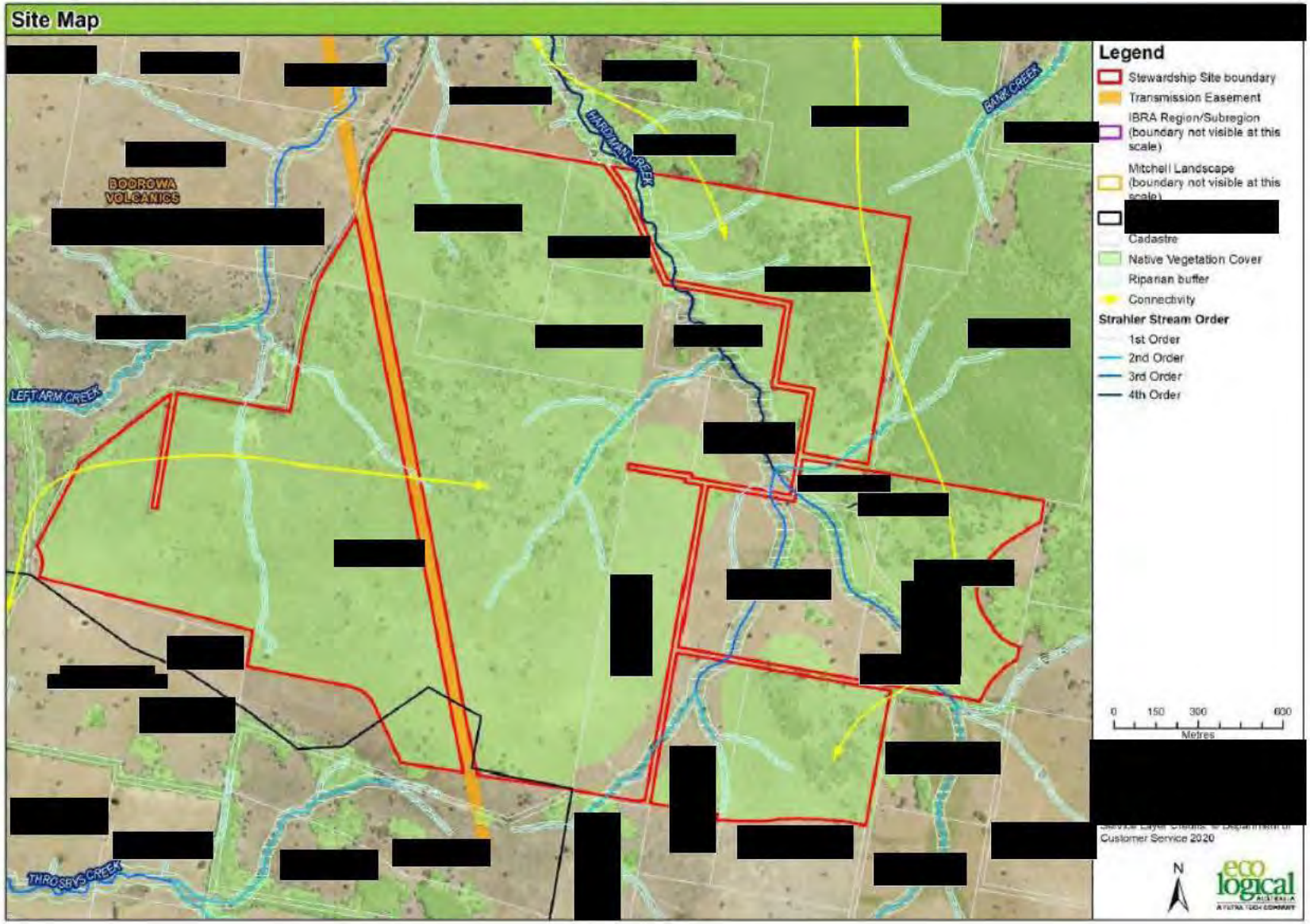
Attachment 1: Biodiversity stewardship site boundary map



Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement ID number: [redacted]
Property Name: [redacted]

Attachment 2: Biodiversity credits

Ecosystem or species credit	Credit name	Number created	Creation event or trigger
Ecosystem	277-Blakely's Red Gum -Yellow Box grassy tall woodland [including HBT]	[redacted]	Registration on title
Ecosystem	352-Red Stringybark -Blakely's Red Gum hillslope open forest [including HBT]	[redacted]	Registration on title
Species	*Polytelis swainsonii* / Superb Parrot	[redacted]	Registration on title
Species	*Polytelis swainsonii* / Superb Parrot	[redacted]	Staged release upon confirmed evidence of breeding as per survey requirements outlined in the Management Plan. A total of 12 credits will be released per species polygon, to a maximum of 292 credits. Where polygons overlap, a calculation of credits must be undertaken in the BAM-C and the credit issuing authority will advise the number of credits to be released.
Species	*Synemon plana* / Golden Sun Moth	[redacted]	Registration on title

Attachment 3: Reporting Obligations

Part 1 – Records

1. The Owner must create the following records:

   (a) for a Management Action (other than a Management Action requiring the Owner to refrain from an activity), details of the date and location/s the Management Action was carried out and a description of such Management Actions that were undertaken;

   (b) diaries recording actions undertaken in accordance with the Management Plans;

   (c) for an inspection required by this Deed, details of the date, time, location and nature of the inspection, the name of the person who conducted the inspection and observations from the inspection; and

   (d) the results of monitoring, inspections or surveys required to be conducted by this Deed.

2. The Owner must retain a copy of each Annual Report.

3. The Owner must keep all records required to be kept by this Deed:

   (a) in a legible form, or in a form that can readily be reduced to a legible form (this includes photographs), and

   (b) for at least 10 years after the event to which they relate took place, unless specified otherwise.

4. The Owner must produce any records required to be kept by this Deed to the Minister, the Minister's Representative or any Authorised Officer on request by the Minister, the Minister's Representative or an Authorised Officer.

Part 2 – Annual Reports

1. The Owner must complete and submit an Annual Report to the Minister for approval within 14 days after the end of each Reporting Period.

2. An Annual Report must be submitted by registered post, or by such other means as is agreed with the Minister in relation to a particular Reporting Period.

3. The Annual Report relating to the Reporting Period commencing on the First Payment Date must also report on the period between the end of the previous Reporting Period and the First Payment Date.

4. If there is a change in ownership of a Biodiversity Stewardship Site during a Reporting Period, each Owner of the Biodiversity Stewardship Site during the Reporting Period must submit an Annual Report in accordance with these Reporting Obligations in the period for which they were the "Owner" for the purposes of this Deed. Any Owner who ceases to be the Owner of the Biodiversity Stewardship Site during a Reporting Period must submit the Annual Report for the period during which they were the Owner, within 30 days after they cease to be an Owner of the Biodiversity Stewardship Site.

Attachment 4: Management Plan

Definitions

In this Management Plan, unless a contrary intention appears, a capitalised word or words has the meaning given in the corresponding row in the table below.

Other terms are defined in the Dictionary.

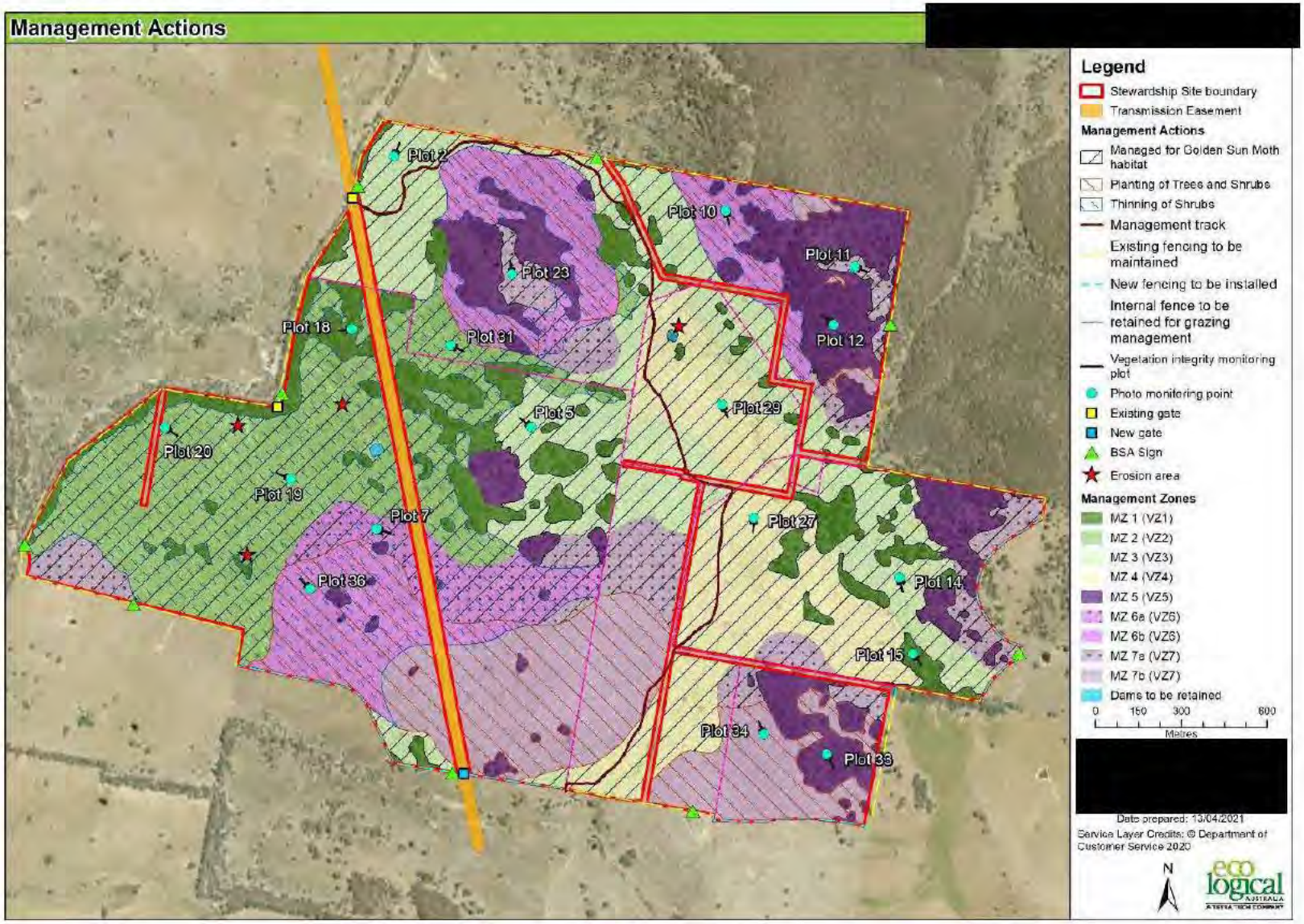
Word/s	Meaning
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Assessment Report	The document described in Item H
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Management Actions Map	The map showing Management Zones, management features (e.g. firetrails) and the location of Management Actions in the Biodiversity Stewardship Site
Ecological Burn	Burning of Native Vegetation undertaken to help stimulate Native Plant regeneration, control weeds and enhance Biodiversity
Ecological Burn Map	The map included in the Fire for Conservation Management Plan identifying the areas of the Biodiversity Stewardship Site to be burnt, based on broad habitat zones, during each Ecological Burn
Ecological Burn Unit	An area within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site comprised of one or more Management Zones over which the same regime of ecological burning is applied
Ecosystem Credit	The meaning given in the Biodiversity Assessment Method Note: This definition may change from time to time, with changes in the Biodiversity Assessment Method, but on the Agreement Date the meaning was: "a measurement of the value of threatened ecological communities, threatened species habitat for species that can be reliably predicted to occur within a PCT, and PCTs generally. Ecosystem credits measure the loss in biodiversity values at a development site and the gain in biodiversity values at a biodiversity stewardship site"
Feral Pest	Pest animal species not native to Australia including fox, cat, pig, goat, horse, avian pests and other miscellaneous species
Fertiliser	The meaning given in the Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSW) Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meaning was: "(a) a substance that consists of or contains nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium (or any combination of nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium) and is manufactured, represented, sold or used as a means for directly or indirectly supplying nutriment for the purpose of enhancing the development, productivity, quality or reproductive capacity of vegetation, other than a substance excluded from this definition by the regulations, or (b) any other substance prescribed by the regulations to be a fertiliser"

Word/s	Meaning
Fire for Conservation Management Plan	The plan titled "Fire for Conservation Management Plan" included in Section 2 of this Management Plan
High Threat Exotic Plant Cover	The meaning given to it in the Biodiversity Assessment Method Note: The definition may change from time to time, with changes in the Biodiversity Assessment Method, but on the Agreement Date this meaning was "plant cover composed of vascular plants not native to Australia that if not controlled will invade and outcompete native plant species"
High Threat Exotic Species	A vascular plant not native to Australia that if not controlled will invade and outcompete Native Plant species. Also referred to in this Attachment as High Threat Weed Species
Hollow-dependent Threatened Species	Threatened Species for which tree hollows (sometimes of a particular size or with particular characteristics) are a key component of their habitat and are critical for the persistence of that species in the landscape
Integrated Feral Pest Management Plan	The plan titled "Integrated Feral Pest Management Plan" included in Section 5 of this Management Plan
Integrated Weed Management Plan	The plan titled "Integrated Weed Management Plan" included in Section 6 of this Management Plan
Large Woody Debris	Large, fallen dead tree branches and trunks
Living Ground Cover	All living vegetation below 1m in height including native and non-native ground cover species
Local Land Services	The statutory corporation established under the Local Land Services Act 2013 (NSW).
Monitoring Plan	The plan titled "Monitoring Plan" included in Section 7 of this Management Plan
Native Vegetation Management Plan	The plan titled "Native Vegetation Management Plan" included in Section 3 of this Management Plan
Other Weed Species	A plant not native to Australia and not otherwise identified as a High Threat Weed Species
PCT	Plant Community Type

Word/s	Meaning
Pesticide	The meaning given in Section 5 of the Pesticides Act 1999 (NSW) Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meaning was: "(a) an agricultural chemical product (within the meaning of the Agvet Code), or (b) a veterinary chemical product (within the meaning of the Agvet Code) that: (i) is represented as being suitable for, or is manufactured, supplied or used for, the external control of ectoparasites of animals, and (ii) is concentrated and requires dilution or mixing in water before use, and (iii) is not prescribed under the Stock Medicines Act 1989 as a low-risk veterinary chemical product. …a pesticide continues to be regarded as a pesticide even when it is mixed with some other substance (whether or not the other substance is a pesticide). However, a pesticide does not include a prescribed mixture or a mixture of a prescribed class or description"
Photo Point	A location within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site and identified in Part 9.2 of Section 1 of this Management Plan at which a series of photographs is taken in all directions (360°) for the purpose of monitoring change in vegetation condition over time
Rubbish	Any anthropogenic waste material other than that identified in this Management Plan as being used to achieve a specific biodiversity management purpose
Sediment Trap	A temporary or permanent structure used to collect, trap and store sediment to prevent entry of sediment to a waterway
Species Credits	The meaning given in the Biodiversity Assessment Method. Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in the Biodiversity Assessment Method, but on the Agreement Date the meaning was "the class of biodiversity credits created or required for the impact on threatened species that cannot be reliably predicted to use an area of land based on habitat surrogates. Species that require species credits are listed in the Threatened Biodiversity Data Collection"
Species Polygon	An identification of the area or count and location of the suitable habitat for a Species Credit species on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site, prepared as part of the Biodiversity Stewardship Site Assessment Report
Stock	The meaning given in the Local Land Services Act 2013 (NSW), and including any animal declared to be stock under the Local Land Services Regulation 2014 (NSW) Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date the meaning was: "cattle, horses, sheep, goats, camels, alpacas, llamas, pigs, deer, ostriches, emus or, in relation to any specified provision or provisions of this Act, any other kind of animal declared by the regulations to be stock for the purposes of that provision or those provisions"
Targeted Supplementary Planting	Planting of locally indigenous native plants in one or more areas of the Biodiversity Stewardship Site to: a) increase Native Plant species richness and foliage cover of a vegetation zone above the level determined for management gain, and/or b) restore or enhance the native plant species composition and structure of recognisable PCTs, and/or c) improve habitat suitability for specific Threatened Species

