities. (b) Submit the Koala Management Plan to the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at Koala.Compliance@detsi.qld.gov.au or by post to PO Box 15187 City East Queensland 4002. (c) Implement all measures and undertake any works contained in the Koala Management Plan. Note: Appropriately qualified person(s) means a person or persons who has professional qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to ecology and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis in relation to koalas using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.	
4.	Provide the following measures as identified on the Covenant & Rehabilitation Management Plan, prepared by Ultimate Planning Solutions, dated Jul 2026, page number: 1 and Rev. B as amended in red by SARA, in accordance with the Koala Sensitive Design Guideline, published by the then Department of Environment and Science: (a) Koala exclusion fencing at the location identified as “Koala exclusion fencing” (b) Koala friendly fencing or no fencing at the locations identified as ‘restriction of fencing to koala-friendly designs consistent with the DES (2022) Koala-sensitive design guidelines’ (c) Koala awareness signage at the location identified as ‘Koala awareness signage’	(a) Prior to completion of each dwelling. (b) After clearing and completion of earthworks. (c) Within 30 days of clearing occurring.
5.	(a) Enter into a preservation covenant with the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation for the purpose of preserving koala habitat. The covenant must comply with section 97A of the *Land Title Act 1994* and: i. be for the area identified as ‘Environmental Covenant / Rehabilitation area as shown on the Covenant & Rehabilitation Management Plan, prepared by Ultimate Planning Solutions, dated Jul 2026, page number: 1 and Rev. B as amended in red by SARA ii. prohibit interference with koala habitat within the Covenant Area, except where permitted with this condition iii. require that native vegetation must not be cleared for any purpose within the Covenant Area, except: A. as otherwise stated in any covenant documentation; and B. for the construction or maintenance of a boundary fence,	(a) – (c) Prior to sealing the plan of subdivision with the local government. (d) At all times.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>where the cleared area is no more than 5m wide
iv. require that all boundary lines, which transect the Covenant Area, must be kept free of fencing or be koala-friendly fencing that is 300mm off the ground, in accordance with Table 1 of the Koala Sensitive Design Guideline, published by the then Department of Environment and Science, and dated December 2022.

(b) Lodge the Covenant Form 31 with the Registrar of Titles for the relevant Queensland State Government Authority.

(c) Submit a copy of the registered Covenant to the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at: Koala.Compliance@des.qld.gov.au or PO Box 15187 City East Queensland 4002.

(d) Comply with the Covenant to the extent it reflects the requirements in part (a) of this condition.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>(a) Enter into an Agreed Delivery Arrangement to provide an environmental offset/s in accordance with the Environmental Offsets Act 2014 to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of the following prescribed activity on the following prescribed environmental matters:

Prescribed activity: Development for which an environmental offset is required under the State Development Assessment Provisions – State Code 25 (Development in Southeast Queensland koala habitat areas)
<table><tr><th></th><th>Group and Prescribed Environmental Matter</th><th>No. of individuals</th><th>Bioregion</th><th>Subregion</th></tr><tr><td>i.</td><td>SEQ Koala Habitat - Koala habitat area</td><td>120 NJKHT</td><td>Southeast Queensland</td><td>Burringbar-Conondale Ranges</td></tr></table>
(b) Deliver the environmental offset/s in accordance with the Agreed Delivery Arrangement/s (including any amendments) and the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.

Note: This condition imposes an ‘offset condition’ under the Environmental Offsets Act 2014. Accordingly, pursuant to section 16 of that Act, further conditions are deemed to be imposed as conditions of this authority. These ‘deemed conditions’ are contained in the Environmental Offsets Act 2014 and specify how and when any environmental offset must be delivered.</td><td>(a) Prior to commencing any works that impact on the prescribed environmental matters identified in this condition.

(b) As indicated.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Schedule 10, Part 3, Division 4, Table 3, Item 1 - Clearing native vegetation — The chief executive administering the Planning Act 2016 nominates the Director-General of the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development to be the enforcement authority for the development to which this development approval relates for the administration and enforcement of any matter relating to the following condition:</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.</td><td>Carry out the development generally in accordance with the Concept Development Layout Plan, prepared by Legend Consultants, dated 11.06.26, drawing no. LC25079.C001 and rev. G.</td><td>Prior to sealing the plan of subdivision with the local government.</td></tr>
</table>

Attachment 2—Advice to the applicant

General advice	
1.	Terms and phrases used in this document are defined in the *Planning Act 2016*, its regulation or the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) (version 3.6). If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.
2.	A Development Permit for operational work to implement the reconfiguring a lot may be required to be obtained before any interfering with koala habitat can be carried out, and the permit application must be lodged with the Chief Executive administering the *Planning Act 2016.*
3.	The Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 includes mandatory requirements that apply to all persons undertaking clearing of koala habitat trees, including that clearing be undertaken sequentially and in the presence of a koala spotter. Penalties for non-compliance apply. For further information please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at koala.compliance@detsi.qld.gov.au.
4.	In addition to this development approval, other permits or approvals may be required for the clearing of koala habitat. To determine if the proposed clearing requires other approvals under other local, State or federal laws go to www.qld.gov.au (search 'vegetation clearing requirements'). It is the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that all necessary permits and approvals have been obtained before undertaking any clearing.
5.	Clearing of vegetation has the potential to disturb the roots of the trees of proposed retained vegetation thereby resulting in the death of trees not approved to be cleared under this development approval. It is recommended clearing and excavation activities be undertaken in accordance with the 'Australian Standards for the Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS4970-2009)' to avoid any consequential unauthorised clearing.
6.	The development site contains areas mapped as containing a high-risk area on the protected plant flora survey trigger map. Where clearing is proposed within a high-risk area, it is a requirement under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* to conduct a flora survey in accordance with the Flora Survey Guidelines to determine if there are any protected plants on the clearing site. If protected plants are found on the clearing site, a clearing permit under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* may be required.
7.	The development site contains habitat for threatened and special least concern fauna species. If the development requires tampering with a protected animal breeding place, a species management program may be required. More information on protected animal breeding places and species management programs can be found here: https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/licences-permits/plants-animals/species-management-program.

Attachment 3—Reasons for referral agency response

(Given under section 56(7) of the *Planning Act 2016*)

The reasons for the SARA's decision are:

SARA assessed the development against the following code of the SDAP:

- State code 16: Native vegetation clearing (State code 16)
- State code 25: Development in South East Queensland koala habitat areas (State code 25).

The development complies with the assessment benchmarks of State code 16 of SDAP in that:

- minimises clearing to:
  - conserve vegetation
  - avoid land degradation
  - avoid the loss of biodiversity
  - maintain ecological processes
- minimises contributions to greenhouse gas emissions
- minimises and mitigates impacts on vegetation as avoidance is not possible
- does not result in a significant residual impact on a matter of state environmental significance.

The development complies with the assessment benchmarks of State code 16 of SDAP in that:

- does not cause an unacceptable impact on mapped koala habitat areas
- is designed and located to reasonably minimise and mitigate impacts to Matters of State Environmental Significance
- results in an acceptable significant residual impact on a matter of state environmental significance and an offset is provided.

Material used in the assessment of the application:

- the development application material and submitted plans
- *Planning Act 2016*
- Planning Regulation 2017
- the SDAP (version 3.6), as published by SARA
- the Development Assessment Rules
- SARA DA Mapping system
- section 58 of the *Human Rights Act 2019.*

Attachment 4—Representations about a referral agency response provisions

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Attachment 5—Documents referenced in conditions

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Development Assessment Rules—Representations about a referral agency response

The following provisions are those set out in sections 28 and 30 of the Development Assessment Rules[1] regarding **representations about a referral agency response**

Part 6: Changes to the application and referral agency responses

28 Concurrence agency changes its response or gives a late response

28.1. Despite part 2, a concurrence agency may, after its referral agency assessment period and any further period agreed ends, change its referral agency response or give a late referral agency response before the application is decided, subject to section 28.2 and 28.3.

28.2. A concurrence agency may change its referral agency response at any time before the application is decided if—

(a) the change is in response to a change which the assessment manager is satisfied is a change under section 26.1; or

(b) the Minister has given the concurrence agency a direction under section 99 of the Act; or

(c) the applicant has given written agreement to the change to the referral agency response.[2]

28.3. A concurrence agency may give a late referral agency response before the application is decided, if the applicant has given written agreement to the late referral agency response.

28.4. If a concurrence agency proposes to change its referral agency response under section 28.2(a), the concurrence agency must—

(a) give notice of its intention to change its referral agency response to the assessment manager and a copy to the applicant within 5 days of receiving notice of the change under section 25.1; and

(b) the concurrence agency has 10 days from the day of giving notice under paragraph (a), or a further period agreed between the applicant and the concurrence agency, to give an amended referral agency response to the assessment manager and a copy to the applicant.

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1 Pursuant to Section 68 of the *Planning Act 2016*

2 In the instance an applicant has made representations to the concurrence agency under section 30, and the concurrence agency agrees to make the change included in the representations, section 28.2(c) is taken to have been satisfied.

Part 7: Miscellaneous

30 Representations about a referral agency response

30.1. An applicant may make representations to a concurrence agency at any time before the application is decided, about changing a matter in the referral agency response.[3]

[3] An applicant may elect, under section 32, to stop the assessment manager's decision period in which to take this action. If a concurrence agency wishes to amend their response in relation to representations made under this section, they must do so in accordance with section 28.



DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

TOTAL SITE AREA:	12,354 ha
TOTAL LOTS:	17 LOTS
TOTAL AREA OF NEW ROAD	0,5150 ha
LENGTH OF NEW ROAD	230 metres
PARK RESERVE AREA :	0,4534 ha
NET DEVELOPMENT AREA :	11,3856 ha

LEGEND:

LOT NUMBER	LOT 16
LOT AREA	12261m²
BUILDING ENVELOPE AREA	BE 4296m²
BUILDING ENVELOPE	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AREA	
FLOOD LEVEL CONTOUR	
PROPOSED BOUNDARY	
STORMWATER EASEMENT BOUNDARY	
NEW ROAD PAVEMENT	
EXISTING CADASTRAL	
WATERWAY CENTRELINE	

BUILDING ENVELOPE SETBACKS:

FRONT	6m
SIDE	3m
REAR	3m (OR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AREA LINE)

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the REFERRAL AGENCY RESPONSE

Queensland Government

SARA ref: 2605-52318 SRA

Date: 23 September 2026

PRELIMINARY ISSUE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Legend Consultants
Efficiency • Innovation • Quality
16 ANDORRA PLACE, VARSITY LAKES, QLD, 4227

A1 THE SCALE SHOWN IS ORIGINAL DRAWING SCALE

REV	DATE	REVISION DETAILS	APPROVED
G	11.06.26	LAYOUT CHANGED	JW
F	30.03.26	EASEMENTS ADDED	JW
E	12.02.26	FOR SUBMISSION	JW
D	09.02.26	WITH BUSHFIRE AND BUILDING ENVELOPES	JW
C	04.02.26	BUFFER ADJUSTMENT	JW
B	03.02.26	LAYOUT AMENDED	JW
A	11.12.25	ORIGINAL ISSUE	JW