Word/s	Meaning
Threatened Biodiversity Data Collection	The meaning given to it in the Biodiversity Assessment Method Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in the Biodiversity Assessment Method but on the Agreement Date the meaning was "part of the BioNet database, published by DPE (previously the Office of Environment and Heritage) and accessible from the BioNet website at www.bionet.nsw.gov.au"
Threatened Species Habitat Management Plan	The plan titled "Threatened Species Habitat Management Plan" included in Section 4 of this Management Plan
Threatened Species Habitat map	The map of Threatened Species locations and Species Polygons within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site
Vegetation Integrity Survey Plot	The meaning given to 'plot' in the Biodiversity Assessment Method and described in Section 5.3.4 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in the Biodiversity Assessment Method, but on the Agreement Date the meaning was "an area within a vegetation zone in which site attributes are assessed"
Vegetation Zone	The meaning given in the Biodiversity Assessment Method Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in the Biodiversity Assessment Method, but on the Agreement Date the meaning was "a relatively homogenous area of native vegetation on a development site, land to be biodiversity certified or a biodiversity stewardship site that is the same PCT and broad condition state"

Section 1: Management Actions



Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement ID number: [redacted]
Property Name: [redacted]

Management Actions		
Part 1	**Fire management**	**Timing**
1.1 (Required management action)	The Owner must implement and comply with the Fire for Conservation Management Plan.	Ongoing from First Payment Date
Part 2	**Grazing management**	**Timing**
2.1 (Required management action)	(a) The Owner must not graze Stock on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site except where it would improve Biodiversity Values. (b) The Owner must not graze Stock in any area of the Biodiversity Stewardship Site where there is less than 80% of Living Ground Cover, and the tussocks of key native grasses (e.g. Rytidosperma sp. (Wallaby Grass)) have an average sward height of less than 10 cm tall over the area. (c) The Owner must not graze Stock in any area of the Biodiversity Stewardship Site where Targeted Supplementary Planting has occurred except in accordance with Part 3.6.2 of this section.	Ongoing from First Payment Date.

2.2 (Required management action)	(a) Subject to Part 2.1 of this section, the Owner may only graze, during the months of Autumn (March, April and May), the types of animals in the Management Zones specified in the table in this Part 2.2, for no more than six (6) consecutive weeks in any 12 month period: | Animal type	Management Zone | |---|---| | Cattle | n/a | | Sheep | MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a & MZ7a | | Other Stock | n/a | (b) The Owner must prevent Stock from grazing or require Stock to graze in specific areas by erecting and maintaining stockproof fencing. Fencing may be permanent or temporary (including electric fences). Temporary electric fencing to be installed prior to grazing along the boundary of Golden Sun Moth habitat polygons (where existing fencing does not exist). Fencing is to be erected as best able to allow for exclusion of adjacent vegetation. If permanent stock-proof fencing is to be installed it should be fauna friendly, recommended 5-strand post and wire fence with the top and bottom wires without barb. Existing stock-proof fencing to be retained to assist with grazing management. Fence will be made fauna-friendly with the replacement of top and bottom barb wires with plain wire where applicable. (c) The Owner must record the number and type of Stock grazed at the Biodiversity Stewardship Site, the dates over which grazing occurred and the Management Zones where Stock were grazed. These records must be kept in accordance with the requirements in Part 1 of Attachment 3 of this Deed. (d) The Owner must also meet the following requirements when grazing Stock in accordance with this Part 2: • All grazing carried out on the site must be consistent with the Biodiversity Conservation Trust's Grazing Guidelines. If there is a drought, stock must not be grazed where living ground cover falls below 80%, until such time that the living ground-cover is above 80% cover, consistent with the Biodiversity Conservation Trust's Grazing Guidelines. Total grazing pressure of all herbivores, including native and non-native species, will be considered prior to the addition of stock. Biomass exclosure plots will be established in areas to be managed for Golden Sun Moth and will assist to determine the trigger point for the introduction of stock for biomass management. Feral herbivores will be controlled prior to the introduction of stock. Grazing management will be undertaken in accordance with the BCTs Grazing Guidelines to minimise the impact of grazing on the stewardship site, including provisions relating to weather conditions, weed hygiene and fire. Exclosure plot monitoring will be undertaken every 3 years from year 2 following establishment of plots in year 1. Exclosure plots will be established in accordance with Section 5.8.3.1 of the EMM Operational Manual (DPE 2022).	Ongoing from First Payment Date.

Management Actions		
	Where an ecological burn is proposed to be undertaken for native vegetation management (as per the Integrated Fire Management Plan for PCTs), grazing of stock should not be permitted at least 3 years prior to the scheduled burn year. Grazing may commence following a prescribed burn once biomass levels reach the trigger for grazing of stock. Further details should be included in the Grazing Management Plan to be prepared in year 1 and the Fire Management Plan to be prepared in year 3. Both these plans should be consulted in relation to management of biomass for Golden Sun Moth habitat. Locations of grazing are to be trigger/performance based for areas that are more remote. These areas may be subject to ecological burns for biomass control rather than use of grazing due to remoteness and difficulty with moving stock to these areas.	
2.3 (Required management action)	If, at any time, the Owner observes Stock in any area of the Biodiversity Stewardship Site, other than an area where grazing is permitted, the Owner must take necessary measures to remove the Stock from the area immediately.	Ongoing from Agreement Date
Part 3	**Native Vegetation management**	**Timing**
3.1 (Required management action)	Native Vegetation on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site must not be cut down, felled, thinned, logged, killed, destroyed, poisoned, ringbarked, uprooted, burnt or otherwise removed, except: (a) in accordance with Part 3.6.4 of this section; (b) it is specifically permitted or required as part of a Management Action; or (c) it is essential to a carry out an action permitted under clause 6 of this Deed.	Ongoing from Agreement Date
3.2 (Required management action)	Where Part 3.1 of this section permits Native Vegetation on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site to be burnt, it may only occur in accordance with the Fire for Conservation Management Plan.	Ongoing from Agreement Date
3.3 (Required management action)	Native Vegetation must be managed on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site to improve Threatened Species habitat if required as part of a Management Action for Threatened Species on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site under this Deed.	Ongoing from First Payment Date.
3.4 (Required management action)	(a) Except as permitted by Part 3.4(b), and to as far an extent practicable, the Owner must prevent nutrients from Fertilisers and other sources (other than those that would occur as a result of natural ecosystem function) from entering the Biodiversity Stewardship Site, including waterways within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site. (b) Fertilisers and Pesticides must not be applied on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site, except where permitted or required as part of a Management Action specified in the Native Vegetation Management Plan. Use of Fertilisers for establishing Native Vegetation through planting or seeding, use of herbicides for controlling weeds or use of Pesticides for controlling feral pests may be undertaken in accordance with best practice management when required to undertake Management Actions specified in the Native Vegetation Management Plan.	Ongoing from Agreement Date

Management Actions		
3.5 (Active restoration action)	Native Vegetation and habitat management and augmentation must be implemented as set out in Part 3.6 (including sub-parts 3.6.1 to 3.6.5) and in Part 3.7 in accordance with Management Actions specified in the Native Vegetation Management Plan.	Ongoing from First Payment Date.
3.6 (Active restoration action)	Targeted Supplementary Planting must be undertaken in accordance with this Part 3.6 and the Native Vegetation Management Plan to: a) increase Native Plant species richness and foliage cover above the level determined for management gain, and/or b) restore or enhance the Native Plant species composition and structure of recognisable PCTs, and/or c) improve habitat suitability for specific Threatened Species.	Ongoing from First Payment Date.
3.6.1 (Active restoration action)	The Owner must undertake Targeted Supplementary Planting of the species indicated in the planting schedule as set out in the Native Vegetation Management Plan for the Biodiversity Stewardship Site. If the Owner cannot complete the planting within the timeframe indicated in the planting schedule due to local weather conditions, the Owner must complete the planting as soon as possible after that date and must make a record of and retain the reasons why the planting was not completed by the required time.	Ongoing from First Payment Date
3.6.2 (Active restoration action)	The Native Vegetation Management Plan must specify the period following planting or seeding over which grazing must be excluded from areas of Targeted Supplementary Planting. The period may be expressed as a period of time prior to a specified date, or by reference to a minimum height of the plants that must be reached before grazing can occur. An area over which Targeted Supplementary Planting has occurred must not be grazed for the period referred to above. After that date has occurred or height has been met, grazing in the areas of planting or seeding must be managed in accordance with Part 2 of this Section 1. The Owner must make a record of the date when the height requirement for each relevant area of Targeted Supplementary Planting has been reached, and maintain that record in accordance with the record keeping requirements in Part 1 of Attachment 3 of this Deed and the Monitoring Plan.	Ongoing from First Payment Date
3.6.3 (Active restoration action)	The Owner must monitor each area of Targeted Supplementary Planting in accordance with the Monitoring Plan and determine the success of planting relative to the performance indicators specified in the Native Vegetation Management Plan The Owner must document whether the plantings have established and survived, and retain the findings in accordance with the record keeping requirements in Part 1 of Attachment 3 of this Deed and the Monitoring Plan. If, after the first survey or subsequent surveys, the establishment and survival rate of plants in an area of planting are below those identified in relevant performance measures, the Owner must supplement the planting in the adversely affected areas within a reasonable timeframe (usually within 12 months, though this can be varied and recorded in a diary with reasons for variation, if the weather is unsatisfactory for the establishment and survival of plants or seeds).	Ongoing from First Payment Date.

Management Actions		
3.6.4 (Active restoration action)	All areas of Targeted Supplementary Planting must be managed as required to assist the establishment and survival of Native Plant species. Management includes watering, slashing, scalping, spraying of weeds, plant replacement and strategic grazing by Stock (in accordance with Part 2 above) at strategic times of the year to control weeds to improve Biodiversity Values. The dates of planting must be recorded in accordance with the record keeping requirements set out in in Part 1 of Attachment 3 of this Deed and the Monitoring Plan.	Ongoing from Agreement Date
3.6.5 (Active restoration action)	Plants used for Targeted Supplementary Planting must be obtained from locally collected provenances, unless there are reasons to do otherwise (e.g. to ensure genetic variability or for adaptation to climate change).	Ongoing from Agreement Date
3.7 (Active restoration action)	This part is not applicable.	Ongoing from First Payment Date.
Part 4	**Threatened Species habitat management and enhancement**	**Timing**
4.1 (Required management action)	The Owner must protect breeding habitat features and sites for all Threatened Species for which Species Credits or Ecosystem Credits have been created. Known breeding sites of Threatened Species on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site are shown on the Threatened Species Habitat map.	Ongoing from Agreement Date
4.2 (Required management action)	The Owner must undertake all Management Actions described in the Threatened Species Habitat Management Plan. The Threatened Species Management Plan is to include all practical and relevant management actions identified in the Threatened Biodiversity Data Collection for a Threatened Species for which Species Credits or Ecosystem Credits have been created.	Ongoing from First Payment Date
4.3 (Active restoration action)	Habitat enhancement must be implemented as set out in Part 4.3.1 to 4.3.4 in this Part and in accordance with Management Actions specified in the Threatened Species Habitat Management Plan.	Ongoing from First Payment Date
4.3.1 (Active restoration action)	This part is not applicable.	Ongoing from First Payment Date
4.3.2 (Active restoration action)	This part is not applicable.	Ongoing from First Payment Date
4.3.3 (Active restoration action)	This Part is not applicable.	Ongoing from First Payment Date

Management Actions		
4.3.4 (Active restoration action)	This Part is not applicable.	
Part 5	**Hydrology Management**	
5.1 (Active restoration action)	This Part is not applicable.	Ongoing from First Payment Date.
Part 6	**Integrated Feral Pest Control**	**Timing**
6.1 (Required management action)	The Owner must implement and comply with the Integrated Feral Pest Management Plan.	Ongoing from First Payment Date
Part 7	**Integrated weed management and control of High Threat Exotic Plants**	**Timing**
7.1 (Required management action)	The Owner must implement the Integrated Weed Management Plan. The Integrated Weed Management Plan must include measures to: (a) control the spread of High Threat Exotic Species and other weed species within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site. (b) undertake fine-scale intensive removal of High Threat Exotic and other exotic vegetation.	Ongoing from First Payment Date
7.2 (Active restoration action)	(a) The Owner must remove and reduce High Threat Exotic Plant Cover through methods described in the Integrated Weed Management Plan. (b) High Threat Exotic Plant Cover must be replaced by Native Vegetation in accordance with Targeted Supplementary Planting described in Part 3.6 of this Section. (c) The Owner may undertake other actions specified in the Integrated Weed Management Plan to reduce High Threat Exotic Plant Cover.	Ongoing from First Payment Date
Part 8	**Management of human disturbance**	**Timing**
8.1 (Required management action)	(a) Dead timber (whether standing or fallen and including branches and leaf litter) must not be removed from or moved within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site except for the personal (non-commercial) use by the Owner for firewood for one dwelling only or for repair of fencing (not for construction of fencing). (b) The Owner must document in writing any dead timber used for firewood or for fencing repair and keep such records in accordance with the record keeping requirements described in Part 1 Attachment 3 of the Deed and the Monitoring Plan. The Owner must record the approximate amount of dead timber collected from the Biodiversity Stewardship Site for use as firewood or for fencing (in lineal metres), the location from which the dead timber was collected and the date it was collected (month, year).	Ongoing from Agreement Date

Management Actions		
8.2 (Required management action)	(a) The Owner must take all reasonable steps to prevent, control and remedy erosion on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site. (b) Soil management for preventing and controlling erosion must be undertaken using best practice soil management techniques applied as relevant for the Biodiversity Stewardship Site. (c) The Owner must manage existing erosion on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site, identified on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site Management Actions Map, by conducting: Development/preparation of Erosion Control Plan by suitably qualified person. The Erosion Control Plan may include measures such as: • Protection and enhancement of groundcover vegetation within 20m of banks of gullies to encourage soil stability. May include strategic thinning of Sifton Bush as it is dense and may impact on ability of groundcover vegetation to establish. • Installation of gully bed stabilisation structures at selected locations to trap sediments and may include: o brushwood filters(branches/bushes that may be sourced from thinning of Sifton Bush), o coir logs, o leaky weirs/porous check dams or o rock check dams/rock weir structures. • Install scour protection below the bank of the gully head to protect the erodible subsoil from scouring. • Gully head stabilisation using coir log diversions together with plantings upslope. • Installation of cost-effective chutes at gully heads where required. • Investigate potential for seed collection to be later distributed along gully floors, upslope of gully heads. • Investigate options for installing robust sediment trapping structures downstream of the broken farm dam wall. • Planting of vegetation to stabilise the soil and existing dam wall particularly in areas where natural regeneration is not occurring. Undertake erosion monitoring at key locations and gully heads including photo monitoring points. Care must be taken to not disturb tussock grasses that may be establishing in MZ6a and MZ7a. Erosion locations are shown on the Management Actions map dated 13/04/2021. Where stock is introduced to control biomass, temporary fencing will be installed to exclude stock from areas subject to erosion control works. Access to watering points for stock can be provided around the exclusion areas. Refer to further information on erosion control measures that will be documented in the Erosion Control Plan.	Ongoing from First Payment Date
8.3 (Required management action)	The Owner must not: (a) remove, or cause or permit to be removed, rocks from the Biodiversity Stewardship Site; or (b) move, or cause or permit to be moved, rocks within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site.	Ongoing from Agreement Date

Management Actions		
8.4 (Required management action)	This Part is not applicable.	Ongoing from First Payment Date
8.5 (Required management action)	The Owner must take all reasonable steps to remove Rubbish deposited by others on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site, or which is otherwise present on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site.	Ongoing from First Payment Date
8.6 (Required management action)	The Owner must not store, dispose of, or cause or permit to be disposed of, any Rubbish on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site.	Ongoing from Agreement Date
8.7 (Required management action)	(a) The Owner must install and maintain fencing and/or signage to deter human disturbance including Rubbish dumping. Signage must be obtained from the NSW DPE. (b) When installing and maintaining fencing and/or signage, the Owner must meet the following requirements: • Installation and subsequent maintenance of approx. 2.8 km of new fauna-friendly fencing at locations shown on the Management Actions map. Fauna-friendly fencing will be stock-proof and consist of post and wire (plain wire) fences. Fencing is to be consistent with the BCTs fencing guideline. • Installation and subsequent management of one new gate as shown on the Management Actions map. • Installation and subsequent maintenance of nine (9) Biodiversity Stewardship Site signs at access points to the site and at the locations adjoining neighbouring properties as shown on the Management Actions map. • Maintenance of approx. 11.5 km of existing boundary fencing to be fauna-friendly fencing at locations shown on the Management Actions map. This may require the removal of the top and bottom strand of wire or replacement with plain wire if strands are barbed wire. • Retention and maintenance of approx. 7.4 km of internal fencing at locations shown on the Management Actions map for grazing management. Where fencing is not fauna-friendly, this is to be replaced to allow fauna movement on the site. This may include the replacement of the top and bottom strands with plain wire if strands are barbed wire. • Installation and maintenance of temporary electric SMART fencing for grazing management. Locations for temporary fencing are to be determined at time of grazing dependent on triggers for paddocks for Golden Sun Moth habitat management. See Grazing Management Plan for further details. • Maintenance of approx. 3.8 km of management track as shown on the Management Actions map.	Signage must be installed within 2 months of the First Payment Date All other requirements in Part 8.7 are ongoing from First Payment Date
8.8 (Required management action)	The locations of existing and proposed man-made structures (where permitted or required by a Management Action) on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site, including fencing, gates, firetrails and access tracks are identified on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site Management Actions Map.	On Agreement Date

Management Actions		
8.9 (Required management action)	(a) Existing firetrails and access tracks within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site (identified on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site Management Actions Map), where retained, must be maintained to permit the carrying out of Management Actions. (b) All existing firetrails and access tracks within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site must be maintained to control and minimise erosion.	Ongoing from Agreement Date
Part 9	**Monitoring**	**Timing**
9.1 (Required Management action)	The Owner must undertake monitoring in accordance with the Monitoring Plan.	Ongoing as specified in Section 7 – Monitoring Plan
9.2 (Required management action)	The Owner must establish permanent Photo Points at locations within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site as described in the Monitoring Plan	Ongoing from Agreement Date
9.3 (Required management action)	The Owner must conduct, or arrange for the conduct of, an inspection of the Biodiversity Stewardship Site at the times, and having regard to the purpose, set out in the Monitoring Plan.	Ongoing as specified in Section 7 – Monitoring Plan
9.4 (Required management action)	(a) The Owner must establish permanent Vegetation Integrity Survey Plots within 12 months after the Agreement Date with the purpose of providing a baseline for assessing Biodiversity outcomes in the future. (b) The Vegetation Integrity Survey Plots must be permanently marked and labelled using steel posts (i.e. star picket or equivalent durable post). (c) The Owner must record the location and label of each of the Vegetation Integrity Survey Plots in the Monitoring Plan using the format described therein.	Within 12 months of the Agreement Date and ongoing thereafter
9.5 (Required management action)	(a) The Owner must monitor the Biodiversity Stewardship Site for evidence of plant disease or dieback within the Native Vegetation present on the site. (b) The Owner must report any evidence of plant or animal disease on the site to the NSW DPE as soon as practicable.	Ongoing as specified in Section 7 – Monitoring Plan
9.6 (Active restoration action)	The monitoring plan must contain measurable performance targets related to the active restoration management actions such as: • evidence of occupation of and condition of artificial hollows or relocated logs and stags • persistence and abundance of species targeted by supplementary plantings or sowings.	Ongoing as specified in Section 7 – Monitoring Plan

Section 2: Fire for Conservation Management Plan

1. Previous known fire events affecting the land that is the Biodiversity Stewardship Site are described in the table in this plan titled 'Fire history for previous 20 years (or longer if known)' to provide an indication of local fire conditions including intensity and frequency.
2. The Owner must carry out Ecological Burns for each Management Zone according to the following:
   (a) the method and frequency described in the table in this plan titled 'Ecological Burning actions';
   (b) the areas to be burnt identified in the Ecological Burn Map;
   (c) the requirements for each vegetation type or Threatened Species as described in the table in this plan titled 'Fire requirements for vegetation types and threatened species'.
   (d) the following NSW Rural Fire Service publications:
      (i) 'Rules and Notes for implementation of the Threatened Species Hazard Reduction List for the Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code';
      (ii) 'Threatened Species Hazard Reduction List – Part 1 – Plants';
      (iii) 'Threatened Species Hazard Reduction List – Part 2 – Animals'; and
      (iv) Threatened Species Hazard Reduction List – Part 3 – Threatened Ecological Communities'; and
   (e) establish a mosaic-pattern of different burn ages (i.e. time since fire) across Ecological Burn Units (as displayed on the Ecological Burn Map) to ensure the Biodiversity Stewardship Site retains refuge areas for native fauna at all times.
3. The Owner must take the fire frequencies recommended in BioNet or other published sources of any Threatened Species on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site into consideration when determining the frequency of Ecological Burns.
4. The Owner must avoid areas containing Threatened Species when constructing fire containment lines.
5. The Owner must implement the activities (if any) described in the table in this plan titled 'Other fire management activities'.
6. The Owner must meet the performance measures described in the table in this plan titled 'Fire Management Performance Measures'.
7. The Owner must implement the monitoring and inspections of fires as described in the Monitoring Plan.

Fire history for previous 20 years (or longer if known)

Year of fire	Hazard reduction, wildfire burn or Ecological Burn and extent of fire	Management Zone/s
	unknown	

Fire requirements for vegetation types and Threatened Species				
Vegetation type and/or Threatened Species	**Fire frequency required**	**Time of year for burning**	**Fire intensity required**	**Adjustment required due to wildfires or activities undertaken under the Rural Fires Act 1997 (NSW)**
PCT 277 Grassy Woodland	Avoid fires at intervals less than five years. Avoid fire exclusion greater than 40 years. Intervals greater than 15 years may be desirable.	May to October	Small scale, low intensity	Adjust frequency to ensure minimal interval is maintained if a wildfire or hazard reduction burn has occurred.
PCT 352 Dry Sclerophyll Forest (shrubby)	Avoid fires less than seven years. Avoid fire exclusion greater than 30 years. Occasional intervals greater than 25 years may be desirable.	May to October	Small scale, low intensity	Adjust frequency to ensure minimal interval is maintained if a wildfire or hazard reduction burn has occurred.
Golden Sun Moth	Infrequent fire may be used (if required) at low intensity to control biomass.	Where fire is used to control biomass, it should be undertaken in autumn, predominantly between March and April. Burns should be conducted outside of the pupation and flight period (September to January) as per the Commonwealth Conservation Advice.	Where fire is used to control biomass, fire should be small scale and low intensity.	Adjust frequency to ensure minimal interval is maintained if a wildfire or hazard reduction burn has occurred.
Superb Parrot	Only use low intensity fire and only between May and end of July. Avoid burning of River Red Gum and Callitris and protect hollow bearing trees.	May to July	Small scale, low intensity	Exclude bushfire

Ecological Burning actions				
Management Zone/s	**Actions**	**Supervision & extinguishing techniques**	**Time of year for Ecological Burn**	**Frequency (years)**
MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a and MZ7a	Prescribed burns must be managed to ensure that they do not disrupt the life cycle of the Golden Sun Moth (i.e. avoid the pupation flight period of September to January), support rather than degrade the habitat necessary to the Golden Sun Moth, do not promote invasion of exotic species, and do not increase impacts of grazing/predation as per Commonwealth Conservation Advice (DAWE 2021). Physical damage to the habitat and individuals of the species must be avoided during and after fire operations (DAWE 2021). Fire management authorities and land management agencies should use suitable maps and install field markers to avoid damage to known Golden Sun Moth habitat (DAWE 2021). Undertake active weed control after fire management along fringing areas. Low intensity burn to control biomass. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) 2021. Conservation Advice for *Synemon plana* (Golden Sun Moth).	Suitably experienced organisations such as the Rural Fire Service or Indigenous Cultural burn practitioners to be engaged to supervise preparation of burn area, undertake burn and extinguish. Extinguishing techniques as applicable which may include containment lines comprising of existing management trails, back burned areas or wet lines. Raking for containment lines should not be used in areas of Golden Sun Moth habitat.	Autumn (March to May). Fires should avoid breeding period for Golden Sun Moth (September to January)	Infrequent. As required to control biomass.
Burn Unit A	Low intensity ecological burns should be carried out at an interval of seven to 30 years with the majority of cycles within seven to 15 years. Some intervals greater than 25 years are desirable. Crown fires should be avoided. Burns within zone should be in a 'mosaic' pattern. All areas of a zone may not be affected in one burn event. Indicative one zone, burnt approx. every 18 years (subject to seasonal ability to conduct burns and any wildfire events). Refer to Ecological Burn Units map. Fires must avoid areas of known breeding trees and suitable hollow bearing trees for Superb Parrot.	Suitably experienced organisations such as the Rural Fire Service or Indigenous Cultural burn practitioners to be engaged to supervise preparation of burn area, undertake burn and extinguish. Extinguishing techniques as applicable which may include containment	Autumn (March to May). Fires should avoid breeding period for Golden Sun Moth (September to January)	Start year 4 and at appropriate intervals afterwards (18 years). If a wildfire or hazard reduction burn occurs, any subsequent planned burn may only be undertaken in that area after 18 years from the date of the

	Where Golden Sun Moth habitat is present within burn unit, grazing should not be undertaken within 3 years before and after the planned burn. Burn should be undertaken prior to the proposed tree and shrub plantings in MZ6b and MZ7b.	lines comprising of existing management trails, back burned areas or wet lines. Raking for containment lines should not be used in areas of Golden Sun Moth habitat.		preceding fire.
Burn Unit B	Low intensity ecological burns should be carried out at an interval of seven to 30 years with the majority of cycles within seven to 15 years. Some intervals greater than 25 years are desirable. Crown fires should be avoided. Burns within zone should be in a 'mosaic' pattern. All areas of a zone may not be affected in one burn event. Indicative one zone, burnt approx. every 18 years (subject to seasonal ability to conduct burns and any wildfire events). Refer to Ecological Burn Units map. Fires must avoid areas of known breeding trees and suitable hollow bearing trees for Superb Parrot. Fires must avoid areas of Golden Sun Moth habitat (if present within the zone). Fires have been timed so as to allow for the establishment of proposed tree and shrub plantings. Where Golden Sun Moth habitat is present within burn unit, grazing should not be undertaken within 3 years before and after the planned burn. Fires have been timed so as to allow for the establishment of proposed tree and shrub plantings in MZ6b and MZ7b.	Suitably experienced organisations such as the Rural Fire Service or Indigenous Cultural burn practitioners to be engaged to supervise preparation of burn area, undertake burn and extinguish. Extinguishing techniques as applicable which may include containment lines comprising of existing management trails, back burned areas or wet lines. Raking for containment lines should not be used in areas of Golden Sun Moth habitat.	Autumn (March to May). Fires should avoid breeding period for Golden Sun Moth (September to January)	Year 10 and at appropriate intervals afterwards (18 years). If a wildfire or hazard reduction burn occurs, any subsequent planned burn may only be undertaken in that area after 18 years from the date of the preceding fire.
Burn Unit C	Low intensity ecological burns should be carried out at an interval of seven to 30 years with the majority of cycles within seven to 15 years. Some intervals greater than 25 years are desirable. Crown fires should be avoided. Burns within zone should be in a 'mosaic' pattern. All areas of a zone may not be affected in one burn event.	Suitably experienced organisations such as the Rural Fire Service or Indigenous Cultural burn practitioners to be engaged to supervise	Autumn (March to May). Fires should avoid breeding period for Golden Sun Moth	Year 16 and at appropriate intervals afterwards (18 years). If a wildfire or hazard reduction burn occurs, any

	Indicative one zone, burnt approx. every 18 years (subject to seasonal ability to conduct burns and any wildfire events). Refer to Ecological Burn Units map. Fires must avoid areas of known breeding trees and suitable hollow bearing trees for Superb Parrot. Where Golden Sun Moth habitat is present within burn unit, grazing should not be undertaken within 3 years before and after the planned burn. Fires have been timed so as to allow for the establishment of proposed tree and shrub plantings in MZ6b and MZ7b.	preparation of burn area, undertake burn and extinguish. Extinguishing techniques as applicable which may include containment lines comprising of existing management trails, back burned areas or wet lines. Raking for containment lines should not be used in areas of Golden Sun Moth habitat.	(September to January)	subsequent planned burn may only be undertaken in that area after 18 years from the date of the preceding fire.

Other fire management activities (where required)

All plot markers are to be maintained in the same position. If noted to have been damaged or disturbed during or by undertaking any ecological burns, they must be replaced.