PROJECT
98 GLENMORE DRIVE, BONOGIN
PROPOSED RURAL
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

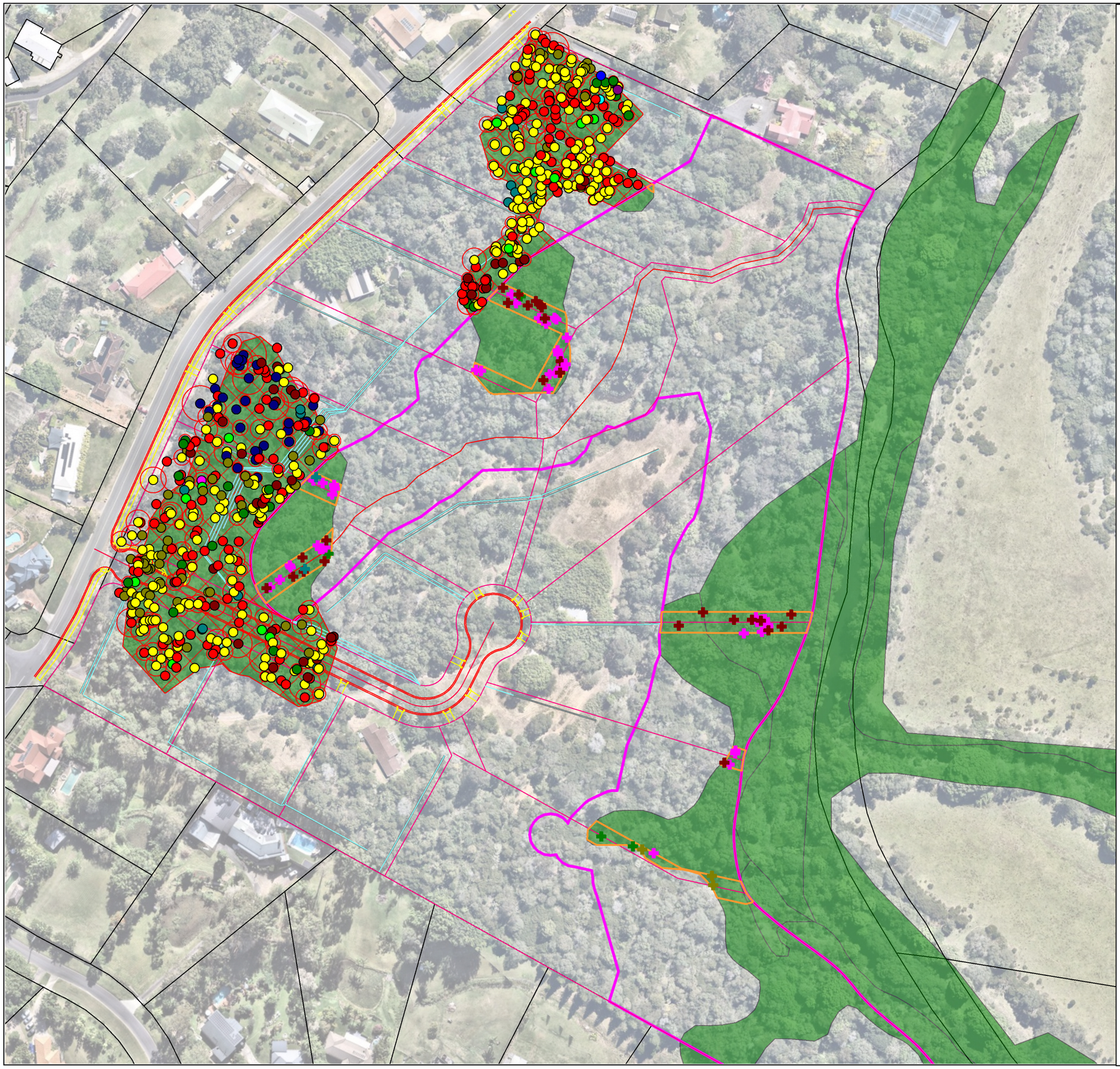
DRAWN	TV
DESIGNED	TV
CHECKED	JW
APPROVED	JW
DATE	DEC 25
GRID REF.	AHD

CLIENT
SALT DEVELOPMENT
PROJECTS

TITLE
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
LAYOUT PLAN

DRAWING NO. LC25079.C001

REV. G



98 Glenmore Road, Bonogin
Koala Habitat Significant Residual Impact

Environmental Protection / Rehabilitation Area-

Prohibition of native vegetation clearing except where expressly approved by Council
Prohibition of activities that could adversely affect ecological values, including placement of fill, vehicle parking, storage of materials, or construction of ancillary structures

KOALA HABITAT AREA
SRI AREA = 1.766HA

IMPACTED KOALA HABITAT AREA - 1.5 HA

TREE SPECIES WITHIN IMPACTED KOALA HABITAT ARE4A

Acacia spp	(154)
Allocasuarina littoralis	(14)
Banksia integrifolia	(1)
Corymbia citriodora	(2)
Corymbia intermedia	(262)
Elaeocarpus grandis	(1)
Eucalyptus siderophloia	(40)
Eucalyptus tereticornis	(24)
Eucalyptus tindaliae/E.carnea	(30)
Grevillea robusta	(1)
Lophostemon confertus	(60)
Lophostemon suaveolens	(14)

KHA 5M EITHER SIDE OF NEW PROPERTY LINES-0.266ha

KHA NJKHTs WITHIN 5M EITHER SIDE OF NEW PROPERTY LINES

Corymbia intermedia	(46)
Eucalyptus siderophloia	(26)
Eucalyptus tereticornis	(4)
Lophostemon confertus	(3)
Lophostemon suaveolens	(2)

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the REFERRAL AGENCY RESPONSE
SARA ref: 2605-52318 SRA
Date: 23 September 2026

N W E S

0 100
metres

REF: UP26019-98 GLENMORE-KSRI
DATE:10 September 2026
AUTHOR: GD

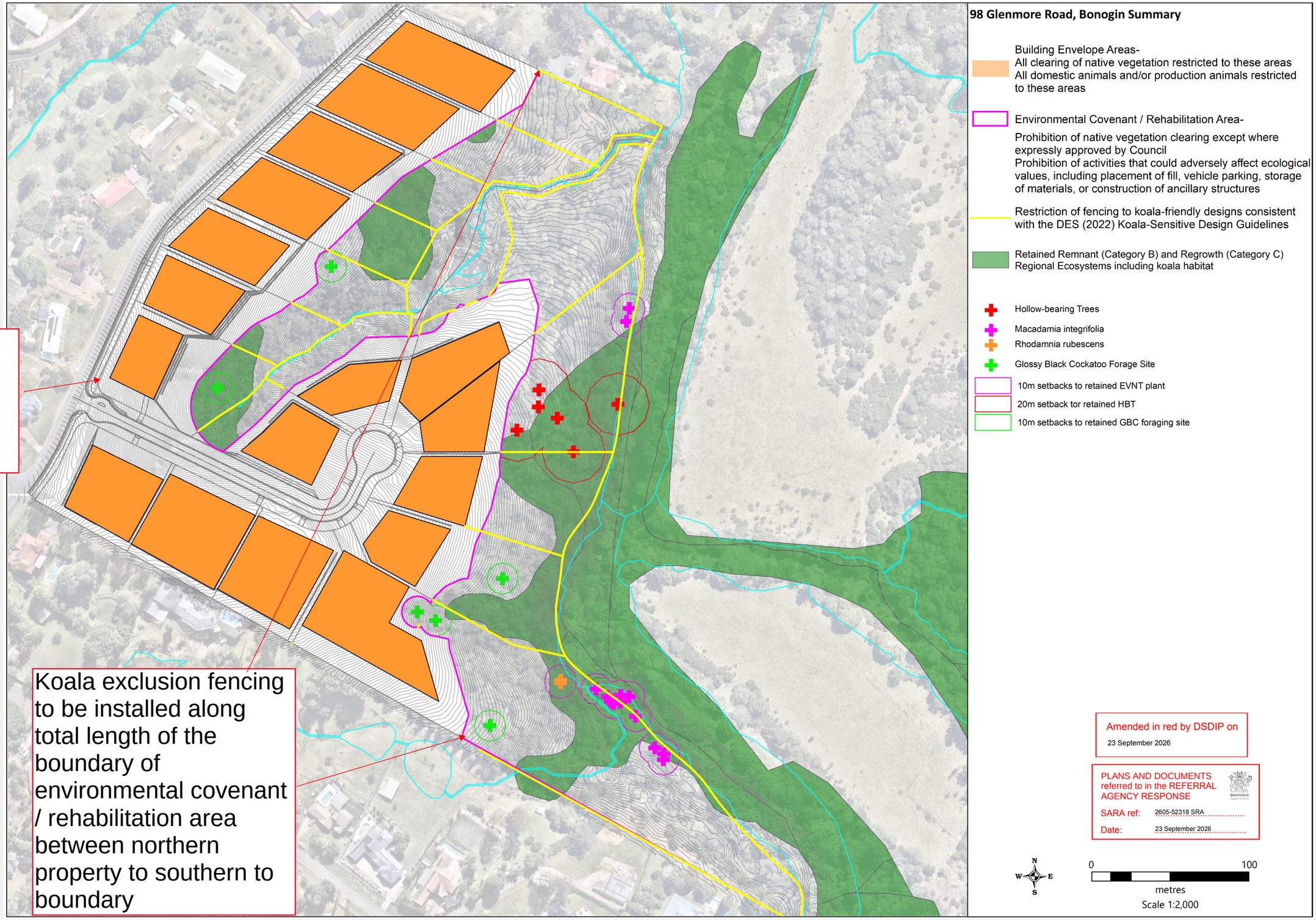


FIGURE 1: COVENANT & REHABILITATION AREA SUMMARY

ULTIMATE PLANNING SOLUTIONS
Address: 4/113 Scarborough Street, Southport
Telephone: (07) 5649 8665
Email: admin@ultimateplanning.com.au

CLIENT:	ADDRESS:	DRAWING TITLE:
SALT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	98 GLENMORE DRIVE, BONOGIN	COVENANT & REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Author	Project No.	Scale	Date	Rev.
GD	UP26019	As shown	JUL 2026	B



98 Glenmore Road, Bonogin Summary

- Environmental Covenant / Rehabilitation Area
- RZ1 Reconstruction - 0.8ha
  Weed management and planting of open areas with 12.11.24 Open Forest Module. Minimum of 469 koala habitat tree species to be planted
- RZ2: Assisted Natural Regeneration with Tree Planting - 3.02 ha
  Category X to be managed for weeds and increased diversity planting of Koala Habitat Trees and Glossy Black Cockatoo Foraging Trees. Minimum of 709 koala habitat tree species to be planted
- RZ3: Assisted Natural Regeneration - 1.76ha
  Category B and Category C canopy cover/shading to be managed for weeds
- Retained Remnant (Category B) and Regrowth (Category C) Regional Ecosystems including koala habitat
- Existing 3m boundary maintenance zone to be maintained free of woody weeds and mown to allow contined access to rehabilitation boundaries
- Glossy Black Cockatoo Forage Site
- Hollow-bearing Trees
- Macadamia integrifolia
- Rhodamnia rubescens
- Restriction of fencing to koala-friendly designs consistent with the DES (2022) Koala-Sensitive Design Guidelines

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the REFERRAL AGENCY RESPONSE
SARA ref: 2605-52318 SRA
Date: 23 September 2026

N W E S

0 100
metres
Scale 1:2,000

FIGURE 2: REHABILITATION ZONES

ULTIMATE PLANNING SOLUTIONS
Address: 4/113 Scarborough Street, Southport
Telephone: (07) 5649 8665
Email: admin@ultimateplanning.com.au

CLIENT: SALT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

ADDRESS: 98 GLENMORE DRIVE, BONOGIN

DRAWING TITLE: COVENANT & REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Author	Project No.	Scale	Date	Rev.
GD	UP26019	As shown	JUL 2026	B

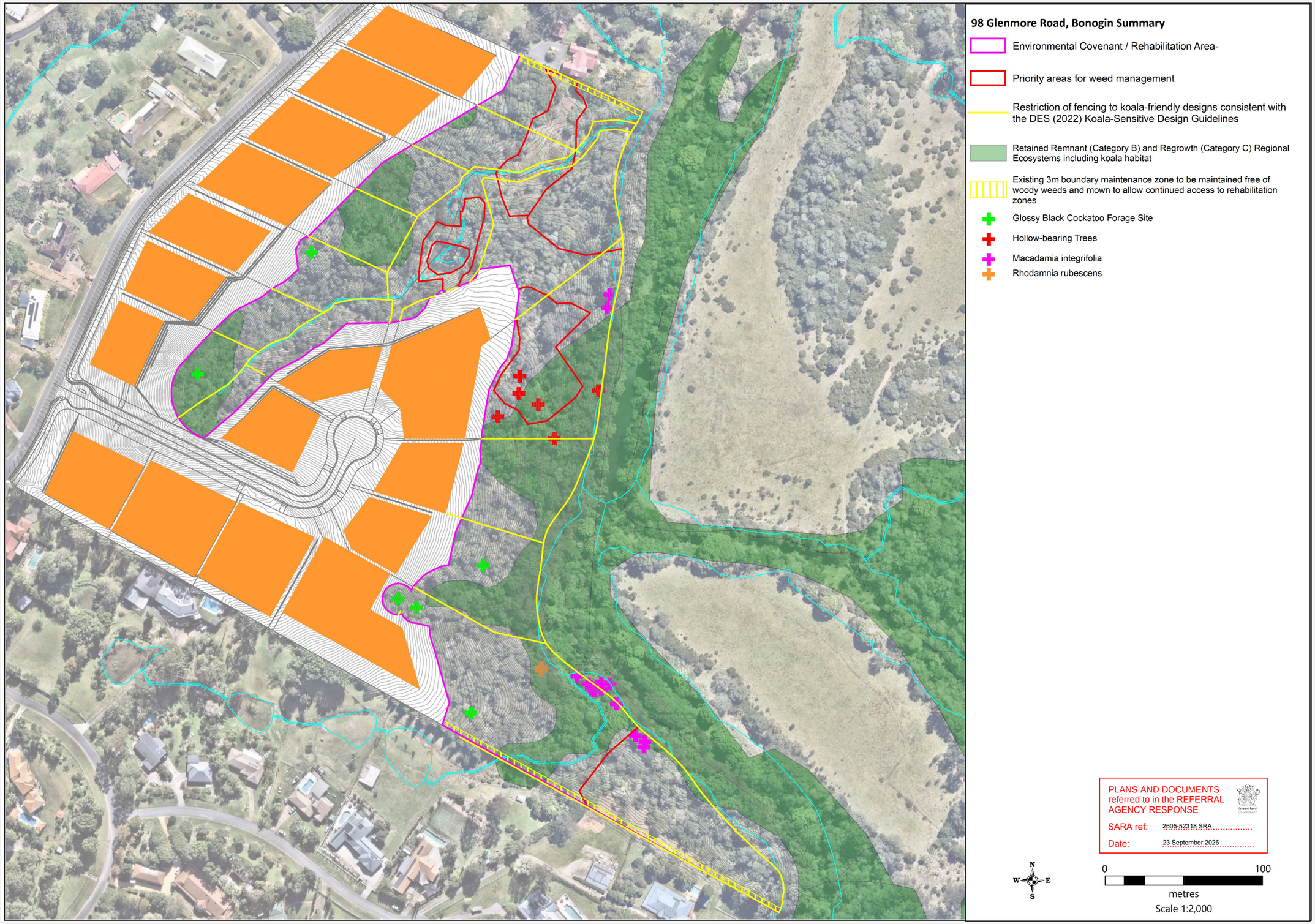


FIGURE 3: PRIORITY WEED MANAGEMENT AREAS

ULTIMATE PLANNING SOLUTIONS
Address: 4/113 Scarborough Street, Southport
Telephone: (07) 5649 8665
Email: admin@ultimateplanning.com.au

CLIENT: SALT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

ADDRESS: 98 GLENMORE DRIVE, BONOGIN

DRAWING TITLE: COVENANT & REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Author	Project No.	Scale	Date	Rev.
GD	UP26019	As shown	JUL 2026	B

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Covenant & Rehabilitation Management Plan (ECMP) has been prepared in support of the proposed 17 lot subdivision located at 98 Glenmore Drive, Bonogin and in relation to the environmental covenant intended to be established in the rear of the site. Preparation of a ECMP is a recommendation of the prepared Ecological Assessment for the site.

This ECMP provides a framework for the retention, protection, enhancement and use of the environmental values of the Covenant through the following:

-Provide practical and achievable plans for the management and rehabilitation of the Covenant areas to ensure that conditions of development approval are complied with, by producing an integrated framework for monitoring and control of the nominated areas;

-Provide local/state authorities with a mechanism to ensure the owner and/or successors in title (the 'future owners') or their agents do not intentionally or wilfully clear, damage or destroy any area relating to the conservation of the physical and/or natural features subject to a statutory covenant within the development;

Provide local/state authorities and future owners with a framework to confirm compliance with the conditions of approval relating to Covenant management; and

Provide the community with evidence of the ongoing management of the development in an environmentally acceptable manner.

The objectives of this CMP includes:

- Ensuring that koala habitat and native vegetation contained within the covenant is conserved, preserved and enhanced in perpetuity by maintaining a ground layer, understorey and canopy that is consistent with the nominated rehabilitation zones and existing regional ecosystems;
- Providing mechanisms for the retention, protection and rehabilitation of koala habitat;
- Protection of the environmental values of the covenant through limiting native vegetation disturbance

This intent will be progressed through the implementation of the following within Covenant areas:

- Management controls to limit the impacts of development and anthropogenic activity which may potentially cause adverse impacts; and
- Rehabilitation Strategy addressing weed management and rehabilitation with native species

2.0 COVENANT RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROHIBITED ACTIONS

It is the responsibility of the owner (or successive owner(s)) to ensure that all works required by this CMP are implemented for the life of the development. This is to include all listed actions, monitoring and reporting tasks performed where specified for the life of the development and any corrective actions necessitated through non-compliance with the relevant sections of this CMP.

In accordance with Gold Coast City Planning Scheme Policy 6.8-Environmental Management Plans the following activities are prohibited within the covenant area:

- No native vegetation clearing is to occur within the Covenant except where specifically outlined in this report or otherwise approved by Council. For the purposes of this CMP

  'native vegetation' is defined as follows:
  trees, bushes, plants, shrubs, flowers and other flora including (where the context so admits or requires) native grasses, algae, fungi and the like but excluding plants listed as an invasive naturalized plant of Southeast Queensland per Queensland Herbarium (2002).

- Construction of new fixtures and/or improvements of any kind within Covenant areas is prohibited unless otherwise approved by Council;
- Construction of trails or paths of any kind within Covenant areas is prohibited unless documented within this CMP or otherwise approved by Council;
- Domestic animals are prohibited from being kept within Covenant areas or entering such areas unless restrained at all times;
- Production animals and/or livestock or similar, including but not limited to horses, cattle, sheep and goats, are prohibited from being kept within Covenant areas or entering such areas;

Any additional activity occurring within the Covenant area which may have an adverse impact on the ecological integrity/environmental value of the Covenant is prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Deposition of any fill, soil, rock, rubbish, ashes, garbage, waste or other material foreign;
- Light fires;
- Parking of vehicles;
- Storage of equipment;

Formal written approval for any of the above listed activities must be obtained from Gold Coast City Council (City Development Planning and Environment section) prior to undertaking the activity. It must be noted that it is the intent of the covenant for these activities not to be performed and approval from GCCC is unlikely unless over-riding merit is established to the satisfaction of the Council. Any such approval must be appended to the approved Covenant Management Plan.

FENCING

- Any new fencing within the designated covenant area is to be reflective of Koala friendly fence. For the purposes of this RMP a koala friendly fence is any fence which complies with DES (2022) Koala- sensitive Design Guideline A guide to koala-sensitive design measures for planning and development activities (refer Section 8).

Please note that construction of a boundary fence is not a requirement of this covenant management plan but stipulates the standard required for the nominated fencing if it installed in future.

DURATION OF COVENANT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The duration of this Covenant Management Plan shall be for the life of the development unless otherwise amended by Gold Coast City Council and will apply to the allotment regardless of future ownership succession.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

In accordance with the approval conditions an instrument of covenant is to be registered on the allotment title and the covenant area shown as 'Covenant Area' on the face of the allotment plan to be registered under the Land Title Act 1994. This instrument of covenant is to reflect entirely the requirements of the future Development Permit for Reconfiguration of a Lot issued and also nominate that this Covenant Management Plan (as approved) is to be implemented over the life of the development within the Covenant Area.

A property notification will be included on all future lots advising that a Covenant and Rehabilitation Plan binds future activities within the covenant and future owners are required to allow for access for bush regenerators for the duration of the initial 2 years establishment and maintenance periods.

3.0 REHABILITATION STRATEGY

This section outlines the Rehabilitation Strategy for the covenant area. The Rehabilitation Strategy is in accordance with SC6.8 City Plan policy – Environmental management plans and SC6.12 City Plan policy Land development guidelines (Section 5.4.3.20 Rehabilitation). The primary objectives for the rehabilitation area include:

- Protect eucalypt forest which includes regrowth regional ecosystems, hollow bearing trees, threatened flora species, glossy black cockatoo and koala habitat;
- Retain and enhance existing native koala habitat to retain dispersal across the eastern portions of the site and as habitat refuge in its own right;
- Increase the extent of native vegetation cover over time (i.e. across weeded and/or sparsely covered areas) to enable re-establishment of preclearing regional ecosystems and koala foraging resources;
- Increase flora diversity within the designated areas;
- Provided targeted foraging habitat for native fauna species (i.e. fruiting species for flying foxes, eucalypts for koalas, she oaks for glossy black cockatoos)

There are four commonly recognised ecological restoration approaches as identified within the SEQERF and following a review of the vegetation and condition of habitat contained within rehabilitation zones it is considered that the overarching rehabilitation approach should be a combination of 'assisted natural regeneration' and 'reconstruction' (GCCC, 2007/2016/2023; TSC, 2009; Greening Australia, 1999; SEQERF, 2012). The applicable circumstances of these types of rehabilitation are provided below:

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.

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.

3.1 REHABILITATION ZONES

Three distinct ecological rehabilitation zones will be provided in association with the subdivision as follows and generally depicted on Figure 2:

RZ1-RECONSTRUCTION – 0.8HA

The management of this habitat retention area shall focus upon eradication of existing weeds with upfront revegetation of eucalypt open forest (RE12.11.24) associated flora due to existing disturbances (i.e. weed dominance, previous land use resulting in absence of shading canopy). Targeted koala and glossy black cockatoo foraging resources shall be included.

RZ2-ASSISTED NATURAL REGENERATION WITH TARGETED TREE PLANTING – 3.02HA

This Category X community was almost entirely cleared as part of the historical grazing use of the property and has since re-established as a generally low-mid high community of pioneer/early successional woody species including Wattles, Sheoak and Tea-tree. Most areas include a shading, low canopy although recruitment of eucalypts, corymbians and lophostemons is reduced. Several areas which require early weed treatment (due to higher levels of infestation) have been identified (refer Figure 3) with other areas to be subject to general ongoing weed management and protection of natural regeneration. Initial pocket tree planting dispersed across the RZ is proposed to introduce additional canopy tree species diversity whilst providing koala habitat trees and glossy black cockatoo foraging resources.

RZ3-ASSISTED NATURAL REGENERATION – 1.79HA

This area contains the Category B (remnant) and Category C (regrowth) components of the retained eucalypt open forest which exhibits shaded canopy cover with a relatively healthy lower strata (shrub, ground cover, leaf litter) across most areas. Several areas which require early weed treatment (due to higher levels of infestation) have been identified (refer Figure 3). Otherwise, ongoing general weed management and protection of natural regeneration is the focus of this RZ.

Prior to rehabilitation works commencing, the rehabilitation zones should be secured from degrading impacts such as grazing by stock, unauthorised access and rubbish dumping. Some factors may require immediate attention due to the potential for adverse effects. These situations may include:

- Uncontrolled stock access
- The presence of highly invasive weed species which may disperse further prior to substantial rehabilitation works commencing.
- Flammable vegetative or dumped construction materials accumulating in areas which could spread into retained bushland (including weed thickets, overgrown grasses).
- Damaging and easy access by 4WD, motorbikes and pedestrians into rehabilitation zones. This may require installation of temporary fencing if deemed appropriate.

The carrying out of effective and comprehensive restoration works in a natural area requires that the site be revisited regularly, preferably over a period of at least two years, to achieve the best possible ecological outcomes. Ongoing works may be broken down into the following categories:

Primary Works (prior to Establishment period)

Primary works or initial works within the site or a section of the site involves 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 should be treated as a priority during primary work in order to avoid invasion of newly disturbed areas. Some weeds will need to be treated in steps e.g. where areas of weed is being used by nesting birds or where the staged removal of canopy weed trees is required. Techniques used during primary work commonly involve spot spray, cut-scrape-paint, cut-paint, scrape-paint, roll-hang and over spraying (SEQERF, 2012: 84). Weed control methods and herbicide control techniques are discussed further below in Section 4.

Zones which are to be revegetated ('reconstruction') are also planted out and mulched after initial weed control or completion of earthworks (refer revegetation methods section below).

Follow-up Works (Establishment period 12 months)

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 seedbank. 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 (SEQERF, 2012: 84).

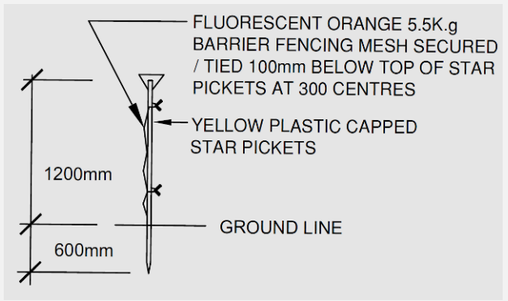
Revegetated areas are regularly inspected, watered and monitored for growth with any dead stock replaced during the establishment period)

Maintenance Works (On-maintenance period 12 months)

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 over time are intended to be limited to minor ongoing weed management and infill planting in areas of failure.

REVEGETATION/REHABILITATION ZONE PROTECTION FENCING EXAMPLE





3.2 GENERAL METHODS FOR WEED CONTROL

The methods and herbicide use rates provided below are current best practice methods and sourced from the SEQ Restoration Framework Manual, the Subtropical Rainforest Restoration Manual and/or the NSW Weed Control Handbook. It is the responsibility of the operator to ensure methods used are current best practice and are suitable for the site and any environmental constraints experienced at the site. The rates outlined below are general rates with specifications for site identified individual species contained in the following table.

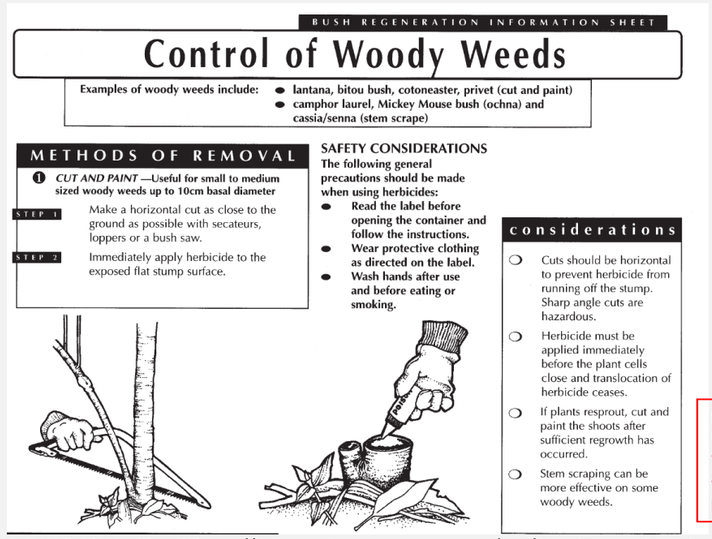
Weed species identified are those which were identified within 20-30 metres of the proposed rehabilitation area during flora surveys of the site. Although some species are not currently within the RA, control techniques and methodologies are provided for potential establishment during the establishment and on-maintenance periods

Cut-scrape-paint

This weed control method applies to all woody shrubs, trees and some vines.