Post-fire monitoring to be undertaken in the year following the burn or wildfire. Monitoring should be undertaken in accordance with the BCTs Ecological Monitoring Module (EMM) and comprises point-intercept cover assessment and Soil Surface Condition Assessments. See Section 7A Monitoring Plan and the EMM for further details.

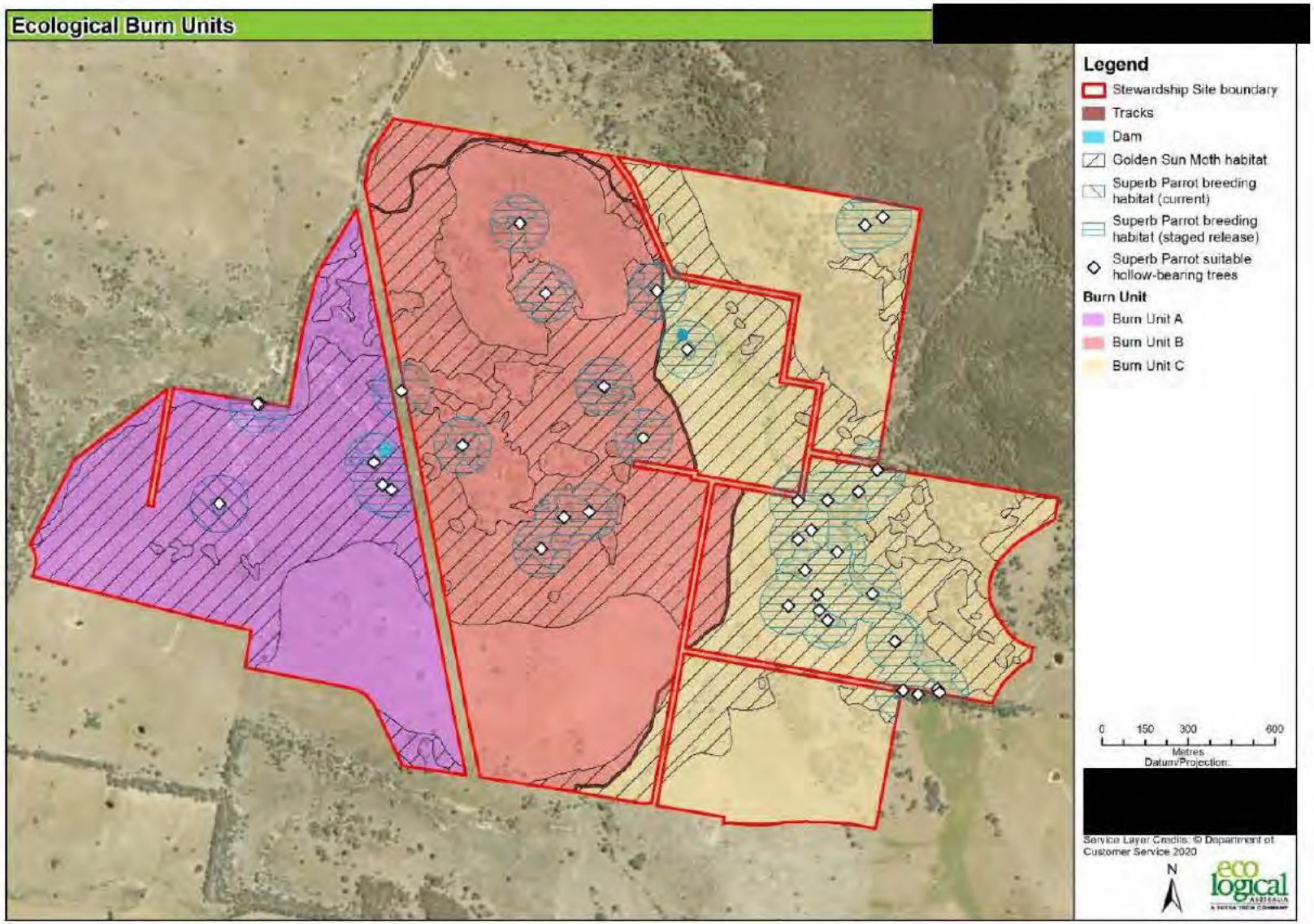
Ecological burns will not be undertaken immediately following a site or landscape scale disturbance such as a wildfire or hazard reduction burn, drought or flood. Any subsequent planned burn may only be undertaken in that area after at least 18 years from the date of the disturbance.

Preparation of a Fire Management Plan in year 2.

Both the Fire Management Plan and Grazing Management Plan should be consulted in relation to management of biomass for Golden Sun Moth habitat (MZ6a and MZ7a).

Where prescribed burns are used for management of biomass for Golden Sun Moth, grazing is to be excluded for at least 3 years prior to the burn. Exclosure plot monitoring should be undertaken post burns to ensure stock are not introduced unless triggered (as per Section 2.1 and 2.2 of this BSA Management Plan and the Grazing Management Plan).

Ecological Burn Map



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Fire Management Performance Measures	
Management Zone/s	**Performance indicator (e.g. % Management Zone burnt)**
Burn Unit A	60-70% of burn unit burnt during treatment.
Burn Unit B	60-70% of burn unit burnt during treatment.
Burn Unit C	60-70% of burn unit burnt during treatment.
	Golden Sun Moth response to fire included in the Threatened Species Management Plan.

Section 3: Native Vegetation Management Plan

1. The Owner must carry out Native Vegetation Management for each Management Zone according to the method and frequency described in the table in this plan titled 'Native Vegetation Management Actions';
2. The Owner must undertake Targeted Supplementary Planting in accordance with the table in this plan titled 'Targeted Supplementary Planting Schedule at the Biodiversity Stewardship Site'.
3. The Owner must meet the performance measures described in the table in this plan titled 'Native Vegetation Management Performance Measures'.
4. The Owner must implement the monitoring of Native Vegetation management as described in the Monitoring Plan.

Native Vegetation Management Actions

Management Zone	**Description of Vegetation Management action**	**Frequency and timing**	**Management Action Type** (Required or Active)
MZ1, MZ5, MZ6b, MZ7b	Retain any native regrowth in all zones. Remove any remaining stock from grazing and ensure fencing is stock proof, where appropriate, to prevent stock on neighbouring properties entering.	Ongoing from agreement date	Required Management
All zones	Weed management to prevent spread of weeds and manage high threat exotic vegetation. Weed removal and management is detailed further in Section 6 Integrated Weed Management Plan.	Ongoing from agreement date – see Integrated Weed Management Plan	Required Management.
MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Direct seeding of target groundcover species may be undertaken, if required, to supplement groundcover grasses where percent cover is <40% to provide habitat for Golden Sun Moth. Species include *Rytidosperma spp. Bothriochloa macra, Austrostipa spp.*, *Themeda triandra*, and *Microlaena stipoides* (see Planting Schedule below). Seed should be collected where practicable from the stewardship site or obtained from local provenance. Collection techniques and seed preparation should be as per Florabank Best Practice Guidelines. Direct seeding is to be undertaken using the best method practical to reduce ground disturbance, predominantly via native grass over sow. Direct seeding can be scheduled immediately before rain events to allow for watering.	Year 12-13 in Autumn and before	Active management.
MZ2, MZ6a and MZ6b	Thinning of *Cassinia arcuata* (Sifton Bush) which has become invasive. Current average cover in MZ2 is 32% (benchmark is 1% cover of shrub growth form) and for MZ6a and MZ6b is 14% (benchmark is 7% cover for shrub growth	Removal undertaken between March and July from year 1 to 8.	Active

	form). Thinning is to be undertaken in accordance with the BCTs ecological thinning guidelines. Removal must be undertaken between March and July, before the flying period for Golden Sun Moth. Removal techniques include chipping and pulling, or other hand removal methods to ensure minimal ground disturbance. Excessive ground disturbance may encourage reshooting of Sifton Bush and can also damage tussock grasses that comprise Golden Sun Moth Habitat. Use of non-Glyphosate herbicides may be used if required. Removal should be undertaken in a, mosaic/sporadic pattern to ensure changes in cover are gradual.	Adaptive management for thinning can be undertaken with ongoing weed control management actions from year 9 and ongoing.	
MZ6b, MZ7b	Tree and shrub planting will consist of tube stock native trees and shrubs of local provenance as shown in Item 3.6.5 in Section 1. Tree and shrubs to be used are listed in the 'Planting Schedule at the Biodiversity Stewardship Site' below. Alternative species may be considered at the time of planting should supply be limited or issues with certain species be identified, such as problems with disease or insect attack. All trees and shrubs to be protected by robust tree guards to prevent grazing by feral herbivores, wallabies and kangaroos until of an adequate size to withstand grazing. Tree and shrub planting can commence following first payment and following appropriate pre-planting weed and ground treatment. Planting techniques for trees and shrubs will include: • Collection techniques, seed preparation, and growing should be as per Florabank Best Practice Guidelines. • All plants should be provided in tubestock or hiko cells using the species outlined in the 'Planting Schedule at the Biodiversity Stewardship Site' below. • Plantings in each zone will be undertaken at the rates shown in the 'Planting Schedule at the Biodiversity Stewardship Site' below. Planting numbers may be varied depending on supply and availability of species. • Planting should be undertaken in autumn to allow time for establishment.	Initial planting of trees and shrubs to occur in year 5-8 following prescribed burn in year 3 and follow up weed control. Replacement planting of trees and shrubs, if required, to be undertaken within 24 months, years 7-10 after initial planting where loss of plants is greater than 25%.	Active Management

	• Trees and shrubs will be unevenly spaced and planted in 'patches' of tree and shrub species to mimic natural distribution. • Locations of tree and shrub plantings should be between grass tussocks to ensure minimal disturbance to existing native groundcover. • Plants should be installed by hand or with a petrol auger. A hole twice the depth and width of the root-ball should be dug and about 20 g of native fertiliser applied. • Plantings should be watered at least twice, once immediately after planting. Planting can be scheduled immediately before rain events to satisfy this condition. • Watering of plantings should occur at the end of any period of dry weather exceeding 28 days without a rainfall event of 20 mm or more over a 2-day period within the first year following planting. • Small areas of grass removal around plantings may occur to remove competition for water and light. Direct seeding of groundcover species may be undertaken, if required, where natural regeneration following weed management is insufficient. As direct seeding is proposed to occur 8-10 years after tree and shrub planting, direct seeding is to be undertaken using the best method practical, including native grass and groundcover over sow. All planting is to be consistent with the BCTs Restoring Native Vegetation Guideline.		
MZ6b	Weed control and removal prior to replanting of MZ's, as detailed in the Integrated Weed Management Plan. Targeted supplementary replanting of trees and shrubs will be undertaken following weed control. Revegetation treatment will have tubestock installed. Stratum densities are to be: 75 trees/ha and 70 shrubs/ha to reach 70% of benchmark values for the vegetation type. Where applicable/required, direct seeding of groundcover may be undertaken, if required. Tubestock will be installed based on stratum and regeneration potential of the management zone. Trees (where applicable) and shrub species installed are to initially establish canopy and mid-level stratums. Scheduling of tubestock installation are to be as per the 'Planting Schedule at the Biodiversity Stewardship Site' in the table below.	Initial planting of trees and shrubs to occur in year 4-7 following prescribed burn in year 3 and follow up weed control. Replacement planting of trees and shrubs, if required, to be undertaken within 24 months, Years 6-8 after initial planting where loss of plants is greater than 25%.	Active Management

	Direct seeding of groundcover species may be undertaken, if required, where natural regeneration following weed management is insufficient. As direct seeding is proposed to occur 8-10 years after tree and shrub planting, direct seeding is to be undertaken using the best method practical, including native grass and groundcover over sow. All planting is to be consistent with the BCTs Restoring Native Vegetation Guideline.		
MZ7b	Primary weed control and removal prior to replanting of MZ, as detailed in the Integrated Weed Management Plan. Targeted supplementary replanting of trees and shrubs will be undertaken following weed control. Revegetation treatment will have tubestock installed. Stratum densities are to be: 75 trees/ha and 70 shrubs/ha to reach 70% of benchmark values for the vegetation type. Where applicable/required, direct seeding of groundcover may be undertaken, if required. Tubestock will be installed based on stratum and regeneration potential of the management zone. Trees (where applicable) and shrub species installed are to initially establish canopy and mid-level stratums. Scheduling of tubestock installation are to be as per the 'Planting Schedule at the Biodiversity Stewardship Site' in the table below. Direct seeding of groundcover species may be undertaken, if required, where natural regeneration following weed management is insufficient. As direct seeding is proposed to occur 8-10 years after tree and shrub planting, direct seeding is to be undertaken using the best method practical, including native grass and groundcover over sow. All planting is to be consistent with the BCTs Restoring Native Vegetation Guideline.	Initial planting of trees and shrubs to occur in Year 7-10 following weed control. Replacement planting of trees and shrubs, if required, to be undertaken within 24 months, Years 9-12 after initial planting where loss of plants is greater than 25%. Timing of planting to consider any scheduled prescribed burns.	Active Management

Targeted Supplementary Planting Schedule at the Biodiversity Stewardship Site					
Species' common name	**Species scientific name**	**Management Zone/s of planting**	**Number of plants per area**	**Planting method**	**Timing (months or Year)**
Trees (species listed below may be substituted with other species indicative of PCT 352 as per the species listed in the vegetation classification where unavailable. Number of trees planted per zone are indicative and can be modified as needed)					

Red Stringybark	*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*	MZ6b MZ7b	1500 1700	Tubestock or hiko cell using local provenance seeds with follow up watering for first three days after planting and once every week until rainfall greater than 40 mm in one event is received. Proportion of each species to be planted are not precise and will be based on availability at time of planting.	MZ6b: Year 4-7 (Autumn) MZ7b: Year 7-10 (Autumn)
Bundy	*Eucalyptus goniocalyx*	MZ6b MZ7b	1500 1700	As above	
Blakely's Red Gum	*Eucalyptus blakelyi*	MZ6b MZ7b	900 1240	As above	
Shrubs (species listed below may be substituted with other species indicative of PCT 352 as per species listed in the vegetation classification where unavailable. Number of shrubs planted per zone are indicative and can be modified as needed)					
Hickory Wattle	*Acacia implexa*	MZ6b MZ7b	400 430	As above	
Hoary Guinea Flower	*Hibbertia obtusifolia*	MZ6b MZ7b	600 700	As above	
Urn Heath	*Melichrus urceolatus*	MZ6b MZ7b	600 700	As above	
Egg and Bacon Peas	*Dillwynia sericea*	MZ6b MZ7b	600 700	As above	
	Leucopogon microphyllus var. microphyllus	MZ6b MZ7b	500 700	As above	
Daphne Heath	*Brachyloma daphnoides subsp. daphnoides*	MZ6b MZ7b	500 600	As above	
	Cassinia quinquefaria	MZ6b MZ7b	450 500	As above	
Groundcover – contingency direct seeding if required (species listed below is indicative only and may be substituted/amended with other species indicative of PCT 277 and 352 where unavailable, as per species listed in the Vegetation Classification for PCT 277 and 352 or based on groundcover species within the occurrence of PCT 277 and 352 on the stewardship site)					
Kangaroo Grass	*Themeda triandra*	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ6b, MZ7a,	Quantity of seed to be determined	Direct seeding via hand over sowing	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a: Year