- Cut plant low to the ground at an angle.
- Apply Glyphosate immediately at the rate of 1-part Glyphosate to 1.5 parts water, with a paintbrush approximately 1.5 centimetres wide.
- Scrape sides lightly to reveal green tissue and apply the herbicide to the scraped area.
- Take care that the brush is not contaminated with soil.

Note - all seed that has high viability and longevity, e.g. *Senna spp*. and other members of the Fabaceae family, or plants with a high invasive potential, such as Umbrella Tree *Schefflera actinophylla*, must be removed from the parent and either composted on site or removed from the site.


BUSH REGENERATION INFORMATION SHEET

Control of Woody Weeds

Examples of woody weeds include: lantana, bitou bush, cotoneaster, privet (cut and paint) camphor laurel, Mickey Mouse bush (ochna) and cassia/senna (stem scrape)

METHODS OF REMOVAL

1 *CUT AND PAINT* —Useful for small to medium sized woody weeds up to 10cm basal diameter

STEP 1 Make a horizontal cut as close to the ground as possible with secateurs, loppers or a bush saw.

STEP 2 Immediately apply herbicide to the exposed flat stump surface.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

The following general precautions should be made when using herbicides:

- Read the label before opening the container and follow the instructions.
- Wear protective clothing as directed on the label.
- Wash hands after use and before eating or smoking.

considerations

- Cuts should be horizontal to prevent herbicide from running off the stump. Sharp angle cuts are hazardous.
- Herbicide must be applied immediately before the plant cells close and translocation of herbicide ceases.
- If plants resprout, cut and paint the shoots after sufficient regrowth has occurred.
- Stem scraping can be more effective on some woody weeds.

(SOURCE: NPWS, 2011 online @ https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/cpp/WeedRemovalFactsheets.htm)

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the REFERRAL AGENCY RESPONSE

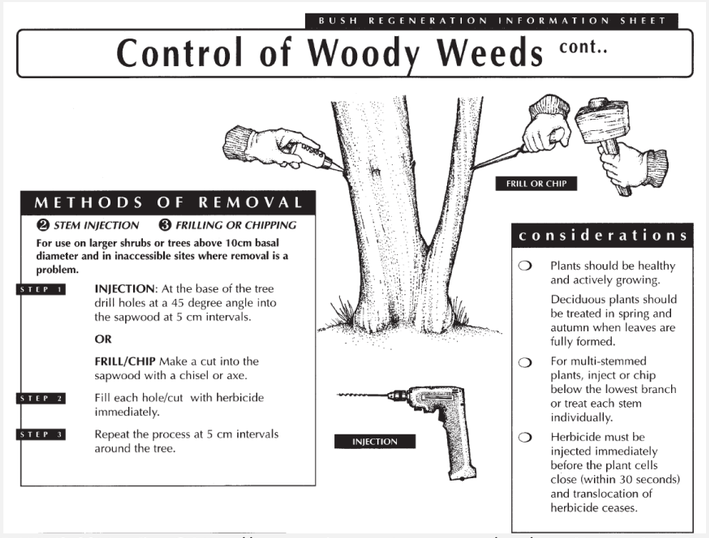
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Stem Injection

This weed control method applies to all woody trees and shrubs with a diameter of about six to ten centimetres or greater.

- Drill a hole at an angle into the sap wood using an 8-10mm drill bit angle, Holes to be no >than 10cm apart.
- Apply herbicide (approx 4ml) immediately into the hole using a tree-injecting device (if using Glyphosate, apply undiluted or at the rate of 1 part Glyphosate to 1.5 parts water). Repeat this procedure at intervals around the circumference of the tree, as close to the ground as possible. Where the presence of a crotch angle makes this difficult, drill a hole above it. Note – one row of drill holes will be sufficient for trees with trunks of six to ten centimetres; larger trunk diameters will need correspondingly more.
- Treat all visible lateral roots as per dot point 1.

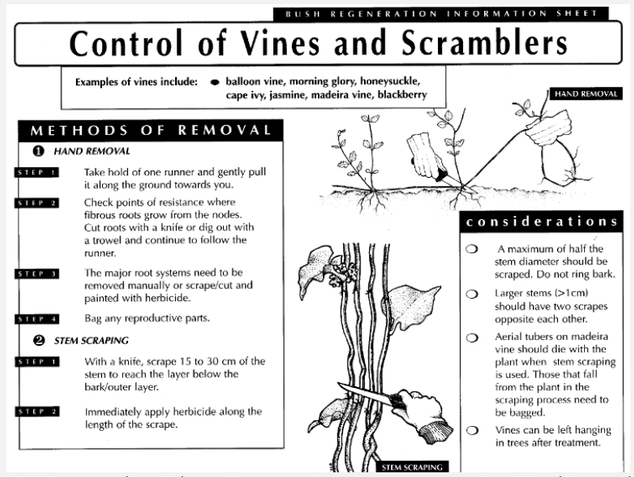


(SOURCE: NPWS, 2011 online @ https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/cpp/WeedRemovalFactsheets.htm)

Scrape-paint

This weed control method is applicable to many species of vines where it is desirable to treat the vines intact, particularly those with aerial tubers such as Madeira Vine *Anredera cordifolia* or those which will propagate from segments, e.g. Cape Ivy *Delairia odorata*.

- Scrape the stem tissue on one side of the stem only for at least 20-30 centimetres if possible. Note on Madeira vine it is necessary to scrape heavily. Scrape as many sections of the stem as possible.
- Apply undiluted Glyphosate with a paintbrush.
- On stems that are thicker or horizontal, make a ditch into the stem with a knife and apply herbicide. Tubers and side roots should be treated the same way. Note - care must be taken not to sever the stem.



(SOURCE: NPWS, 2011 online @ https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/cpp/WeedRemovalFactsheets.htm)

Spot Spraying

This weed control method is carried out using a 10-15 litre backpack spray unit with a modified spray nozzle that gives a solid spray pattern. Glyphosate is the main herbicide used with the addition of a marker dye. For plants that show some resistance (e.g. Madeira Vine) or where growing conditions are not optimal, an acidifying agent, LI700®, is added. Metsulfuron methyl can also be used for resistant species and grasses. It should be used with a surfactant, such as Agral.

- Where both Glyphosate and Metsulfuron methyl it is important to mix the chemicals as recommended e.g. MM must be well mixed with water prior to adding to backpack.
- Dilution rates for Glyphosate and Metsulfuron methyl are in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and any variation requires a permit from the National Registration Authority.
- Dilution rates for Glyphosate to water for treatment of some weed species are provided below:
- Plants with more or less succulent leaves, e.g. Wandering Jew Tradescantia fluminensis, Madeira Vine Anredera cordifolia (autumn to winter is the suggested time for spraying these plants), Spider/Ribbon Plants Chlorophytum spp. etc - 1 part Glyphosate to 50 parts water plus 1.5g Metsulfuron methyl to 10 litres water + 2 ml Agral® or 20ml Pulse® to 10 litres water.
- Lantana Lantana camara - 1 part Glyphosate to 100 parts water
- Other soft-leaved plants, annuals and grasses - 1 part Glyphosate to 100 parts water
- Bitou Bush Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata - 1 part Glyphosate to 150 parts water to 1 part Glyphosate to 400 parts water
- Typical dilution rates for Metsulfuron methyl to water are - 1.5g Metsulfuron methyl to 10 litres water + 2 ml Agral® or 20ml Pulse® to 10 litres water.





SPOT-SPRAYING IMAGE SOURCE: CHENOWETH EPLA AND BUSHLAND RESTORATION SERVICES, 2012

Overspray

This weed control method is applicable to large, dense infestations of such plants as Lantana camara, where it is desirable to leave the dead plants intact to prevent erosion and over-exposure of large areas, protect native seedlings from predators such as wallabies, and avoid trampling by humans.

- Spray over the top of the infestation, using a weak solution of Glyphosate.
- Any native plants that may be under the weed will be protected by the foliage cover of the weed.
- Leave the sprayed plants intact so that native seedlings can establish under the shelter provided.
- The rate for overspraying of Lantana is 1 part Glyphosate to 100 parts water.
- Alternatively, weeds can be cut and flattened with bush-hooks or loppers and the subsequent regrowth sprayed with Glyphosate. In many cases it is preferable to overspray wherever practicable as this will cause less erosion (via increased runoff across exposed soils) and trampling of suppressed native plants, such as ferns and seedlings. However, handwork will be necessary to cut-scrape-paint any unsprayed Bitou Bush or Lantana that surrounds native plants.



OVERSPRAYING IMAGE SOURCE: CHENOWETH EPLA AND BUSHLAND RESTORATION SERVICES, 2012

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the REFERRAL AGENCY RESPONSE
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CLIENT: SALT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

ADDRESS: 98 GLENMORE DRIVE, BONOGIN

DRAWING TITLE: COVENANT & REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Author	Project No.	Scale	Date	Rev.
GD	UP26019	As shown	JUL 2026	B

Gouge-paint

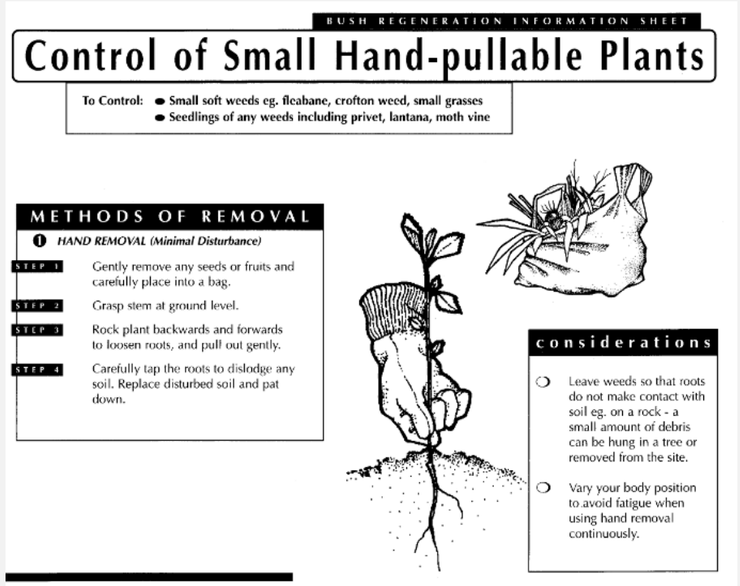
This weed control method applies to those plant species that have a fleshy root system, such as rhizomes or large bulbs. It is particularly appropriate for the treatment of *Asparagus spp*.

- Gouge out sections of the fleshy base with a knife (if using on Asparagus, first cut the stems at shoulder height and also at the base).
- Apply 1 part Glyphosate to 1.5 parts water immediately, with a paint brush approximately 1.5 centimetres wide.

Crowning and Hand Removal

This weed control method is applicable to weeds which have their growing points below the surface of the ground (corms, bulbs, rhizomes, clumped or fibrous root systems, etc. e.g. *Asparagus* spp., and introduced grasses).

- Grasp the leaves or stems and hold them tightly so that the base of the plant is visible. Plants with sharp leaves or stems should be cut back first.
- Insert the knife close to the base of the plant at a slight angle, with the tip well under the root system.
- Cut through the roots close to the base. Depending on the size of the plant, two or more cuts may be needed to sever all the roots.
- Remove the plant. Make sure that the base of the plant where the roots begin is completely removed.



BUSH REGENERATION INFORMATION SHEET

Control of Small Hand-pullable Plants

To Control:
- Small soft weeds eg. ficabane, crofton weed, small grasses
- Seedlings of any weeds including privet, lantana, moth vine

METHODS OF REMOVAL

1 HAND REMOVAL (Minimal Disturbance)

STEP 1 Gently remove any seeds or fruits and carefully place into a bag.

STEP 2 Grasp stem at ground level.

STEP 3 Rock plant backwards and forwards to loosen roots, and pull out gently.

STEP 4 Carefully tap the roots to dislodge any soil. Replace disturbed soil and pat down.

considerations

- Leave weeds so that roots do not make contact with soil eg. on a rock - a small amount of debris can be hung in a tree or removed from the site.
- Vary your body position to avoid fatigue when using hand removal continuously.

(SOURCE: NPWS, 2011 online @ https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/cpp/WeedRemovalFactsheets.htm)

RECORDED WEED SPECIES TREATMENT METHODS			
FAMILY	**SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**COMMON NAME**	**RECOMMENDED TREATMENT**
Asteraceae	Ageratina adenophora	crofton weed	Isolated individuals spot spray or hand removal. Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O).
Asteraceae	Ageratina riparia	mistflower	Isolated individuals spot spray or hand removal. Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O).
Asteraceae	Ageratum houstonianum	blue billygoat weed	Isolated individuals spot spray or hand removal. Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O).
Poaceae	Bambusa spp.	bamboo	Cut stump Cut stems back to 20 cm high and immediately pour herbicide down the hollow stem and wet the cut. Spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O). Remove tops of bamboo shoots and spot spray actively growing foliage and/or regrowth 1–2 m high.
Basellaceae	Anredera cordifolia	Madeira vine	Vines: hand-pull or CS&P (G 1:1.5). Materials above head height to be left insitu where it will die and fall to the ground as natural mulch. Spot spray: (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O, or G 200 mL/10 L + MM 1.5 g/10 L + W or O).
Arecaceae	Archontophoenix alexandrae	alexandra palm	Seedlings: Hand pull or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O) Saplings: CS&P (G 1:1.5). Trees: F/I (G 1:1.5)
Myrsinaceae	Ardisia crenata	coral berry	Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O).
Asparagaceae	Asparagus aethiopicus 'Sprengeri'	basket asparagus fern	Initial treatment via hand removal using crowning technique and hanging off ground to dry. For successful weed control it is vital to cut out the entire central growing point. Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + MM1.5g/10L + W or O)

RECORDED WEED SPECIES TREATMENT METHODS			
FAMILY	**SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**COMMON NAME**	**RECOMMENDED TREATMENT**
Caesalpiniaceae	Bauhinia galpinii	butterfly bush	Shrubs: CS&P (G1:1.5) Plants: hand-pull or spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).
Asteraceae	Bidens pilosa	cobblers pegs	Isolated individuals spot spray or hand removal. Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O).
Caesalpiniaceae	Calliandra haematocephala	crimson pom pom bush	Shrubs: CS&P (G1:1.5) Plants: hand-pull or spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).
Ulmaceae	Celtis sinensis	Chinese elm	Saplings CS&P G:1.5 Trees: F/I G 1: 1.5. Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).
Solanaceae	Cestrum parqui	green cestrum	Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O).
Lauraceae	Cinnamomum camphora	camphor laurel	Saplings CS&P G:1.5 Trees: F/I G 1: 1.5. Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).
Commelinaceae	Commelina benghalensis	hairy commelina	Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O).
Fabaceae	Crotalaria lanceolata	lance-leaved rattlepod	Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O)
Lythraceae	Cuphea carthagenensis	columbian waxweed	Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O)
Fabaceae	Desmodium uncinatum	silverleaf desmodium	Vines: hand-pull or CS&P (G 1:1.5) Spot spray: (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O)
Bignoniaceae	Dolichandra unguis-cati	cat's claw creeper	Vines: hand-pull or CS&P (G 1:1.5). Materials above head height to be left insitu where it will die and fall to the ground as natural mulch. Spot spray: (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O, or G 200 mL/10 L + MM 1.5 g/10 L + W or O).
Verbenaceae	Duranta erecta	duranta	Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O). Shrubs: CS&P G:1.5
Rosaceae	Eriobotrya japonica	loquat	Shrubs: CS&P (G1:1.5) Plants: hand-pull or spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).
Myrtaceae	Eugenia uniflora	Brazilian cherry tree	Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O). Shrubs: CS&P G:1.5
Poaceae	Axonopus spp., Chloris gayana, Cynodon dactylon, Digitaria didactyla, Eleusine indica, Megathyrsus maximus, Melinis spp, Paspalum spp, Pennisetum clandestinum, Poa annua, Setaria sphacelata, Sporobolus spp.	Various	Spot spraying or overspray of clumps and scattered individuals. Plants: hand-pull or spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L).
Oleaceae	Fraxinus griffithii	Himalayan ash	Shrubs: CS&P (G1:1.5) Plants: hand-pull or spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).
Apocynaceae	Gomphocarpus physocarpus	balloon cottonbush	Shrubs: CS&P (G1:1.5) Plants: hand-pull or spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O).
Bignoniaceae	Jacaranda mimosifolia	jacaranda	Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G200mL/10L + S or O). Shrubs: CS&P (G1:1.5) Saplings and trees: cut close to ground or ringbark or F/I (G1:1.5) ensuring bark is penetrated
Sapindaceae	Koelreuteria elegans subsp. formosana	golden rain tree	Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G200mL/10L + S or O). Shrubs: CS&P (G1:1.5) Saplings and trees: cut close to ground or ringbark or F/I (G1:1.5) ensuring bark is penetrated
Verbenaceae	Lantana camara	lantana	Isolated small individuals spot spray or hand removal. Lopper, then CS&P base 1:1.5 G or Overspray large infestations and spot spray regrowth (G200mL/10L G + S or O)
Oleaceae	Ligustrum lucidum	large-leaved privet	Saplings CS&P G:1.5 Trees: F/I G 1: 1.5. Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).
Oleaceae	Ligustrum sinense	small-leaved privet	Saplings CS&P G:1.5 Trees: F/I G 1: 1.5. Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).
Caprifoliaceae	Lonicera japonica	Japanese honeysuckle	Vines: hand-pull or CS&P (1:1.5). Materials above head height to be left insitu where it will die and fall to the ground as natural mulch. Spot spray: (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O, or G 200 mL/10 L + MM 1.5 g/10 L + W or O).
Fabaceae	Macroptilium atropurpureum	siratro	Vines: hand-pull or CS&P (1:1.5). Materials above head height to be left insitu where it will die and fall to the ground as natural mulch. Spot spray: (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O, or G 200 mL/10 L + MM 1.5 g/10 L + W or O).
Moraceae	Morus alba	white mulberry	Saplings CS&P G:1.5 Trees: F/I G 1: 1.5. Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).
Rutaceae	Murraya paniculata 'Exotica'	mock olive	Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O). Shrubs: CS&P G:1.5

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RECORDED WEED SPECIES TREATMENT METHODS			
FAMILY	**SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**COMMON NAME**	**RECOMMENDED TREATMENT**
Fabaceae	Neonotonia wightii	white glycine	Vines: hand-pull or CS&P (G1:1.5). Materials above head height to be left insitu where it will die and fall to the ground as natural mulch. Spot spray: (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O, or G 100 mL/10 L + MM 1.5 g/10 L + W or O).
Ochnaceae	Ochna serrulata	ochna	Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O). Shrubs: CS&P G:1.5
Passifloraceae	Passiflora edulis. P. suberosa, P. subpeltata	passionflowers	Vines: hand-pull or CS&P (G1:1.5). Materials above head height to be left insitu where it will die and fall to the ground as natural mulch. Spot spray: (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O, or G 100 mL/10 L + MM 1.5 g/10 L + W or O).
Pinaceae	Pinus elliottii	slash pine	Saplings CS&P G:1.5 Trees: F/I G 1: 1.5. Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).
Myrtaceae	Psidium guajava	guava	Lopper, then CS&P base 1:1.5 G or Overspray large infestations and spot spray regrowth (G200mL/10L G + S or O)
Rosaceae	Rhaphiolepis indica	Indian hawthorn	Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O). Shrubs: CS&P G:1.5
Dracaenaceae	Sansevieria trifasciata	mother-in-law's tongue	Hand removal / dig out or spot spray (G100 mL/10 L + MM 1.5 g/10 L + W or O).
Araliaceae	Schefflera arboricola	dwarf umbrella tree	Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O). Saplings CS&P G:1.5 Trees: F/I G 1: 1.5.
Asteraceae	Senecio madagascariensis	fireweed	Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O).
Caesalpiniaceae	Senna pendula	Easter cassia	Lopper, then CS&P base 1:1.5 G or Overspray large infestations and spot spray regrowth (G200mL/10L G + S or O). Collect and bag seed pods.
Caesalpiniaceae	Senna septemtrionalis	arsenic bush	Lopper, then CS&P base 1:1.5 G or Overspray large infestations and spot spray regrowth (G200mL/10L G + S or O). Collect and bag seed pods.
Malvaceae	Sida cordifolia	flannel weed	Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O, or MM 1-2 g/10L + W or O)
Malvaceae	Sida rhombifolia	paddy's lucerne	Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O, or MM 1-2 g/10L + W or O)
Solanaceae	Solanum chrysotrichum	devil's fig	Isolated small individuals spot spray or hand removal [gloves needed] Stems: C&P (G 1:1.5). Regrowth: spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O). Seedlings: Handpull or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O); Saplings: CS&P (G 1:1.5).
Solanaceae	Solanum mauritianum	wild tobacco	Isolated small individuals spot spray or hand removal [gloves needed] Shrubs: C&P (G 1:1.5). Regrowth/small plants: spot spray (G 150 mL/10 L + A). Large Shrubs/trees: F/I (G 1:1.5).
Solanaceae	Solanum seaforthianum	Brazilian nightshade	Vines: hand-pull or CS&P (G 1:1.5). Materials above head height to be left insitu where it will die and fall to the ground as natural mulch. Spot spray: (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O).
Asteraceae	Sphagneticola trilobata	singapore daisy	Plants: spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + MM 1.5 mL/10 L + W or O).
Arecaceae	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Queen palm	Seedlings: Hand pull or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O) Saplings: CS&P (G 1:1.5). Trees: F/I (G 1:1.5)
Bignoniaceae	Tabebuia chrysotricha	golden trumpet tree	Saplings CS&P G:1.5 Trees: F/I G 1: 1.5. Hand pull seedlings or spot spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).
Bignoniaceae	Tecoma stans	Tecoma / yellow bells	Shrubs: CS&P (G1:1.5) Plants: hand-pull or spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).
Acanthaceae	Thunbergia alata	black-eyed susan	Vines: hand-pull or CS&P (G 1:1.5). Materials above head height to be left insitu where it will die and fall to the ground as natural mulch. Spot spray: (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O).
Commelinaceae	Tradescantia fluminensis	trad	Plants: spot spray (G 100 mL/10 L + S or O).
Sparrmanniaceae	Triumfetta rhomboidea	chinese burr	Shrubs: CS&P (G1:1.5) Seedlings/regrowth: hand-pull or spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).
Asteraceae	Xanthium occidentale	noogoora burr	Shrubs: CS&P (G1:1.5) Seedlings/regrowth: hand-pull or spray (G 200 mL/10 L + S or O).

* The weed species listed above are species which currently occur on the landholding which may become established in the future within the RA

Control Method Abbreviations:

CS&P	= cut, scrape and paint	C&P	= cut and paint
F/I	= frill/stem-inject/spear or drill	S&P	= scrape and paint
G	= glyphosate (Roundup Biactive) dilution ratio (i.e. Glyphosate to water)		
MM	= metsulfuron-methyl (i.e.Brush-off) dilution ratio	S	= surfactant (e.g. LI 700)
A or O	= spray adjuvant, (e.g. Agral, Codacide, Protec Plus)		
2, 4-D	= 2,4-D 625 glamine (Amicide 625) dilution ratio (i.e Kenso Agcare Ken-Amine 625 Selective Herbicide to water)		

* where herbicide treatment is required the use of Roundup Biactive is primarily recommended. The active ingredient of this herbicide is Glyphosate isopropylamine which has been found to be non-toxic to frog tadpoles and generally does not require the use of additional surfactants.

Recommended Application Technique For Spraying (Knapsack/Handgun Equipment)

The dilution rate is given as a ratio of herbicide volume to water volume. Adjust equipment to achieve an even spray pattern. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of all foliage. For handgun equipment, a D6 spray tip (Spraying Systems Australia P/L) or equivalent, and an operating pressure of 400-700 kPa are recommended.

Additional General Recommendations

- Where areas are spot-sprayed and/or hand weeded, weed material must be left insitu to act as natural site mulch
- Weed control (especially groundcover weed control) must be undertaken in a manner which does not promote erosion, expose soils to excessive runoff or instability of soil, especially in waterways or high velocity flow zones.
- Herbicide dye must be used to reduce the potential for over spraying or re-spraying of previously treated areas. If evidence of excessive spraying exists or if off target damage is evident, rehabilitation will be required to the satisfaction of Council to ensure all areas of the rehabilitation area are stable and not at increased risk of erosion or expose runoff related impacts due to off target damage.
- Undesirable vine species must be treated by cutting the plant twice. Once at head height and then at ground level. Immediately after cutting at ground level herbicide must be applied using the cut, scrape and paint method.

Source Material:

Australian Government Australia Pesticides and VMA Permit to Allow Minor Use of an AGVET Chemical Product for the Control of Environmental Weeds in Non- Crop Areas Permit Number – PER11463 1-7-2009 to 30-6-2023 Biosecurity QLD.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries / Biosecurity Queensland (2020) Weeds and Diseases online @ www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries / Biosecurity Queensland (2024) Plant Disease, Insect Pests and Invasive Plants online @ https://www.business. qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/biosecurity

Mann, M. (2000) Toxicological Impact of Agricultural Surfactants on Australian Frogs (PHD Thesis). Curtin University of Technology, Perth Nufarm Australia Limited (undated) Roundup Biactive Herbicide by Monsanto NRA Approval No. 48518/1102

Big Scrub Rainforest Landcare Group (2005) Subtropical Rainforest Restoration: A Practical Manual and Data Source for Landcare Groups, Land Managers and Rainforest Regenerators. BSRLG, Bangalow.