		MZ7b	based on availability and allocated costs.		12-13 (Autumn). MZ6b &MZ7b: Year 15-16 (Autumn)
Short Wallaby Grass	*Rytidosperma carphoides*	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ6b, MZ7a, MZ7b	As above	As above	
Ringed Wallaby Grass	*Rytidosperma caespitosum*	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ6b, MZ7a, MZ7b	As above	As above	
Redanther Wallaby Grass	*Rytidosperma pallidum*	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ6b, MZ7a, MZ7b	As above	As above	
Wallaby Grass	*Rytidosperma racemosum*	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ6b, MZ7a, MZ7b	As above	As above	
Wattle Mat-rush	*Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis*	MZ6b MZ7b	As above	As above	
Many-flowered Mat-rush	*Lomandra multiflora*	MZ6b MZ7b	As above	As above	
Purple Wiregrass	*Aristida ramosa*	MZ6b MZ7b	As above	As above	
Rough Speargrass	*Austrostipa scabra subsp. scabra*	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ6b, MZ7a, MZ7b	As above	As above	
Weeping Grass	*Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides*	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ6b, MZ7a, MZ7b	As above	As above	
Stinking Pennywort	*Hydrocotyle laxiflora*	MZ6b MZ7b	As above	As above	
Small St Johns Wort	*Hypericum gramineum*	MZ6b MZ7b	As above	As above	
Bluebell	*Wahlenbergia spp*	MZ6b MZ7b	As above	As above	
Nodding Chocolate Lily	*Dichopogon fimbriatus*	MZ6b MZ7b	As above	As above	
	Goodenia hederacea subsp. hederacea	MZ6b MZ7b	As above	As above	

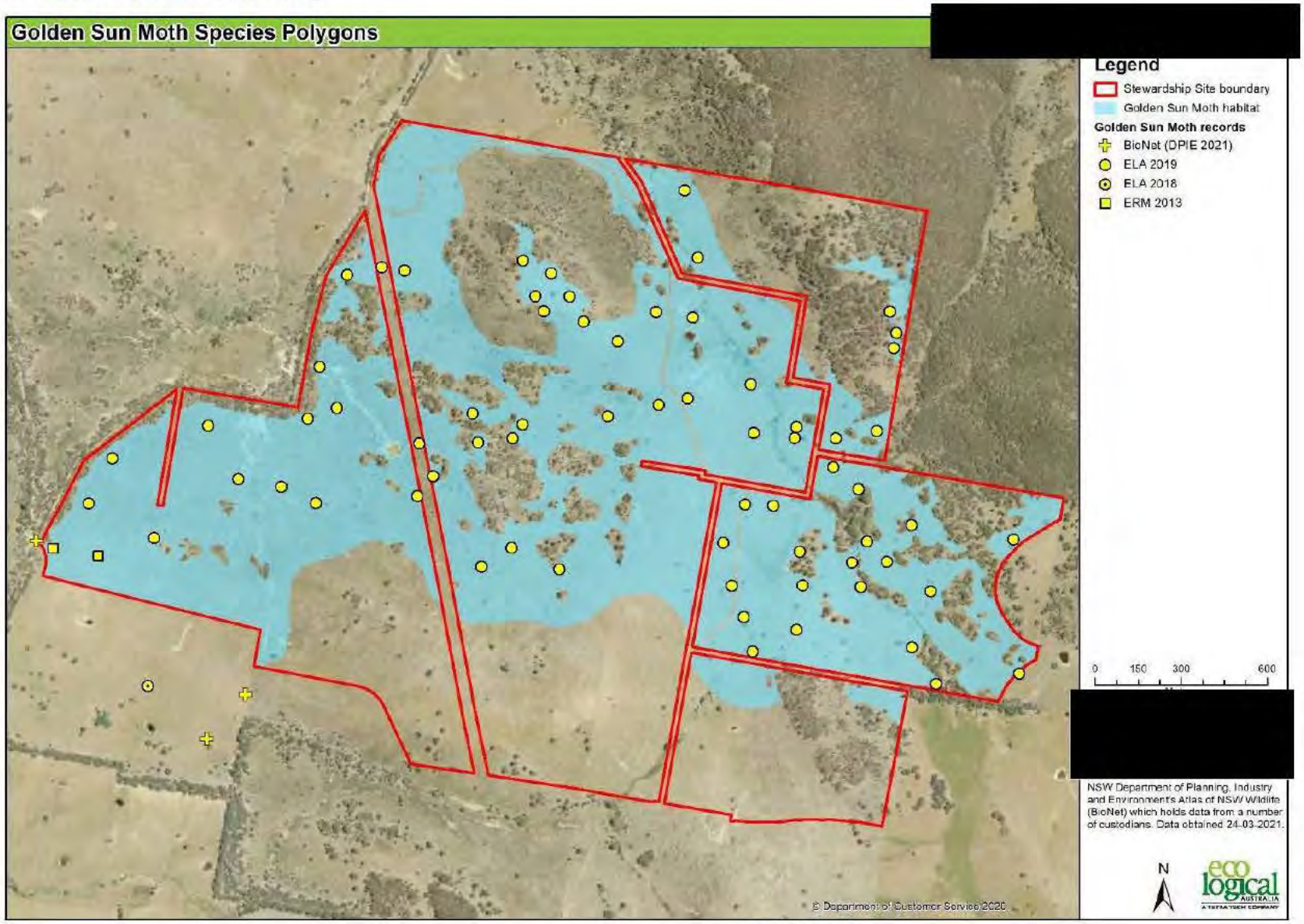
Poverty Raspwort	*Gonocarpus tetragynus*	MZ6b MZ7b	As above	As above	
Common Everlasting	*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*	MZ6b MZ7b	As above	As above	
Rock Fern	*Cheilanthes sieberi*	MZ6b MZ7b	As above	As above	
Slender Tick-trefoil	*Desmodium varians*	MZ6b MZ7b	As above	As above	

Native Vegetation Management Performance Measures			
Manage-ment Zone/s	Management Action	Performance indicator (e.g. % of Management Zone treated per year, % survival rate of plantings, species abundance).	Timing
All zones	Weed management	See Section 6 Integrated Weed Management Plan for additional performance indicators related to the active management of weeds	
MZ6b	Targeted supplementary replanting	100% of MZ6b subject to replanting treatment for trees and shrubs. Planting methods to increase survival of seedlings so <20% loss achieved. Survival rate of trees and shrub plantings ≥ 75%. Plantings in overstorey to achieve a species diversity of 3 tree species. Overstorey percent foliage cover to achieve a cover >20%, to reach (and exceed) the future predicted gain with management (15.5% cover).	End of year 8 Year 8 Year 20
MZ7b	Targeted supplementary replanting	100% of MZ7b subject to replanting treatment for trees and shrubs. Planting methods to increase survival of seedlings so <20% loss achieved. Survival rate of trees and shrub plantings ≥ 75%. Plantings in overstorey to achieve a species diversity of 3 tree species. Overstorey percent foliage cover to achieve a cover >20%, to reach (and exceed) the future predicted gain with management (15% cover)..	End of year 10 Year 10 Year 20
MZ7b	Contingency Direct seeding of groundcover species	Direct seeding to occur where species richness and cover of groundcover growth form attributes are less than the expected targets: Grass and grass-like species richness <5.8 Fern species richness <0.9 Other species richness <0.7 Forb cover <3.8%	Year 15
MZ2, MZ6a & MZ6b	Thinning of *Cassinia arcuata* (Sifton Bush)	100% of management zones subject to thinning of Sifton Bush. Reduction in cover of Sifton Bush to <20% in MZ2 (BGW) and <7% in MZ6a and MZ6b (DSF).	End of year 8 Year 9

MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Suppression of overstorey regeneration for Golden Sun Moth habitat management	See Threatened Species Habitat Management Plan.	

Section 4: Threatened Species Habitat Management Plan
1. The Owner must carry out the Management Actions for each Management Zone according to the method and frequency described in the table in this plan titled 'Threatened Species Habitat Management Actions'; 2. The Owner must meet the performance measures described in the table in this plan titled 'Threatened Species Habitat Management Performance Measures'. 3. The Owner must implement the monitoring of Threatened Species habitat management as described in the Monitoring Plan.

Threatened Species Habitat map



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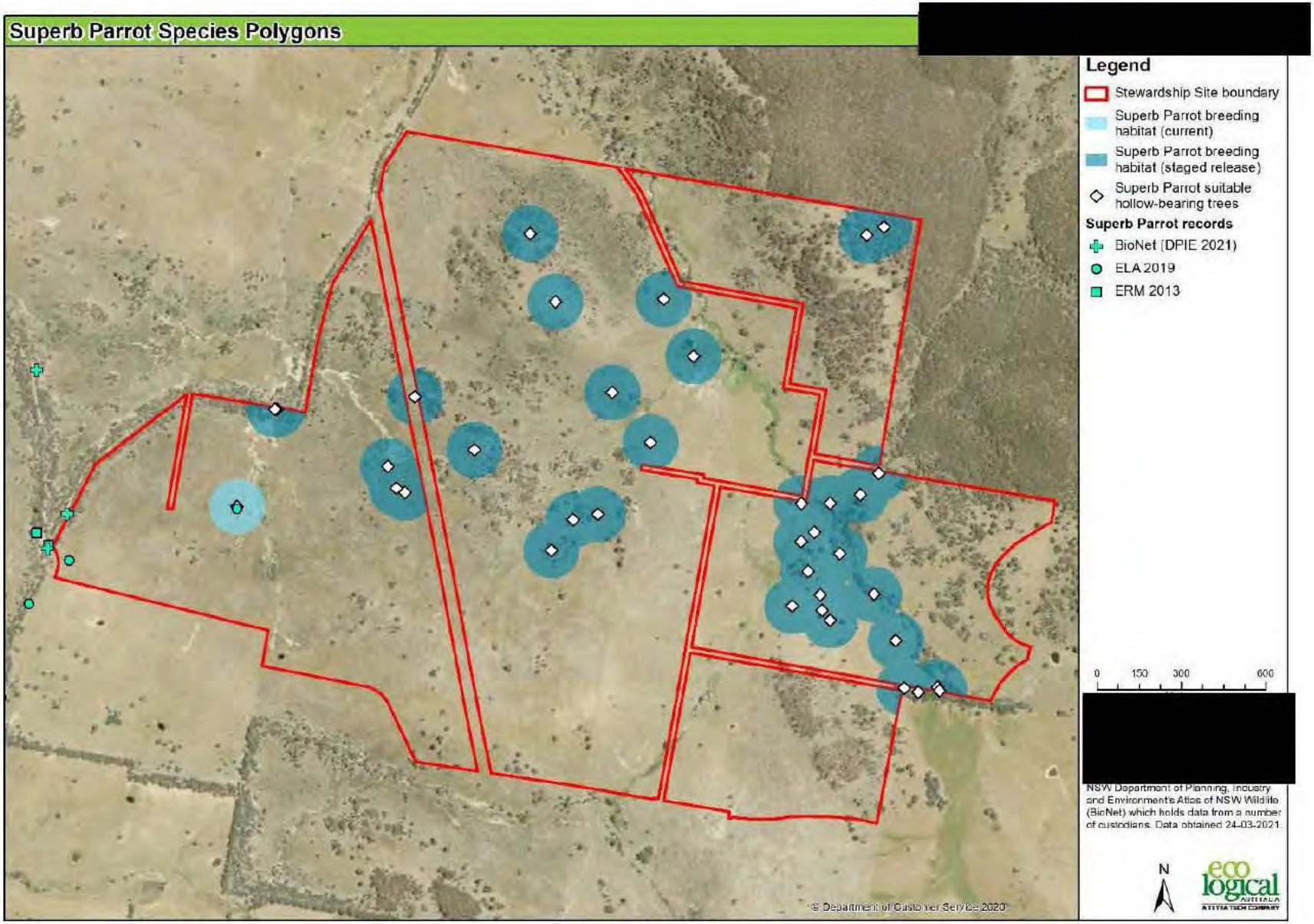

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Property Name: [redacted]

Threatened Species Habitat Management Actions				
Name of Threatened Species	**Description of habitat management action**	**Manage-ment Zone/s**	**Frequency and timing**	**Management Action Type (Required or Active)**
Golden Sun Moth	Thinning of *Cassinia arcuata* (Sifton Bush) as per the Native Vegetation Management Plan.	MZ2, MZ6a	Years 1-8	Active
	Conservation grazing of grasslands to maintain open habitat structure and reduce grass biomass. Grazing is to be undertaken consistent with the grazing management plan outlined in Section 2.1 and 2.2 above in this Management Plan and the BCT grazing guideline.	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Should be undertaken in Autumn to avoid the local flying season. No more than 6 weeks each year.	Active
	Establishment of exclosure plots in areas of suitable habitat for monitoring biomass. Exclosure plots to be established as per Section 5.8.3.1 of the EMM Operational Manual (DPE 2022).	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Established in year 1 and monitoring every three years from year 2.	Active
	Management of existing native vegetation to maintain and increase quality of existing suitable habitat in accordance with the Native Vegetation Management Plan and Integrated Weed Management Plan.	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Yearly and Ongoing	Required
	Retention, protection and enhancement of existing habitat which consists of grasslands dominated by *Rytidosperma spp.*	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Ongoing. Supplementary direct seeding in year 12, if required.	Active
	Integrated weed management as per the Integrated Weed Management Plan	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Annually throughout the year.	Required
	Monitoring of areas of habitat to ensure persistence and abundance of species. • Monitoring transects should be established and permanently marked within areas of habitat where species have been recorded to ensure repeatability. Abundance should be recorded. • Monitoring transects established in areas where thinning of Sifton Bush and weed management is being carried out to monitor changes in population with management actions.	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	2 days survey every 3 years from year 1 between October – December when species is recorded to be flying.	Required

	Low intensity ecological burn for managing groundcover biomass. Burns undertaken as outlined in Section 2: Fire for Conservation Management Plan of this Agreement. Where Golden Sun Moth habitat is present within Ecological Burn Units, grazing should not be undertaken within at least 3 years before and after the planned burn.	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Autumn (March to May) every 18 years for any one burn unit, as specified in Section 2 of this agreement. Fires should avoid breeding period for Golden Sun Moth (September to January).	Active
Superb Parrot	Retention and protection of existing hollow-bearing tree habitat.	All zones	Ongoing	Required
	Selective retention of natural regeneration to ensure future trees to provide hollow bearing tree habitat. Retained species are to include suitable trees for Superb Parrot nesting including *Eucalyptus melliodora* (Yellow Box), *Eucalyptus blakelyi* (Blakely's Red Gum), *Eucalytpus bridgesiana* (Apple Box), *Eucalyptus polyanthemos* (Red Box). Tree saplings selected for retention should be spaced to ensure minimal impact on Golden Sun Moth where open grassland habitat should be maintained. Total PFC of retained saplings is 1%. Removal of saplings to be done in conjunction with weed management actions to maintain Golden Sun Moth habitat.	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Retention of saplings every 10 years. Every other year saplings should be removed to maintain Golden Sun Moth habitat (to be done as part of weed management actions).	Active
	Targeted surveys and monitoring for presence of breeding activity for claiming additional breeding habitat and credits for this species. Targeted surveys will be undertaken during the breeding season between September and November to monitor suitable hollow-bearing trees on the stewardship site.	All zones	Every breeding season from year 1 to year 5.	Active
	Monitoring of habitat and breeding activity to ensure persistence and abundance of species. Monitoring to include targeted surveys of suitable hollow-bearing trees on the stewardship site during the breeding season between September and November. Surveys should consist of observing the trees for bird activity and recording the number of birds seen and GPS point locations taken at each observed location.	All zones	Every 5 years between September - November	Required