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

NSW DPI (2018) New South Wales Weed Control Handbook A guide to weed control in non-crop, aquatic and bushland situations. NSW DPI

NSW Weedwise (2024) online @ https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/

NSW OEH (2011) Weed Removal Fact Sheets for Bush Regenerators

4.0 REVEGETATION SPECIFICATIONS AND METHODS

Following primary weed management works, the nominated zones will require infill planting (reconstruction/revegetation) works to be performed. The revegetation work comprises:

- Purchase and supply all plants in accordance with relevant approvals
- Installation and mulching of all plants within revegetation area
- Ongoing maintenance and weed management of revegetation area to ensure survival

4.1 PLANT SUPPLY

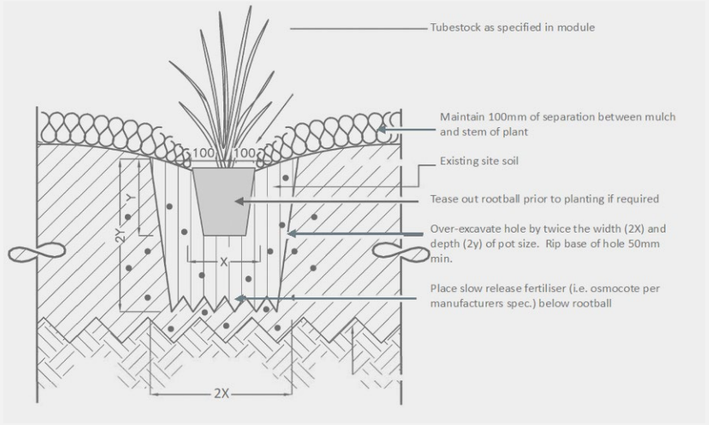
- Plants shall be vigorous, well established, of good form, not soft or forced, hardened off, free from disease and pests with large healthy root systems and not pot bound.
- The root system shall be well balanced in relation to the size of the plant.
- Trees shall have a single leading shoot.
- Plant containers shall be of an appropriate size and free from weeds.
- Plants shall not exhibit signs of being stressed at any stage during their development due to inadequate watering, excessive sunlight, physical damage or have restricted growth due to nursery rows.
- Planting species shall be selected by the approved modules with substitutions only permitted from pre-clearing regional ecosystem technical descriptions with Council consent

4.2 PLANT INSTALLATION/REVEGETATION

- Planting is to occur as soon as possible after delivery occurs. If this is not possible (i.e. due to weather conditions) plants are to be stored in a shady area and watering maintained.
- If planting is to be executed during council water restriction periods, ensure plants can be watered in at time of planting. Do not allow plants to be installed on a day they can't be watered.
- Planting to be executed in accordance with the planting detail below
- Don't plant into dry or muddy soil or in extreme weather conditions.
- Ensure plant root systems are moist when removed from container and not allowed to dry out and planting area has been thoroughly watered.
- Excavate soil at planting site at twice the width of the rootball and over excavate planting depth to allow placement of slow release fertiliser (Osmocote' sustained release fertiliser or equivalent) and water crystals
- Plant out with minimum disturbance to root ball ensuring finished compacted soil levels coincide with the natural soil level of the plant and plant stem is erect

- Thoroughly water entire planting area before applying forest mulch
- Apply and spread mulch evenly to a depth of 100mm to all plants and a minimum distance of 500mm around each plant but ensuring that the mulch is not in contact with the plant stem. Mulch to be 'forest mulch' free of weeds, termites and other foreign matter.
- Provide temporary protection fencing to rehabilitation area to remain in place during the 12-month establishment period

TUBESTOCK PLANTING SPECIFICATION



PHYTOPHTHORA PROTOCOL

Phytophthora is a microscopic soil borne organism which causes environmental damage in natural ecosystems including root rot of a wide variety of native plant species. Where there is a risk of Phytophthora, workers must follow hygiene related processes with equipment prior to entering the rehabilitation zone including:

- Cleaning off all dirt from boots on arrival and departure from site;
- Disinfect boots with mentholated spirits;
- Scrub boot with stiff brush and follow similar principle for tools
- Use of Mentholated spirits in spray bottle for secateurs, loppers, knifes, etc.
- Plants identified to be infected by Phytophthora should be treated with a fungicide containing potassium phosphonate in accordance with best practice guidelines

MYRTLE RUST PROTOCOL

Myrtle Rust (Uredo rangoli) is a fungus that is closely related to the Eucalyptus/Guava rusts. It infects leaves of susceptible plants producing spore-filled lesions on young actively growing leaves, shoots, flower buds and fruits. Leaves may become buckled or twisted and may die as a result of infection. In association with revegetation on site all nursery stock introduced to the property must come only from plant nurseries following the hygiene protocols as set out within the Nursery Industry Myrtle Rust Management Plan-2011 for the prevention of spread of this fungus.

FIRE ANT CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

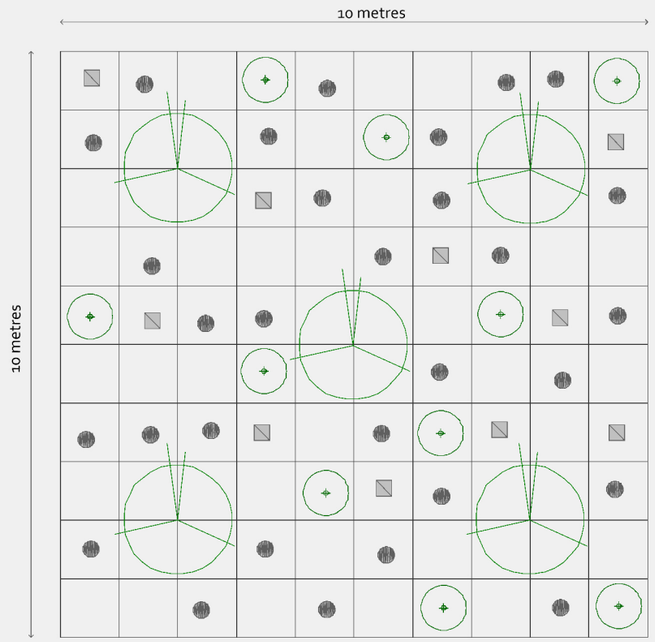
- All landscape materials including but not limited to soils, mulch, gravel, potted or ex-ground plants, pavers, timberetc. to be used in landscape treatments on this site are free of 'Fire Ants' and Fire Ant eggs;
- All landscape material being sourced from areas currently identified as potential Fire Ant risk areas must be checked by a suitably qualified professional and certified that:
  - no risk of transportation of Fire Ants exists; and
  - that all materials are free from Fire Ant contamination.

4.3 REHABILITATION AREA ONGOING MAINTENANCE

The following maintenance actions are necessary to achieve the restoration aim and objectives:

- Maintenance of rehabilitation zones will be undertaken for a period of 24 months (12 months establishment and 12 months maintenance).
- Plantings are to be regularly watered as necessary for a period of twelve (12) weeks following installation.
- Ongoing watering fertilising, watering and treatment of pests and diseases as necessary to maintain health and growth
- Rubbish removal as necessary to maintain the area in a neat and tidy condition
- Weed control is to occur monthly during winter and autumn and fortnightly during spring and summer (refer Section 3 for weed control techniques)
- Mulch is to be replenished as necessary to maintain a depth of 100mm around plantings during the establishment and maintenance period
- Plantings exhibiting signs of grazing (i.e. rabbits or wallabies) are to be protected with tree guards or additional exclusion fencing.
- Replacement of planted stock lost to death shall occur as required to achieve a 100% survival rate at 24 months after planting.

RZ1 – OPEN EUCALYPT FOREST RE12.11.24 PLANTING MODULE



10M X 10M

DENSITIES CAN INCLUDE SELF REGENERATING PLANTS AND LEAF LITTER AND FALLEN ORGANIC DEBRIS TYPICAL TO APPLICABLE REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM.

PLANTING SCHEDULE SPECIES SELECTED FROM REDD, REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM TECHNICAL DESCRIPTIONS (Ryan et al, 2.21), AND APPLICABLE REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM BENCHMARK DATA (DES, 2021). CANOPY TREES MUST HOWEVER BE DOMINATED BY THOSE SPECIFICALLY LISTED WITHIN THE APPLIED MODULE (I.E. RE 12.11.24).

GROUNDCOVER & VINE SPECIES
Refer to densities, species and pot sizes below

SHRUB SPECIES
Refer to densities, species and pot sizes below

SMALL TREE/PIONEER SPECIES
Refer to densities, species and pot sizes below

CANOPY TREE SPECIES
Refer to densities, species and pot sizes below

REVEGETATION MODULE:OPEN EUCALYPT FOREST (RE12.11.24)

RZ1 – OPEN EUCALYPT FOREST RE12.11.24 PLANTING MODULE – 0.8ha				
SPECIES NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**POT SIZE**	**% OF 100m² MODULE**	**APPROX. QTY**
CANOPY TREES				
Eucalyptus siderophloia	**Grey Ironbark**	75MM TUBE	5%	400
Corymbia intermedia	**Pink Bloodwood**			
Eucalyptus microcorys*	**Tallowwood**			
Eucalyptus propinqua*	**Grey Gum**			
Eucalyptus tindaliae	**White Stringybark**			
SUB-CANOPY & PIONEER TREES				
Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	75MM TUBE	10%	800
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood			
Allocasuarina littoralis	*Black She-oak*			(min 69 L.confertus)
Allocasuarina torulosa	*Forest Oak*			
Alphitonia excelsa	Soap Tree			
Daviesia arborea	Golden Tree Pea			
Lophostemon confertus	**Brushbox**			
SHRUBS				
Acrotriche aggregata	Red Ground Berry	75MM TUBE	10%	800
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee Bush			
Dodonaea triquetra	Hop Bush			
Leptospermum polygalifolium	Wild May			
Pittosporum revolutum	Yellow Pittosporum			
Pultenaea villosa	Hairy Bush Pea			
GROUNDCOVERS				
Dianella caerulea	Blue Flax Lily	75MM TUBE	30%	2400
Cymbopogon refractus	Barbed wire grass			
Lepidosperma laterale	Variable Sword Sedge			
Lomandra longifolia	Long-leaved Matrush			
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass			

***** denotes koala foraging tree of higher utility class [minimum 2 per module]
denotes koala habitat tree [minimum 6 per module]
denotes glossy black cockatoo foraging tree [minimum 2 per module]

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the REFERRAL AGENCY RESPONSE
SARA ref: 2605-52318 SRA
Date: 23 September 2026

ULTIMATE PLANNING SOLUTIONS
Address: 4/113 Scarborough Street, Southport
Telephone: (07) 5649 8665
Email: admin@ultimateplanning.com.au

CLIENT: SALT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

ADDRESS: 98 GLENMORE DRIVE, BONOGIN

DRAWING TITLE: COVENANT & REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Author	Project No.	Scale	Date	Rev.
GD	UP26019	As shown	JUL 2026	B

RZ2 – ASSISTED NATURAL REGENERATION WITH TARGETED TREE PLANTING

RZ2 – DISPERSED TREE PLANTING AMONGST EXISTING REGROWTH – 3.02ha [assumes on average 60% is currently occupied by T1/T2 species-refer Ecological Assessment)				
SPECIES NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**POT SIZE**	**AVERAGE PER 100m²**	**APPROX. QTY**
CANOPY TREES				
Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey Ironbark	75MM TUBE	6	709
Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood			
Eucalyptus microcorys*	Tallowwood			
Eucalyptus propinqua*	Grey Gum			
Eucalyptus tindaliae	White Stringybark			
SUB-CANOPY & PIONEER TREES				
Allocasuarina littoralis	*Black She-oak*	75MM TUBE	1	302
Allocasuarina torulosa	*Forest Oak*			

4.4 REHABILITATION AREA PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

The following key performance indicators are to be achieved within the rehabilitation zones:

- Existing native vegetation to be retained where applicable
- Planting densities is achieved in accordance with the planting density nominated for each rehabilitation zone
- Mulch maintained to 100mm throughout the 12-month establishment and 12-month maintenance periods;
- All woody weeds, all vines and all prohibited invasive plants (Biosecurity Act 2014) are to have initial treatment prior to 'Establishment' inspection.
- After the 12 month establishment period the following is to be achieved:
  - No prohibited or restricted invasive plants (Biosecurity Act 2014) are to be present untreated
  - Other weed coverage is to be less than 10% of the area.
- All weed treatment must be performed in a manner which does not promote erosion, uncontrolled runoff or instability of soil.
- >90% survival rate of planted stock is to be achieved over the 24-month establishment and maintenance period;
- After the 24 month establishment and maintenance period the following is to be achieved:
  - No prohibited or restricted invasive plants (Biosecurity Act 2014) are to be present untreated
  - Other weed coverage is to be less than 5% of the area.

<u>Additional key performance indicators assisted regeneration management areas:</u>

The nominated RZ2 and RZ3 shall be managed as 'assisted regeneration' areas whereby weed re- establishment will be routinely monitored (and control applied as necessary) and regeneration of native vegetation cover also monitored for a period of 18 months. At this stage a review should be performed determine the success of the natural regeneration areas. This shall be determined via the cover of the assisted regeneration zones with native species. In order for assisted natural regeneration to be considered successful the following is to be present over the majority of the areas within the relevant rehabilitation zones:

- Generally 1 plant per 2 square metres (or establishment of leaf litter/natural debris and/or foliage projection cover typical to surrounding areas of the pre-clearing regional ecosystem or per the DES issued Benchmark/Technical Description issued for the relevant RE)
- Assisted regeneration areas must exhibit species occurring within pre clearing regional ecosystems (i.e. RE 12.11.24).

During the rehabilitation review (6 months after 'establishment') to determine the success of the natural regeneration project, areas which are bare or denuded shall be addressed via reconstructive management (i.e. landscaping). This landscaping will be implemented and monitored accordingly for the remaining 6 months maintenance period. The landscaping modules to be planted within bare areas (if deemed necessary following the assisted rehabilitation review) shall be in accordance with relevant regional ecosystem module (i.e. RE 12.11.24 above).

4.5 REVEGETATION ZONE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT/CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

The following corrective actions are to be implemented in instances of non-compliance with the above key performance indicators:

- Rubbish or litter remaining within the rehabilitation zones is to be immediately removed.
- Where weed re-establishment occurs, appropriate control measures are to be implemented.
- Where planted specimens fail to strike or plantings do not achieve the required survivorship then supplementary plantings are to be installed to achieve the key performance indicators in this regard.
- If regular increases in height and crown cover extent are not recorded within the monitoring period a horticulturalist/arborist is to be employed to identify likely causes and to recommend measures (i.e. fertiliser application, increased watering etc.) to encourage increased growth. It is to be noted that plant growth rates may be limited by climatic, environmental, natural disaster or genetic reasons during the management period and exhibited growth rates are to be considered in the context of these external factors prior to implementing management measures in this regard.
- Where damage to vegetation protection fencing or signage is observed the structures are to be repaired to pre-existing condition.
- Any incidences of native tree, shrub or ground cover clearing beyond the approved extent is to be reported to Gold Coast City Council

N.B. In the event that adaptive management procedures are considered necessary throughout the course of the rehabilitation program, any amendment to the management regime described within this document must be undertaken in consultation with Council officers. Such procedures may include (but are not limited to) watering during drought, amendment of weed removal technique where unsuccessful for a given species, scarification of topsoil to reduce compaction, addition of fertiliser to poorly establishing areas etc. These measures will be considered in the context of plant species suitability on the site, with preference to those adapted and tolerant of the local environmental conditions.

4.6 REVEGETATION ZONE MONITORING

The success of a regeneration project can be assessed by systematic visual monitoring of the RA area. This need not be an overly time-consuming process, and the information generated can then be used to evaluate the success of various treatments. A permanent photo point can be set up so that a photograph may be taken of the site at regular 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, to the minimum maintenance stage, can illustrate the changes that have been achieved by restoration.

Collected site photos should be compiled in a 'master' monitoring report for proper record-keeping. Monitoring of the weed management and revegetation works allows for:

- Review of the baseline condition for measuring the success of the weed removal and control.
- Ensure level of protection for existing identified native vegetation inclusive of that which has naturally regenerated and/or been revegetated
- Review the rate of spread or contraction of weed infestation within the management zones
- Monitor the rate of assisted regeneration and revegetation of desirable native species promoted in areas where weeds have been removed.
- Identification of new weed threats or other factors which may be affecting the rehabilitation zones

It is recommended that at one photo points be established within each RZ and photographed on a quarterly basis for the monitoring period (18 months).

4.7 ADDITIONAL FAUNA HABITAT ENHANCEMENT

Logs and coarse woody debris salvaged from the development footprint to make refuge piles for small birds, ground dwelling mammals, reptiles and frogs.

As currently very few such trees are present, an additional five fauna boxes (cockatoo sized) are recommended to be installed within the environmental covenant area. The purchase and installation of the fauna boxes is to comply with the below requirements:

- Fauna boxes are only to be sourced from a reputable supplier or fauna consultant with experience in fauna box design and installation.
- Boxes are to be well-insulated, rainproof and facing away from prevailing winds and direct midday summer sunlight (placed on the south side of a tree where possible). 6mm drainage holes are to be drilled in the base of all boxes
- The boxes are to be attached to the tree in the below manner to protect the tree from ringbarking and to enable expansion of the attaching wire as the tree increases in girth:
  - Attaching wire is to utilize minimum 3mm plastic coated soft fencing wire.
  - A length of wire is to pass through the nest box and around the tree trunk.
  - At the sides of the nest box the wire is to be folded into at least four folds/loops about 60 mm tall and 15mm apart. As the tree grows the folds are slowly pulled apart and the nest box remains in the tree. Other methods that nail or screw the nest box to the tree typically fail within two to five years as the tree grows and either pushes the strapping/wire off the nail/screw or pulls the nest box apart as the trunk expands
  - Where the wire passes around the back of the tree trunk, the wire is threaded through a length of garden hose to protect the tree.
  - Where possible the wire around the tree should pass over a branch behind the trunk
- The boxes are to be placed above 10m in height to promote use by the target species



TREE CLIMBING IN PROGRESS TO AFFIX BOXES



EXAMPLE OF INSTALLED BOXES

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the REFERRAL AGENCY RESPONSE
SARA ref: 2605-52318 SRA
Date: 23 September 2026

5.0 REHABILITATION RESOURCES DOCUMENTS

Big Scrub Rainforest Landcare Group (2005) *Subtropical Rainforest Restoration: A Practical Manual and Data Source for Landcare Groups, Land Managers and Rainforest Regenerators*. BSRLG, Bangalow.

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

Robertson, M. (1994) *Stop Bushland Weeds: A guide to successful weeding in South Australia's bushland*. The Nature Conservation Society of South Australia Inc.

TSC (2009) *Site Action Plan Guidelines To Guide Ecological Restoration Planning and Ongoing Management of Native Vegetation and Fauna Habitat* (Tweed-Byron Futures Protect, 2009).

BUSHLAND REGENERATION & WEED MANAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION WEBSITES

SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework
https://hlw.org.au/resources/seqecologicalrestorationframework/

Society for Ecological Restoration Australasia https://www.seraustralasia.org/

Australian Association of Bushland Regenerators https://www.aabr.org.au/

NSW WeedWise https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/

Tweed Shire Council Weeds https://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au/environment/pest-animals-weeds/weeds

Weed Id Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Weeds https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/plants-weeds

Weeds of National Significance https://weeds.org.au/weeds-profiles/

Gold Coast City Council Weeds https://www.goldcoast.qld.gov.au/Council-region/About-our-city/Environment-sustainability/Protecting-our- environment/Managing-pest-plants-animals/Pest-plants-weeds

FREE MOBILE PHONE APPLICATIONS

Weeds of Southeast Qld and Northern NSW

CSIRO WeedSCAN

NSW WeedWise

7.0 REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM TECHNICAL DESCRIPTIONS AND BIOCONDITION BENCHMARK INFORMATION

Technical Description — Regional ecosystem: **12.11.5a [Now 12.11.24]**

Eucalyptus tindaliae, E. carnea, Corymbia intermedia +/- E. siderophloia or E. crebra, Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics



Pre-clearing area (ha), remnant area (ha) and per cent remaining: 28,446 13,355 47%

Species recorded: Total: 274; woody: 50; ground: 241; Avg. spp./site: 48.0; std dev.: 12.3, 23 site(s)

Basal area: Avg./site: 19.7 m²/ha, range: 9.0 - 35 m²/ha, std. deviation: 6 m²/ha, 23 site(s)

Structural formation: Woodland: 65%; open-forest: 30%; tall open-forest: 4%, 23 site(s)

Representative sites: 16506, 16514, 16517, 19735, 19745, 19753, 19754, 19755, 19756, 19766, 19768, 19769, 19829, 19838, 19870, 19876, 19879, 19883, 19888, 19889, 19890, 19903, 19904.

Stratum: **T1**

Height avg. = 22.5m, range 15-30m, 22 sites

Crown cover avg. = 43.5%, range 25.0-70.0%, 23 sites

Stem density/ha avg. = 244, range 80-800, 18 sites

Dominant species (relative cover, frequency): Eucalyptus tindaliae (42, 35%), Eucalyptus crebra (33, 26%), Eucalyptus carnea (25, 61%), Eucalyptus siderophloia (24, 70%), Corymbia intermedia (22, 78%)

Frequent species (cover, frequency): Corymbia intermedia (9, 78%), Eucalyptus siderophloia (10, 70%), Eucalyptus carnea (10, 61%), Eucalyptus propinqua (6, 35%), Eucalyptus tindaliae (21, 35%), Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata (6, 26%), Eucalyptus crebra (13, 26%), Eucalyptus microcorys (8, 26%), Angophora leiocarpa (6, 22%), Lophostemon confertus (3, 22%), Eucalyptus tereticornis (9, 17%), Eucalyptus resinifera (8, 13%), Corymbia henryi (3, 9%), Eucalyptus seeana (4, 9%), Angophora woodsiana (4, 4%), Corymbia tessellaris (2, 4%), Eucalyptus acmenoides (4%), Eucalyptus helidonica (12, 4%)

Stratum: **T2**

Height avg. = 9.9m, range 6-20m, 21 sites

Crown cover avg. = 10.6%, range 1.0-40.0%, 22 sites

Stem density/ha avg. = 605, range 80-1680, 17 sites

Dominant species (relative cover, frequency): Lophostemon suaveolens (53, 22%), Lophostemon confertus (42, 57%), Allocasuarina torulosa (30, 48%), Eucalyptus carnea (23, 35%), Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima (23, 39%)

Frequent species (cover, frequency): Lophostemon confertus (5, 57%), Allocasuarina torulosa (2, 48%), Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima (4, 39%), Corymbia intermedia (1, 39%), Eucalyptus carnea (2, 35%), Eucalyptus crebra (1, 22%), Eucalyptus siderophloia (1, 22%), Lophostemon suaveolens (2, 22%), Eucalyptus propinqua (1, 17%), Eucalyptus tereticornis (1, 17%), Allocasuarina littoralis (5, 13%), Angophora leiocarpa (1, 13%), Eucalyptus tindaliae (13%), Acacia concurrens (8, 9%), Corymbia henryi (9%), Eucalyptus seeana (1, 9%), Acacia fimbriata (1, 4%), Angophora subvelutina (4%), Angophora woodsiana (4%), Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata (1, 4%), Corymbia tessellaris (3, 4%), Eucalyptus helidonica (4, 4%), Eucalyptus resinifera (4%), Jagera pseudorhus (4%), Leptospermum polygalifolium (10, 4%), Melaleuca saligna (1, 4%)

Stratum: **T3**

Height avg. = 7.0m, 1 site

Crown cover avg. = 15.0%, 1 site

Frequent species (cover, frequency): Allocasuarina littoralis (12, 4%), Eucalyptus helidonica (3, 4%)

Stratum: **S1**

Height avg. = 2.3m, range 1.5-3m, 22 sites

Crown cover avg. = 8.6%, range 1.0-25.0%, 23 sites

Stem density/ha avg. = 1627, range 120-8400, 18 sites

Dominant species (relative cover, frequency): Lantana camara (42, 39%), Acacia concurrens (32, 35%), Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima (29, 91%), Lophostemon confertus (20, 70%), Alphitonia excelsa (18, 35%)*

Frequent species (cover, frequency): Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima (2, 91%), Lophostemon confertus (2, 70%), Lantana camara (4, 39%), Acacia concurrens (4, 35%), Alphitonia excelsa (1, 35%), Corymbia intermedia (30%), Acacia maidenii (1, 26%), Eucalyptus siderophloia (22%), Jacksonia scoparia (1, 22%), Eucalyptus carnea (17%), Lophostemon suaveolens (1, 17%), Eucalyptus crebra (13%), Acacia falcata (9%), Acacia fimbriata (2, 9%), Acacia leiocalyx (2, 9%), Allocasuarina littoralis (2, 9%), Allocasuarina torulosa (9%), Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata (9%), Eucalyptus microcorys (1, 9%), Melaleuca salicina (1, 9%), Angophora woodsiana (2, 4%), Babingtonia similis (4%), Brachychiton populneus subsp. trilobus (4%), Corymbia tessellaris (4%), Dodonaea triquetra (6, 4%), Eucalyptus helidonica (2, 4%), Eucalyptus propinqua (4%), Eucalyptus seeana (4%), Eucalyptus tereticornis (4%), Eucalyptus tindaliae (4%), Eurosch himus falcatus var. angustifolius (1, 4%), Hodgkinsonia ovatiflora (4%), Jagera pseudorhus (4%), Melaleuca nodosa (4%), Melaleuca viminalis (1, 4%), Ozothamnus diosmifolius (1, 4%), Polyscias elegans (4%), Psychotria loniceroides (4%), Pultenaea spinosa (4%), Solanum stelligerum (1, 4%), Trema tomentosa (4%), Triunfetta rhomboidea* (1, 4%), Trochocarpa laurina (4%)*