Threatened Species Habitat Management Performance Measures			
Manage-ment Zone/s	Management Action	Performance indicator (e.g. % of Management Zone treated per year, % survival rate of plantings, species abundance, number of nestboxes occupied).	Timing
MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Maintain/ increase quality of existing habitat	Increase in condition of habitat for species within zones as per the Integrated Native Vegetation Management Plan.	Yearly
MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Retention, protection and enhancement of existing habitat which consists of grasslands dominated by *Rytidosperma spp.*	Total cover (%) of grass species suitable for Golden Sun Moth >40%. Grass species include *Rytidosperma spp. Bothriochloa macra, Austrostipa spp., Themeda triandra,* and *Microlaena stipoides*.	Year 15 and ongoing.
MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Monitoring of areas of habitat.	Presence of Golden Sun Moth within Management Zones	From year 1 and every 3 years after that. Survey to be completed during flying period between October-December.
MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Conservation grazing for maintenance of habitat.	Stock to be introduced where sward height of grasses is >10cm. Exclosure plot monitoring to be established to determine when trigger point is reached to allow for the introduction of stock. Refer to Section 5.8.3.1 of the EMM Operational Manual (DPE 2022).	Every 3 years or as required.
MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Low intensity burn for biomass control: Pre and post-fire monitoring of areas of habitat.	Pre-fire: Grass sward height >10cm. Decrease in inter-tussock spaces. Post fire: Reduction in sward height of grasses to <10cm. Decrease in biomass of groundcover. Increase in inter-tussock space.	Pre-fire: monitoring of cover 1-2 years pre-fire. Commencing with establishment of exclosure plots and baseline vegetation plots in year 1. Post-fire: following the fire event, commencing year 4. Timing to be modified

			following wildfires.
All zones	Integrated Weed Management	Presence and habitat for species within zones.	Year 20
MZ2, MZ6a	Thinning of *Cassinia arcuata* (Sifton Bush)	As per the Integrated Native Vegetation Management Plan	See Native Vegetation Management Plan.
All zones	Retention and protection of existing hollow-bearing tree habitat.	Presence of Superb Parrots and breeding activity on stewardship site.	Every 5 years and at the end of year 20. Survey completed between September – November.
MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Selective retention of natural regeneration to ensure future trees to provide hollow bearing tree habitat.	Retention of regenerating saplings (total seedling PFC of 1%) that are spaced > 40 m apart. Retained species are to include suitable trees for Superb Parrot nesting including *Eucalyptus melliodora* (Yellow Box), *Eucalyptus blakelyi* (Blakely's Red Gum), *Eucalytpus bridgesiana* (Apple Box), *Eucalyptus polyanthemos* (Red Box).	Retention of trees every 10 years. Every other year seedlings should be removed to maintain Golden Sun Moth habitat.
All zones	Monitoring of habitat and breeding activity to ensure persistence and abundance of species.	Presence of Superb Parrots and breeding activity on stewardship site	Every 5 years and at the end of year 20. Survey completed between September – November.

Section 5: Integrated Feral Pest Management Plan

1. Feral Pests existing on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site, and their extent or severity of impact, as at the Agreement Date are listed in the table below titled "Feral pests".
2. The table below titled "Methods considered" lists possible methods of control of Feral Pests and the suitability of such methods to the Biodiversity Stewardship Site.
3. The Owner must control Feral Pests for each Management Zone according to the method and frequency described in the table below titled "Methods of control". The methods of control will apply to the Feral Pests listed in the 'Feral pests' table.
4. The Owner should seek advice from Local Land Services on how to effectively and legally implement Feral Pest control prior to commencing any control methods on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site. If any methods advised or recommended by Local Land Services differ from those identified in this Integrated Feral Pest Management Plan, the Owner must advise the NSW DPE in writing prior to commencing control activities.
5. The Owner must carry out such activities as are specified (if any) in the table below titled "Other Management Activities".
6. The Owner must implement monitoring of existing and new Feral Pests on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site, as described in the Monitoring Plan and with reference to the performance measures specified in the table below titled "Integrated Feral Pest Management Performance Measures".
7. The Owner must complete the templates in the Monitoring Plan titled "Diary template for Feral Pest management" and "Template for reporting of monitoring activities – Feral Pest management" to record implementation of this Integrated Feral Pest Management Plan and monitoring activities.

Feral Pests

Pest	Name of Feral Pest (e.g. foxes, cats, pigs, goats, avian pests, horses, other miscellaneous species)	Description of extent/severity of impact	Management Zone/s
A	European Rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus)	Scattered occurrence of species with evidence of low infestation, likely to be present in all zones.	All zones
B	European Red Fox (Vulpes vulpes)	Likely to be utilising the site as part of a larger home range.	All zones
C	Feral Pigs (Sus scrofa)	Recorded on site and evidence of activity predominantly along creek line. Likely to be utilising the site as part of a larger home range.	All zones
D	Goats (Capra aegagrus hircus)	Not recorded on site however, likely to be utilising the site as part of a larger home range.	All zones
E	Deer	Not recorded on site however, likely to be utilising the site as part of a larger home range.	All zones

Methods considered		
Pest type	**Name and description of program or method**	**Describe suitability**
A	Pindone baits in conjunction with broader property baiting program and den destruction/fumigation (as required or as determined by monitoring).	Baiting considered effective. Should also be done in conjunction with burrow destruction.
A	Warren destruction and burrow fumigation.	Effective means of controlling target. Appropriate where active warrens identified.
B	1080 poison baits in conjunction with broader property baiting program and den destruction/fumigation (as required or as determined by monitoring).	Baiting is not considered effective when undertaken alone. Should be done in conjunction with den destruction and on a landscape approach with neighbours.
B	Den destruction and fumigation.	Effective means of controlling target. Appropriate where active den identified.
C	Trapping at water points. Trap/s to be set up at water sources on the stewardship site, including along Hardiman Creek and at dams on the site. Regular inspection of the traps to ensure any trapped animals are managed humanely. Trap should be baited, using sterile cracked or fermented grain, and open for one week to encourage visitation before being set to trap animals. Bait should be target species appropriate and specific where possible.	Trapping is likely to be the most suitable and reliable method for attracting and controlling these feral species and can be maintained throughout the entirety of the
B, C, D, E	Opportunistic shooting. Shooting can be undertaken if significant numbers of animals build up or more opportunistically when target species seen passing through site.	Shooting is suitable for multiple feral species and a cost effective control.

Methods of control			
Management Zone/s	**Feral Pest type**	**Method of control**	**Frequency and timing**

All zones	A/B	Baiting: in conjunction with broader adhoc/if required property baiting program and den fumigation/destruction (as required)	As/if required
All zones	A	Burrow fumigation.	As required.
All zones	B	Den destruction	As required.
All zones	C	Trapping to occur at water points with up to two traps to be established. Cameras are to be set up on traps attached to solar panels to allow for streaming of footage and for traps to be checked remotely on a daily basis. Animals are to be humanely euthanised (shot) within 24 hrs of being trapped (i.e. animals should not be held in traps for longer than 24 hrs). Any animals trapped and shot should be appropriately disposed of. Trapping is proposed to be undertaken as a targeted campaign between 1-3 weeks at a time, as needed. Traps will be closed at other times of year when a trapping campaign is not being undertaken.	Ongoing/ as required
All zones	B, C, D, E	Opportunistic shooting. All appropriate licences and permits obtained. Any shooting program must also target any other vertebrate pests (e.g. feral goats, pigs) sighted during the program.	Ongoing/ as required

Other management activities

Plot marker posts are to be maintained or replaced where pests may have interfered or damaged posts.
Liaise with Local Land Services (LLS) to participate in broader landscape pest management programs. Actions identified above can be undertaken with consultation with the LLS.
Monitoring of feral animals to consider effectiveness of treatment methods and enable the documentation of feral species reductions. Evidence to be recorded in log book/diary includes: the number and location of any tracks, traces or sightings of pigs, foxes, rabbits and/or dogs. See the Monitoring Plan for further details.

Integrated Feral Pest Performance Measures

Feral Pest species	Performance indicator (e.g. numbers treated/year, level of threat abatement to be achieved, total area to be treated (in hectares)).
A, B, C, D, E	Total area (100%) of stewardship site to be inspected twice each year and evidence and estimate of abundance (high, moderate, low) of presence of feral pest species recorded.
A, B	50% of any burrows/dens to be fumigated/destroyed in any one year and number recorded. Record of opportunistic shooting activity maintained. 20% reduction in number of sightings by year 10. Abundance to be low to zero. If >20% increase is noted, an increase in the % of identified burrows/dens destroyed should be undertaken.
A, B, C	Records of number and locations of baits distributed on the stewardship site and counts of baits taken. Evidence of bait affected animals on site reduced.

	Abundance to be low to zero.
C	Records of the number of trapped animals and outcome of trapping throughout year included in monitoring report. Decrease in the evidence of species on the stewardship site. Abundance to be low to zero.
B, C, D, E	20% reduction in number of sightings by year 10. Abundance to be low to zero. No increase in feral pest numbers. If >20% increase is noted, an additional shooting campaign should be considered. Number and type of animals shot and location to be recorded for each shooting event.

Section 6 - Integrated Weed Management Plan

1. The weeds present, and their locations, on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site as at the Agreement Date are listed in the table below titled "Weed Species present".
2. The permitted methods of control of weeds on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site for each weed type are listed in the table below titled "Methods of Weed control".
3. Other Management Actions to control weeds (if any) are specified in the table below titled "Other Weed management activities".
4. The Owner must implement the monitoring and inspection of existing and new weeds on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site as described in the Monitoring Plan and with reference to the performance measures listed in the table below titled "Integrated Weed Management Performance Measures".

Weed species present

	Common name of Weed	**Scientific name of Weed**	**High Threat Weed Species (Y/N)**	**Description of infestation (e.g. intensity [% Projected Foliage Cover (PFC)] & location within zone)**	**Management Zone/s**
A	Sheep Sorrel	*Acetosella vulgaris*	Y	Throughout zone, with localised high cover.	MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a&b, MZ7a&b
B	A Hairgrass	*Aira spp.*	N	Throughout, but more abundant in open areas without canopy and where grazing pressure was higher.	All zones
C	Capeweed	*Arctotheca calendula*	N	Sparse to high cover throughout zones. More prevalent in MZ7a&b.	MZ3, MZ7a&b
D	Quaking Grass	*Briza maxima*	N	Throughout, but more abundant in open areas.	MZ2, MZ6a&b, MZ7a&b
E	Shivery Grass	*Briza minor*	N	Throughout, but more abundant in open areas.	All zones
F	Great Brome	*Bromus diandrus*	Y	Sparse cover throughout zones.	MZ2, MZ6a, MZ6b.

G	Soft Brome	*Bromus hordeaceus*	N	Throughout zones with higher cover and abundance in MZ3, MZ4 and localised dense cover in MZ6a&b.	MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a&b, MZ7a&b
H	Saffron Thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*	Y	Scattered sparse to moderate cover through management zones	MZ3, MZ4, MZ7a&b
I	Spear Thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	N	Sparse scattered cover throughout zones.	MZ3, MZ4, MZ7a&b
J	Catsear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	N	Sparse to moderately dense cover throughout zones, particularly in open grassland areas.	All zones.
K	Pelisser's Toadflax	*Linaria pelisseriana*	N	Sparse scattered occurrence throughout zones.	MZ2, MZ3, MZ6a&b, MZ7a&b
L	Red Bartsia	*Parentucellia latifolia*	N	Sparse scattered occurrence throughout zones.	MZ2, MZ3, MZ7a&b
M	Proliferous Pink	*Petrorhagia nanteuilii*	N	Sparse scattered occurrence throughout zones.	All zones
N	Sweet Briar	*Rosa rubiginosa*	Y	Sparse localised occurrence in management zone.	MZ1
O	Bindyi	*Soliva sessilis*	N	Localised moderate cover in management zones in open areas previously subject to increased grazing pressures.	MZ4, MZ7a&b
P	Yellow Hawkweed	*Tolpis barbata*	N	Sparse scattered occurrence throughout zones, predominantly in open grassland areas.	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a&b, MZ7a&b
Q	Hop Clover	*Trifolium campestre*	N	Throughout, but more abundant in open areas.	MZ1, MZ3, MZ6a&b, MZ7a&b
R	White Clover	*Trifolium repens*	N	Throughout, but more abundant in open areas.	MZ1, MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a&b
S	A Clover	*Trifolium spp.*	N	Throughout, but more abundant in open areas.	All zones
T	Rat's-tail Fescue	*Vulpia spp.*	N	Scattered throughout, but more abundant in open areas.	All zones

Methods of Weed control

Management Zone/s	Weeds	Method of Weed control	Frequency and timing

All zones	All weeds	Restrict the use of herbicides. Do not use Glyphosate herbicides due to known detrimental effect on Golden Sun Moth habitat.	Weed control undertaken between April and August outside of Golden Sun Moth breeding period.
All zones	High Threat Weeds	Spot spray with appropriate herbicide for herbaceous plants. Do not use Glyphosate herbicides for groundlayer weeds and restricted use on woody weeds. Ensure fruiting and vegetative spread of all species is suppressed. Ensure herbicide use is appropriate to other limitations, especially in relation to proximity to waterways. Mature specimens: Cut and paint or stem injection/frilling techniques: Stem injection/frilling: Make downward holes at a 45º angle about 5cm apart into the sapwood (light coloured) of the trunk using a cordless drill, chisel, hatchet etc. Pour undiluted Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) into the holes using an applicator bottle, drench gun and backpack etc. Cut woody stem (with secateurs, loppers, pruning saw etc) flat and close to ground level and apply undiluted herbicide bio-active Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) within a few seconds to the sapwood (light coloured) using an applicator bottle or brush. Smaller and isolated woody weed species: Manual Removal technique: Hand pull from base of plant to remove all roots from the soil using a trowel to assist if required for long tap roots Dense seedlings: Herbicide Spray technique: Apply APVMA approved herbicide (for the target species) as per the labels concentration and application rate. To maximise effectiveness of spraying, timing is essential, taking into account “window of opportunity” i.e., prior to propagule manufacture, and regular follow-up within the regermination of weed seed within soil. 1. Primary treatment (spot spray, hand removal) as required. 2. Secondary treatment (spot spray, hand removal) as required. Maintenance- Spot-spray and hand removal as required.	**Primary** Years 1-3 (60 person days per year) Throughout the year but work, especially spraying, should be focused between April and August. **Secondary** Years 4-6 (32 person days per year) Throughout the year, with spraying focussed on occurring prior to September. Additionally, treatment of small areas can take place throughout the year to coincide with planting events specified in Item 6. **Maintenance** All zones year 7 and ongoing (20 person days per year). Throughout the year.
	Climbers and scramblers	Large infestations: Skirt and spray Remove aerial vegetative body from host and pile on the ground whilst still maintain connectively to the targets root system. Apply APVMA approved herbicide (for the target species) as per the labels concentration and application rate Smaller and isolated specimens: Manual Removal, Scrape and paint technique:	

		Hand pull from base of plant to remove all roots from the soil using a trowel to assist if required for long tap roots Individual specimens can be scraped and painted using a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) under the APVMA off label permit: PER 9907	
	Annual and perennial grass species	Large infestations Apply APVMA approved herbicide (for the target species) as per the labels concentration and application rate. To maximise effectiveness of spraying, timing is essential, taking into account "window of opportunity" i.e., prior to propagule manufacture, and regular follow-up within the regermination of weed seed within soil. Smaller and isolated specimens: Manual removal, spot spraying: Hand pull from base of plant to remove all roots from the soil using a trowel to assist if required Individual specimens can be chemically treated by the application of APVMA approved herbicide (for the target species) as per the labels concentration and application rate. To maximise effectiveness of spraying, native specimens can be isolated from adjacent exotic species i.e. 'Spray preparation' prior to herbicide application.	

Other Weed Management Actions

Management Zone/s	Weeds	Management Action	Frequency and timing
All zones	n/a	All plot markers are to be maintained in the same position. If noted to have been damaged or disturbed during weed management or by undertaking any weed management, they must be replaced.	As required
All zones	n/a	Preparation of an annual works program by a qualified/experienced bush regenerator.	Years 1-8
All zones	All as listed above and any other weeds present that are not listed.	Monitoring of weed cover throughout management zones	Yearly and ongoing.
All zones	All as listed above and any other weeds present that are not listed.	Adaptive management to meet performance indicators where necessary following results of annual monitoring.	Yearly and ongoing.

All zones	All	Prevention of weed introduction by stock through appropriate weed hygiene management. This may include excluding stock from the stewardship site/paddocks until any potential weed seeds can pass through their systems prior to entering the site. Stock should be quarantined for several days so any potential weed seeds can be passed into a known area to be treated later. Monitoring of weeds to be undertaken with annual weed monitoring actions.	Prior to the introduction of stock.

Integrated Weed Management Performance Measures		
Management Zone/s	**Weeds**	**Performance indicator (e.g. % of Management Zone treated per year, weed PFC/abundance remaining per Management Zone).**
All zones	All	100% of management zones to be treated each year.
All zones	All	50% reduction in cover (or average PFC <5%) of all weeds in all management zones by Year 6. Current average PFC of all weeds = 8.8%.
All zones	All	100% treatment of mature weeds and suppression of regrowth each year.
All zones	All	Ongoing maintenance to ensure PFC of all weeds does not exceed 5% cover. Where weeds exceed 5% cover, management actions should be adjusted accordingly to bring cover under 5%.
All zones	High Threat Weeds	No increase in PFC (current average PFC <1%; <9% total across all zones) of high threat weeds in the stewardship site.

Section 7 - Monitoring Plan

1. The Owner must implement monitoring as described in Section 7A.
2. The Owner must complete the diary templates and reports of monitoring activities contained in the more recent of:
   a) the templates contained in section 7B or;
   b) the templates published from time to time on the DPE website.

   The completed diary templates and reports of monitoring activities relating to a Reporting Period must be submitted with the Annual Report.

Section 7A – Monitoring methods and frequency

7A.1- Photo Points	(a) The Owner must establish permanent Photo Points at locations specified below within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site and ensure that photographs are taken from each point within 12 months of the Agreement Date and then at least every 12 months thereafter. (b) The Owner must take photographs according to the specifications below and at the locations listed below.	

Locations of Photo Points
Projected coordinate system: [GDA 94 MGA Zone 55]

Photo Point reference number	Easting	Northing
Plot 2	[redacted]	[redacted]
Plot 5		
Plot 7		
Plot 10		
Plot 11		
Plot 12		
Plot 14		
Plot 15		
Plot 18		
Plot 19		
Plot 20		
Plot 23		
Plot 27		
Plot 29		
Plot 31		
Plot 33		
Plot 34		
Plot 36		

	The photographs must: (i) be taken in all directions (360°) from the Photo Point. (ii) be taken at the same location, with the same starting direction for the commencement and direction of the sweep, with the camera held at the same location, height and angle; (iii) show exactly the same field of view each monitoring event, to enable comparison across years; (iv) be clear and of suitable resolution to show detail, and taken at appropriate light conditions to display optimal contrast. (v) be dated, and labelled with the corresponding Photo Point reference number. (vi) retained by the Owner for the duration of the Deed.		
7A.2 - Biodiversity Stewardship Site inspections	Inspection of the Biodiversity Stewardship Site must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person at the times, and having regard to the purpose, set out below:		
	Site inspection		
	A. Purpose	**B. Interval (starting from the Agreement Date)**	
	To determine the percentage of Living Ground Cover present on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site for the purposes of grazing Stock in accordance with part 2.1 of section 1 of the Management Plan (if applicable).	Every 12 months	
	To determine the number of Stock and date/s when Stock have entered the Management Zones on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site	Every 3 months	
	To determine the physical condition of fencing and gates and whether they are maintained to a standard that can: – control the movement of Stock if required under Part 2.2 of Section 1 of the Management Plan – control human disturbance if required under Part 8 in Section 1 of the Management Plan – control the movement of Feral Pests if required under Part 6.1 of Section 1 of the Management Plan	Every 12 months	
	To determine any human disturbance on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site Note: Part 8 of section 1 of the Management Plan and clause 4 of this Deed place restrictions on human activities on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site	Every 6 months	

	To determine the physical condition of existing firetrails and access tracks within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site, their navigability and evidence of erosion. The Owner must also document any evidence of erosion within other areas of the Biodiversity Stewardship Site. Note: Parts 8.2 and 8.9 of Section 1 of the Management Plan contain requirements for erosion control	Every 6 months	
	To determine the presence of Rubbish on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site Note: Part 8.3 and 8.6 of Section 1 of the Management Plan contains requirements for storing and disposing of Rubbish on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site	Every 6 months	
	Baseline Biodiversity monitoring	Every 5 years	
	To assess the effectiveness of Threatened Species habitat management actions	Every 12 months or as specified in the Threatened Species Habitat Management Plan	

7A.3 - Ecological response monitoring	Permanent ecological response monitoring points (including vegetation integrity survey plots) must be established with the purpose of assessing biodiversity outcomes over time, consistent with the BCT Ecological Monitoring Module (EMM) Operational Manual, as specified below.										
	Ecological response monitoring point details										
Zone	**Target biodiversity**	**Area (ha)**	**Management intensity**	**Monitoring metric(s)**	**Monitoring method**	**Number of points**	**Eastings**	**Northings**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Baseline state**	**Target state**
MZ1	PCT277 (Intact)	45.27	C - Low	VI Score / Attributes	Full Floristics VI Plots	2	[redacted]	[redacted]	5 years	87	96.3
							[redacted]	[redacted]			
MZ2	PCT277 (Shrubland)	89.03	B Med	VI Score / Attributes	Full Floristics VI Plots; Dung counts; Biomass exclosure	3	[redacted]	[redacted]	5 years	30.5	44.2
							[redacted]	[redacted]			
							[redacted]	[redacted]			
MZ3	PCT277 (DNG)	84.55	B Med	VI Score / Attributes	Full Floristics VI Plots; Dung counts; Biomass exclosure	3	[redacted]	[redacted]	5 years	30.3	44.5
							[redacted]	[redacted]			
							[redacted]	[redacted]			
MZ4	PCT277 (Exotic)	62.22	B Med	VI Score / Attributes	Full Floristics VI Plots; Dung counts; Biomass exclosure	2	[redacted]	[redacted]	5 years	26.1	36.1
							[redacted]	[redacted]			
MZ5	PCT352	59.80	C Low	VI Score / Attributes	Full floristics VI Plots	2	[redacted]	[redacted]	5 years	69.1	90
							[redacted]	[redacted]			

MZ6	PCT352	71.15	A High	VI Score / Attributes	Full Floristics VI Plots, Tree Stems, Point-intercept cover; Soil, Weed Mapping, Remote camera (2 plots 6a only - Dung counts; Biomass exclosure)	3	[redacted]	[redacted]	5 years	17.9	MZ6a: 29.2 MZ6b: 34.7
MZ7	PCT352	99.13	A High	VI Score / Attributes	Full Floristics VI Plots, Tree Stems, Point-intercept cover; Soil; Weed Mapping; Remote Camera (2 plots 7a only - Dung counts; Biomass exclosure)	3	[redacted]	[redacted]	5 years	14.9	MZ7a: 21 MZ7b: 28

(i) Zones may be either vegetation zones or species polygons;
(ii) management intensity is defined as per the EMM Operational Manual (i.e. high or moderate);
(iii) baseline state is subject to change if new data are collected when active management begins (>2 years after initial BAM assessment);
(iv) monitoring points may be added to the Biodiversity Stewardship Site Management Actions Map;
(v) additional monitoring activities should only be specified under Section 7A.4 below if/where they do not replicate those specified above.

Ecological response targets for active restoration management

Zone	Attribute	Upper/lower target	Year 5	Year 10	Year 15	Year 20
MZ6b	Tree Richness	Upper	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
		Lower	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
	Shrub Richness	Upper	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.0
		Lower	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1
	Tree Cover	Upper	13.0	25.4	37.7	50.0
		Lower	4.4	8.1	11.8	15.5

		Litter Cover	Upper	21.4	30.9	40.5	50	
			Lower	18.3	24.7	31.2	37.6	
	MZ7b	Tree Richness	Upper	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	
			Lower	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	
		Shrub Richness	Upper	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	
			Lower	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	
		Grass and Grass-like Richness	Upper	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	
			Lower	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	
		Fern Richness	Upper	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
			Lower	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	
		Other Richness	Upper	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	
			Lower	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
		Tree Cover	Upper	12.5	25.0	37.5	50.0	
			Lower	3.8	7.5	11.3	15.0	
		Shrub Cover	Upper	1.6	2.8	3.9	5.0	
			Lower	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	
		Forb Cover	Upper	3.7	4.2	4.6	5.0	
			Lower	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	
		Litter Cover	Upper	18.0	28.7	39.3	50	
			Lower	13.2	19.2	25.1	31	
	(i) Targets are required for all zones and attributes applying active restoration management; (ii) detailed guidance for completing the table above is in Section 2.3.1 of the EMM Operational Manual; (iii) a spreadsheet to assist in target calculation is available on the BCT website. (iv) monitoring points may be added to the Biodiversity Stewardship Site Management Actions Map.							

	Plot 36	[redacted]	295
7A.4 - Monitoring	The Owner must carry out monitoring against the performance measures using the methods and frequency specified below.		

Monitoring Fire for conservation management

Performance Measure	Management Zone/s	Method of monitoring	Timing
60-70% of burn unit burnt during treatment.	All	Recording the organisation or persons who implemented the burn, date and intensity of fire, method used for the burn, area burnt during fire, any canopy scorched and percentage of leaf litter remaining. Preparation of a map of the areas burnt (best estimate of burnt areas). The results of the monitoring are to be recorded in the 'Template for reporting of monitoring activities – Integrated Fire Management'. A recommendation on the timing and location for future planned ecological burns within the zone (or for other zones).	After each fire event.

Monitoring Native Vegetation Management

Performance indicator	**Management zone(s)**	**Method of monitoring**	**Timing**
See Section 6 Integrated Weed Management Plan for additional performance indicators related to the active management of weeds	All zones	Collect floristic data at each of the monitoring plot locations by a suitably qualified ecologist or bush regenerator to record the number of weed species present and their percent foliage cover. This will note the presence of existing and new weed species and their foliage cover. Rapid assessment monitoring points can be collected, as required, at random locations throughout each management zone to provide an estimate of the	Baseline floristic vegetation integrity data collected as part of Baseline surveys in year 1. Monitoring of baseline floristic vegetation integrity plots every 5 years from commence-ment of BSA. Rapid assessment monitoring

		weed species present and foliage cover of each. These will be compared to the data collected during the initial survey of the Stewardship Site during the assessment stage.	conducted yearly in Spring
100% of MZ6b subject to replanting treatment for trees and shrubs. Planting methods to increase survival of seedlings so <20% loss achieved. Survival rate of trees and shrub plantings ≥ 75%. Plantings in overstorey to achieve a species diversity of 3 tree species. Overstorey percent foliage cover to achieve a cover >20%, to reach (and exceed) the future predicted gain with management (15.5% cover).	MZ6b	Regular checks of areas subject to replanting. Estimate the percent mortality/survival of trees and shrubs. Collect floristic data at each of the monitoring plot locations by a suitably qualified ecologist or bush regenerator to record the number of species in each growth form group and their respective percent foliage cover. These will be compared to the data collected during the initial survey of the stewardship site during the assessment stage.	Yearly from year 5 to year 12. Baseline floristic vegetation integrity data to be collected in year 1. Floristic vegetation integrity data collected every 5 years as part of baseline vegetation monitoring surveys.
100% of MZ7b subject to replanting treatment for trees and shrubs. Planting methods to increase survival of seedlings so <20% loss achieved. Survival rate of trees and shrub plantings ≥ 75%. Plantings in overstorey to achieve a species diversity of 3 tree species. Overstorey percent foliage cover to achieve a cover >20% to reach (and exceed) the future predicted gain with management (15% cover).	MZ7b	Regular checks of areas subject to replanting. Estimate the percent mortality/survival of trees and shrubs. Collect floristic data at each of the monitoring plot locations by a suitably qualified ecologist or bush regenerator to record the number of species in each growth form group and their respective percent foliage cover. These will be compared to the data collected during the initial survey of the Stewardship Site during the assessment stage.	Yearly from year 7 to year 12. Baseline floristic vegetation integrity data to be collected in year 1. Floristic vegetation integrity data collected every 5 years as part of baseline vegetation monitoring surveys.

Plantings in mid-storey to achieve species diversity of 7 shrub species with a percent foliage cover > 3%.			
Direct seeding to occur where species richness and cover of groundcover growth form attributes are less than the expected targets: Grass and grass-like species richness <5.8 Fern species richness <0.9 Other species richness <0.7 Forb cover <3.8%	MZ7b	Collect floristic data at each of the vegetation integrity monitoring plot locations by a suitably qualified ecologist or bush regenerator to record the number of species in each growth form group and their respective percent foliage cover.	Baseline floristic vegetation integrity data to be collected in year 1. Floristic vegetation integrity data collected every 5 years as part of baseline vegetation monitoring surveys.
100% of management zones subject to thinning of Cassinia arcuata (Sifton Bush). Reduction in cover of Cassinia arcuata to <20% in MZ2 and <7% in MZ6a and MZ6b.	MZ2, MZ6a & MZ6b	Rapid assessment monitoring points can be collected, as required, at random locations throughout each management zone to provide an estimate of the percent foliage cover of each. Collection of photos at photo points to show visual change in cover. Collect floristic data at each of the vegetation integrity monitoring plot locations by a suitably qualified ecologist or bush regenerator to record the number of species in each growth form group and their respective percent foliage cover.	Annually following thinning from year 2 to year 9. Annually in perpetuity to inform adaptive management Baseline floristic vegetation integrity data to be collected in year 1. Floristic vegetation integrity data collected every 5 years as part of baseline vegetation monitoring surveys.