Stratum: **G**

Height avg. = 0.6m, range 0.3-0.7m, 21 sites

PFC avg. = 46.0%, range 5-75%, 23 sites

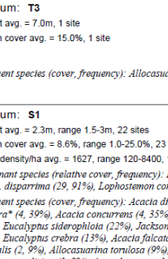
Dominant species (relative cover, frequency): Themeda triandra (30, 87%), Imperata cylindrica (21, 78%), Melinis minutiflora (14, 26%), Cymbopogon refractus (12, 83%), Eremochloa bimaculata (11, 39%)*

Frequent species (cover, frequency): GRAMINOIDS: Themeda triandra (14, 87%), Cymbopogon refractus (6, 83%), Entolasia stricta (4, 83%), Imperata cylindrica (12, 78%), Digitaria parviflora (2, 74%), Panicum effusum (57%), Capillipedium spicigerum (1, 43%), Lepidosperma laterale (2, 43%), Microlaena stipoides (2, 43%), Aristida calycina (1, 39%), Eremochloa bimaculata (5, 39%), Oplismenus aemulus (35%), Ottochloa gracillima (2, 30%), Alloteropsis semialata (1, 26%), Chrysopogon sylvaticus (1, 26%), Melinis minutiflora (7, 26%), Oplismenus imbecillis (22%), Scleria mackaviensis (22%), Eragrostis brownii (1, 17%), Paspalidium gracile (4, 17%), Bothriochloa decipiens (13%), Dichelachne micrantha (2, 13%), Eragrostis spartinoides (13%), Megathyrsus maximus* (1, 13%), Melinis repens* (13%), Paspalidium gausum (13%), Sporobolus creber (13%), Cyperus laevis (9%), Fimbristylis dichotoma (9%), Heteropogon contortus (9%), Urochloa decumbens* (9%)*
FORBS: Desmodium rhytidophyllum (1, 91%), Cyanthillium cinereum (83%), Eustrephus latifolius (70%), Lobelia purpurascens (70%), Glycine clandestina (65%), Lomandra laxa (1, 61%), Lomandra longifolia (2, 57%), Goodenia rotundifolia (52%), Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi (43%), Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora (43%), Alphitonia excelsa (39%), Brunoniella australis (39%), Cassytha pubescens (39%), Clematicissus opaca (39%), Passiflora suberosa (39%), Phyllanthus virgatus (39%), Dianella caerulea (35%), Geitonoplesium cymosum (35%), Lomandra confertifolia subsp. pallida (1, 35%), Plectranthus parviflorus (35%), Hardenbergia violacea (30%), Passiflora subpeltata* (30%), Stegnebeckia orientalis (30%), Bidens pilosa* (26%), Chrysocephalum apiculatum (26%), Dianella longifolia (26%), Galactia tenuiflora (26%), Leucopogon juniperinus (26%), Breynia oblongifolia (22%), Desmodium gunnii (22%), Eremophila debilis (22%), Gomphocarpus physocarpus* (22%), Hybanthus stellarioides (22%), Lantana camara* (22%), Lantana montevidensis* (2, 22%), Passiflora foetida* (22%), Pimelea linifolia (22%), Smilax australis (22%), Stephania japonica (22%), Acacia concurrens (17%), Acacia maidenii (17%), Centella asiatica (17%), Crassocephalum crepidioides* (17%), Crotalaria montana (17%), Emilia sonchifolia* (17%), Wikstroemia indica (17%), Acrotriche aggregata (1, 13%), Adiantum hispidulum (13%), Ageratum houstonianum* (13%), Ajuga australis (13%), Cayratia clematidea (13%), Conyza canadensis* (13%), Desmodium brachypodum (13%), Dioscorea transversa (13%), Doodia media (13%), Glochidion ferdinandi (13%), Hibbertia vestita (13%), Hypericum gramineum (13%), Iphigenia indica (13%), Murdannia graminea (13%), Opercularia diphylla (13%), Pandorea pandorana (13%), Passiflora edulis* (13%), Persoonia media (13%), Poranthera microphylla (13%), Pseuderanthemum variabile (13%), Pteridium esculentum (2, 13%), Pultenaea retusa (13%), Acacia falcata (9%), Acacia melanoxylon (9%), Ageratina riparia* (1, 9%), Baccharis halimifolia* (9%), Cirsium vulgare* (9%), Clerodendrum floribundum (9%), Corymbia torelliana (9%), Dianella revoluta (1, 9%), Flindersia australis (9%), Glochidion sumatranum (9%), Glossocardia bidens (9%), Glycine tabacina (9%), Grewia latifolia (9%), Hibbertia aspera (9%), Hypoxis pratensis (9%), Jacksonia scoparia (9%), Lagenophora stipitata (9%), Lilium formosanum* (9%), Macrotyloma axillare (12, 9%), Mallotus philippensis (9%), Myrsine variabilis (9%), Oxalis chnoodes (9%), Persoonia sericea (9%), Pittosporum revolutum (9%), Schefflera actinophylla (9%), Solanum nigrum (9%), Sonchus oleraceus* (9%), Triplasdenia cunninghamii (9%), Wahlenbergia communis (9%)*

BioCondition benchmark for regional ecosystem condition assessment

Southeast Queensland — **Regional ecosystem: 12.11.5a [now 12.11.24]**

Eucalyptus tindaliae, E. carnea, Corymbia intermedia +/- E. siderophloia or E. crebra, Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics





BioCondition attribute			Benchmark
Recruitment of dominant canopy species (%):			100
Native plant species richness:		Tree:	10
		Shrub:	8
		Grass:	9
		Forbs and other:	17
Trees:	Tree canopy	Tree canopy median height (m):	26
		Tree canopy cover (%):	72
	Tree sub-canopy	Tree sub-canopy median height (m):	10
		Tree sub-canopy cover (%):	43
	Large trees	Large eucalypt tree dbh threshold (cm):	46
		Number of large eucalypt trees per hectare:	33
		Large non-eucalypt tree dbh threshold (cm):	na
		Number of large non-eucalypt trees per hectare:	na
	Typical tree species: Eucalyptus tindaliae (Queensland white stringybark), Eucalyptus carnea (broad-leaved white mahogany), Eucalyptus siderophloia (red ironbark), Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood), Eucalyptus crebra (narrow-leaved red ironbark)		
Shrubs:		Native shrub cover (%):	7
	Typical shrub species: Acacia concurrens (curracabah), Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima (southern salwood), Lophostemon confertus (brush box), Alphitonia excelsa (soap tree)		
Ground cover (%):		Native perennial grass cover (%):	39
		Organic litter cover (%):	45
	Typical ground cover species: Themeda triandra (kangaroo grass), Imperata cylindrica (blady grass), Cymbopogon refractus (barbed-wire grass), Eremochloa bimaculata (poverty grass)		
Coarse woody debris: Total length (m) of debris ≥ 10cm diameter and ≥0.5m in length per hectare:			546
Non-native plant cover			0
	Typical non-native species: Lantana camara^, Melinis minutiflora (molasses grass)		

6.0 SCHEDULE OF REVEGETATION & ONGOING REHABILITATION MAINTENANCE WORKS (ASSUMES JANUARY COMMENCEMENT)

	Developer Responsibility	Developer Responsibility												Developer Responsibility											
	Prior to sealing of survey plan or as otherwise bonded.	Annual Timeline 12 month 'establishment period'												Annual Timeline 12 month 'on-maintenance period'										
TASKS/ACTIONS	Practical completion.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Obtain approval of rehabilitation management plan	?																								
Delineate boundary of rehabilitation areas	?																								
Install temporary rehabilitation area protection fencing or signage as needed	?																								
Install fauna boxes into retained bushland area	?																								
Salvage and stockpile woody debris and hollow logs for distrubution into retained bushland area	?																								
Appoint bush regenerator or landscaping contractor	?																								
Commence weed management initially targeting priority areas (refer Section 3.2)																									
Order plant and equipment as necessary	?																								
Arrange and ensure availiability of water supply, fertiliser and water supply	?																								
Perform initial preparation, establishment and landscaping of RZ1 and RZ2 in accordance with RMP (Section 4.0-4.3)	?																								
Practical completion of revegetation inspection with Gold Coast City Council	?																								
Commence formal 12 month establishment period to include watering, weeding, fertilising, mulch top up as required to maintain health and growth of installed plants		?																							
Establish photo monitoring points within RA		?																							
Ongoing weed inspections and followup treatment where required (Section 3.2, 4.3)		?	?		?		?	?	?		?		?	?	?		?		?			?	?	?	?
Watering weekly for three months and as required thereafter		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Inspection of plant condition with fertiliser added as necessary to maintain growth				?			?			?			?						?						?
Inspection (and repair if necessary) of temporary exclusion/protection fencing				?			?			?			?												
Inspect and remove rubbish from RA (as required)		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Replacement of shrubs/trees which have died or been severly damaged via natural causes (i.e. storms)													?												
Addition of forest mulch to 100mm depth if required													?												
Review of performance criteria (section 4.4) with corrective actions implemented if required (section 4.5)							?						?						?						?
Perform photo monitoring of RZs							?						?						?						?
Completion of 'establishment period' with Gold Coast City Council													?												
Remove temporary protection fencing or signage														?											
Review success of assisted regeneration areas for native vegetation cover and diversity (refer Section 4.4)																			?						
Landscape any failed assissted regeneration areas (i.e. bare or denuded) within Open Forest RE12.11.24 module in accordance with Section 4.2, water for three months and as required thereafter.																			?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Final review of performance criteria (section 4.4) with corrective actions implemented if required (section 4.5)																									
Completion of 'on-maintenance' period inspection with Gold Coast City Council																									

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the REFERRAL AGENCY RESPONSE

Queensland Government

SARA ref: 2605-52318 SRA

Date: 23 September 2026

ULTIMATE PLANNING SOLUTIONS

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CLIENT: SALT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

ADDRESS: 98 GLENMORE DRIVE, BONOGIN

DRAWING TITLE: COVENANT & REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Author	Project No.	Scale	Date	Rev.
GD	UP26019	As shown	JUL 2026	B

8.0 EXAMPLE OF KOALA FRIENDLY FENCING (DES, 2022)



Figure 4.1.1 Post and rail fencing provides the most permeable fencing solution for koalas.



Figure 4.1.2. Fences incorporating trees and of slatted design provide ideal movement solutions for fence permeability to koalas.



Figure 4.1.3. Small-spaced fencing slats allow koalas to climb the fence while reducing entrapment between slats.



Figure 4.1.5. A timber post or log secured to an unclimbable fence allows entry to and exit from a property or habitat on either side of the fence.

Performance Outcome 1: *Allow koalas to easily climb through, over or under a fence to provide a permeable landscape.*

Design specifications: Best practice
1. Fencing raised off the ground with a minimum spacing of 300 millimetres from the ground to the fencing material, such as post and rail, provides the most permeable solution for koalas (Figure 4.1.1).
2. Incorporate existing trees into the fence to facilitate movement (Figure 4.1.2).
3. Use of push-under and push-through devices are preferred to traditional 'escape poles' constructed of treated timber poles, the effectiveness of which is not proven.
4. Fence tops must avoid barbed-wire or sharp ends (such as are used on some chain-mesh security fencing) which can entrap or snare koalas and other wildlife.

Alternative solutions Fence design must:
• ensure gaps in the fence are large enough to allow a koala to easily pass through
• gaps are of a size (less than 60 millimetres) to allow koalas to climb over but prevent koalas climbing through and getting stuck in the fence (Figure 4.1.2 and 4.1.3)
• use rails or slats that have spaces of at least 15 mm between vertical slats and 20 millimetres between horizontal rails that koalas can climb. Alternately, use materials such as timber posts or chain wire that a koala can easily grip and climb
• install a climbable timber post or log if fencing material is unclimbable. Post is a minimum 125 millimetres in diameter) leaning against the top of the fence but positioned at an angle to the fence so the log is not flush with the fence and climbable by a koala (i.e. the perpendicular space between the base of the log and the bottom of the fence is at least 400 millimetres (Figure 4.1.4).
• install a simple koala bridge (particularly suited to minimum security fences) to ensure safe movement over barbed wire using timber logs of at least 125 millimetres in diameter of the following design:

- timber logs are positioned adjacent to and within 1 metre of each other on either side of the fence and extend above the fence. A cross piece of similar diameter to the logs connects the two vertical timber posts that are within 1-4 metres of each other on either side of the fence (Figure 4.1.5).

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RZ1: EXAMPLE AREAS REQUIRING IMMEDIATE WEED CONTROL WITH REVEGETATION



RZ1: EXAMPLE AREAS REQUIRING IMMEDIATE WEED CONTROL WITH REVEGETATION



RZ 2: EXAMPLE ASSISTED REGENERATION + KOALA TREE PLANTING

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RZ 2: EXAMPLE ASSISTED REGENERATION + KOALA TREE PLANTING



RZ3: EXAMPLE ASSISTED REGENERATION REQUIRING EARLY WEED CONTROL (PRIORITY AREAS)



RZ3: EXAMPLE ASSISTED REGENERATION REQUIRING EARLY WEED CONTROL (PRIORITY AREAS)

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