Monitoring Threatened Species Habitat Management

Performance indicator	Management Zone/s	Threatened species	Method of monitoring	Timing
Presence of Golden Sun Moth within	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Golden Sun Moth	Targeted survey transects undertaken over 2 days to be	2 days every 3 years between October –

Management Zones			completed during flying period between October-December. Survey should occur once it is known that the Golden Sun Moth has been recorded flying. Transects should be 100 m long and the number of moths recorded along the transect. Multiple transects should be taken across habitat and should be at least 100 m apart consistent with the Background Paper for the EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.12 – Significant Impact Criteria for the Critically Endangered Golden Sun Moth (*Synemon plana*) Transect locations should be recorded with a hand-held GPS or other similar device to record locations. Survey may also be undertaken in accordance with the EMM guideline for detecting species' presence using 10x50 m belt transects, adequately sampling the total habitat area, between October and December. Searches should be focussed in foraging habitat - i.e. native wallaby grasses (*Rytidosperma sp*), Chilean needlegrass (*Nassella nessiana*) or Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*).	December commencing in year 1. Surveys should be conducted during the warmest part of the day, between 10am – 2pm, when temperatures are above 20°C and when cloud cover and wind is minimal.
Total cover (%) of grass species suitable for Golden Sun Moth >40%. Grass species include	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Golden Sun Moth	Collect floristic data at each of the vegetation integrity monitoring plot locations by a suitably qualified ecologist or bush regenerator to record the number of species	Baseline floristic vegetation integrity data to be collected in year 1. Floristic vegetation

Rytidosperma spp. Bothriochloa macra, Austrostipa spp., Themeda triandra, and *Microlaena stipoides*.			in each growth form group and their respective percent foliage cover.	integrity data collected every 5 years as part of baseline vegetation monitoring surveys.
As per Integrated Weed Management Plan.	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Golden Sun Moth	Monitoring for weeds as per the Monitoring Integrated Weed Management below. Monitoring the condition of vegetation/habitat as per the Monitoring Native Vegetation Management.	Annually throughout the year as per the Integrated Weed Management Plan.
Pre-fire: Grass sward height >10cm. Decrease in inter-tussock spaces. Post fire: Reduction in sward height of grasses to <10cm. Decrease in biomass of groundcover. Increase in inter-tussock space.	MZ2, MZ3, MZ4, MZ6a, MZ7a	Golden Sun Moth	Exclosure plot monitoring for determining trigger for reduction in biomass. Monitoring as per Section 5.8.3.1 of the BCTs EMM Operational Manual Collect floristic data at each of the vegetation integrity monitoring plot locations by a suitably qualified ecologist or bush regenerator to record the number of species in each growth form group and their respective percent foliage cover.	Exclosure plots established in year 1 and monitoring every 3 years commencing year 3 prior to grazing and/or burn. Baseline floristic vegetation integrity data to be collected in year 1. Floristic vegetation integrity data collected every 5 years as part of baseline vegetation monitoring surveys.
Presence of Superb Parrot breeding pairs on stewardship site	All zones	Superb Parrot	Targeted surveys of suitable hollow-bearing trees on the stewardship site during the breeding season between September and November. Surveys should consist of observing the trees for bird activity and recording the number of birds seen and GPS	Targeted survey for Superb Parrot breeding habitat for staged release of credits to be undertaken annually from year 1 to year 5.

			point locations taken at each observed location. For staged credit release undertake standard survey for presence of Superb Parrots on the stewardship site during the breeding season. For each distinct pair identified perching (not just fly-over), one suitable hollow-bearing tree – the most likely / closest to where the pair were observed may be used to draw a polygon of 100m radius.	Ongoing monitoring of current habitat every 5 years between September and November. Later in this period may be more desirable.
Monitoring Integrated Feral Pests Management				
Performance indicator	**Management Zone/s**	**Pest species**	**Method of monitoring**	**Timing**
Total area (100%) of stewardship site be inspected twice each year and evidence of presence of feral pest species recorded.	All	Rabbits, Foxes, Goats, Deer, Pigs.	Regular nocturnal walk over (spotlighting) of the site (at least every six months) and a visual estimate of the level of grazing, browsing and/or burrowing impacts. The level of impact is to be recorded as negligible, minimal, moderate or high. The monitoring is to also include recording the number and location of any tracks, traces or sightings of foxes, rabbits, goats, deer and pigs. Any evidence of new species (pig wallows, signs of browsing, etc) are to be recorded and level of activity noted. This information is to be used in the Integrated Feral Pest Management Plan to inform the methods of control listed in that plan. Level of abundance/activity recorded using the following:	Every 6 months

			• High – abundant evidence, individuals easily visible • Medium – active areas present, recent signs of animals observed • Low - some signs observed, may not be recent • Zero – no sign.	
50% of any burrows/dens to be fumigated/destroyed in any one year and number recorded. Record of opportunistic shooting activity maintained. 20% reduction in number of sightings by year 10. If >20% increase is noted, an increase in the % of identified burrows/dens destroyed should be undertaken.	All	Foxes, Rabbits, Goats, Deer, Pigs	Log book/Diary completed of when feral pest management had been undertaken, persons that carried out the management, methods used, number of feral animals terminated, location notes and/or GPS point locations to record level of activity and ensure total area has been subject to treatment.	Yearly
20% reduction in number of sightings by year 10. Abundance to be low to zero. No increase in feral pest numbers. If >20% increase is noted, an additional shooting campaign should be considered. Number and type of	All	Foxes, Rabbits, Goats, Deer, Pigs	Regular nocturnal walk over (spotlighting) of the site (at least every six months) and a visual estimate of the level of grazing, browsing and/or burrowing impacts. The level of impact is to be recorded as negligible, minimal, moderate or high. The monitoring is to also include recording the number and location of any tracks, traces or sightings of foxes, rabbits, goats, deer and pigs. Any evidence of new species (pig wallows, signs of browsing, etc) are to be recorded and level of	Every 6 months

animals shot and location to be recorded for each shooting event.			activity noted. This information is to be used in the Integrated Feral Pest Management Plan to inform the methods of control listed in that plan. Level of abundance/activity recorded using the following: • High – abundant evidence, individuals easily visible • Medium – active areas present, recent signs of animals observed • Low - some signs observed, may not be recent • Zero – no sign. Log book/Diary completed of when feral pest management had been undertaken, persons that carried out the management, methods used, number of feral animals terminated, location notes and/or GPS point locations to record level of activity and ensure total area has been subject to treatment.	

Monitoring Integrated Weed Management				
Performance indicator	**Management Zone/s**	**Weed species**	**Method of monitoring**	**Timing**
100% of management zones to be treated each year.	All zones	All as listed in the Integrated Weed Management Plan and any other weeds present on stewardship site.	Log book/diary completed of when weed management has been undertaken, including location notes and/or GPS point locations to ensure total area has been subject to treatment.	Yearly
50% reduction in cover (or average PFC <5%) of all weeds in all management zones by year 6. Current average PFC	All zones	All as listed in the Integrated Weed Management Plan and any other weeds present on stewardship site.	Step-point over 100 points repeated at least 2 times per management zone or other suitable assessment to determine overall weed cover. Collect floristic data at each of the monitoring	Yearly during Spring. Baseline floristic vegetation

of all weeds = 8.8%.			plot locations to record the number of weeds present and their respective percent foliage cover These will be compared to the data collected during the initial survey of the Stewardship Site during the assessment stage.	integrity data to be collected in year 1. Floristic vegetation integrity data collected every 5 years as part of baseline vegetation monitoring surveys.
100% treatment of mature weeds and suppression of regrowth each year.	All zones	All as listed in the Integrated Weed Management Plan and any other weeds present on stewardship site.	Rapid assessment monitoring points can be collected, as required, at random locations throughout each management zone to provide an estimate of the percentage of weeds treated.	Yearly
Ongoing maintenance to ensure PFC of all weeds does not exceed 5% cover. Where weeds exceed 5% cover, management actions should be adjusted accordingly to bring cover under 5%.	All zones	All as listed in the Integrated Weed Management Plan and any other weeds present on stewardship site.	Step-point over 100 points repeated at least 2 times per management zone or other suitable assessment to determine overall weed cover. This can be done at vegetation integrity monitoring plot locations. Collect floristic data at each of the monitoring plot locations to record the number of weeds present and their respective percent foliage cover These will be compared to the data collected during the initial survey of the Stewardship Site during the assessment stage and can be used to inform adaptive management requirements.	Yearly during Spring. Baseline floristic vegetation integrity data to be collected in year 1. Floristic vegetation integrity data collected every 5 years as part of baseline vegetation monitoring surveys.

No increase in PFC (current average PFC <1%; <9% total across all zones) of high threat weeds in the stewardship site.	All zones	High Threat Weeds	Step-point over 100 points repeated at least 2 times per management zone or other suitable assessment to determine overall weed cover. This can be done at vegetation integrity monitoring plot locations. Collect floristic data at each of the monitoring plot locations to record the number of weeds present and their respective percent foliage cover These will be compared to the data collected during the initial survey of the Stewardship Site during the assessment stage and can be used to inform adaptive management requirements.	Yearly during Spring. Baseline floristic vegetation integrity data to be collected in year 1. Floristic vegetation integrity data collected every 5 years as part of baseline vegetation monitoring surveys.

Section 7B - Templates for reporting monitoring activities

Diary template for fire management

The Owner must complete this template following any fire event (including prescribed ecological burns, wildfire and arson) within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site.

Completed templates must be submitted with the next Annual Report.

Completed by:
Date of fire:
Cause of fire:
Management Zone/s affected:
Area burnt (hectares) (attach map):
Canopy scorched (%):
Leaf litter remaining (%):
Intensity of fire:
Other comments/observations:

Template for the reporting of monitoring activities – Integrated Fire management

The Owner must complete this template for each Management Zone. The template must be completed each year and submitted with the Annual Report.

It is required to be completed by a suitably qualified ecologist or bush regenerator.

Completed by:	

Date:	
Management Zone/s:	
Date of fires on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site:	
General description of the vegetation structure and species composition at time of reporting	
Observations of the health of threatened flora and its response to previous fires	
Interpretation of other ecological outcomes of previous fires	
Assessment of results of management actions (refer to performance measures)	
Recommendation on the timing and location for future planned fires within the Management Zone(s)	

Diary template for Native Vegetation management
The Owner must complete this template to record the details of any Native Vegetation Management Actions implemented on the Biodiversity Stewardship site. Completed templates are to be submitted with the next Annual Report.
Completed by:
Date of activity:
Management Zone/s:
Description and type of action undertaken Include details of the Targeted Supplementary Planting, site treatment and other actions.
Assessment of results of management actions (refer to performance measures). Include details of the results of the action and how it could be improved in future
Minor variations from management plan (if any) (Include details and reasons)

Template for reporting of monitoring activities – Native Vegetation management		
The Owner must complete this template to record the outcomes of Native Vegetation Management Actions implemented on the Biodiversity Stewardship site. The template must be completed each year and submitted with the Annual Report.		
Manage -ment Zone/s	**Date**	**Observations and assessment of monitoring against performance measures**

Diary Template for the reporting of monitoring activities - threatened species habitat management
The Owner must complete this template to record the details of any Threatened Species Habitat Management Actions implemented on the Biodiversity Stewardship site. Completed templates are to be submitted with the next Annual Report.
Completed by:
Date of activity:
Management zone/s:
Description and type of management undertaken Include details of the target species and the management activity used.
Assessment of effectiveness of threatened species habitat management action (refer to performance measures). Include details of the results of the management activity implemented and how it could be improved in future
Minor variations from management plan (if any) (Include details and reasons)

Template for reporting of monitoring activities – Threatened Species Habitat Management		
The Owner must complete this template to record the outcomes of Threatened Species Habitat Management Actions implemented on the Biodiversity Stewardship site. The template must be completed each year and submitted with the Annual Report.		
Manage -ment Zone/s	**Date**	**Observations and assessment of monitoring against performance measures**

Diary template for Feral Pest management
The Owner must complete this template to record the details of any Feral Pest management control actions implemented on the Biodiversity Stewardship site. Completed templates are to be submitted with the next Annual Report.
Completed by:
Date of activity:
Management zone/s:
Description and type of control undertaken Include details of the target species and the control technique used.
Assessment of results of control technique action (refer to performance measures). Include details of the results of the control technique and how it could be improved in future
Minor variations from management plan (if any) (Include details and reasons)

Template for reporting of monitoring activities – Feral Pest management			
The Owner must complete this template to record the outcomes of Feral Pest management control actions implemented on the Biodiversity Stewardship site. The completed template must be submitted with the next Annual Report.			
Manage -ment Zone/s	**Date**	**Current level of impact on vegetation or threatened fauna species** This column must record impact as Negligible, Minimal, Moderate or High	**Observations and assessment of monitoring against performance measures**

Diary Template Integrated Weed management
This template must be completed to record the details of any Integrated Weed Management actions implemented on the Biodiversity Stewardship site. The template must be completed by a suitably qualified bush regenerator or ecologist on behalf of the Owner. Completed templates are to be submitted with the next Annual Report.
Completed by:
Date of activity:
Management Zone:
Description and type of control undertaken Provide a summary of all weed control activities undertaken within the previous 12 months. As a minimum, this should include number of person hours worked, methods used, type and quantity of chemical used, approximate area (ha) of primary weed treatment and follow-up weed treatment, and the main weeds that were treated. Attach a map of locations worked.

Assessment of results of control technique action (refer to performance measures). Include details of the results of weed control activities and how they could be improved in future. Assess effectiveness through evaluation against the relevant performance measures for the management zone.
Minor variations from management plan (if any) (Include details and reasons)

Template for the reporting of monitoring activities – integrated weed management	
This template must be completed annually for each Management Zone by a suitably qualified bush regenerator or ecologist. The completed template must be submitted with the next Annual Report.	
Management Zone:	
Completed by:	**Date:**
Weed control summary	

Provide a summary and review of all weed control activities undertaken within the previous 12 months and their effectiveness through evaluation against the relevant performance measures for the management zone. As a minimum, this should include number of person hours worked, methods used, type and quantity of chemical used, approximate area (ha) of primary weed treatment and follow-up weed treatment, and the main weeds that were treated. Attach a map of locations worked.

Description and recommendations for remaining weed infestations

Provide a summary of the type and density of the main weeds that remain in the Management Zone, their location (mark on a map if necessary), and describe the recommended techniques for controlling these weeds.

Condition

Record each of the following condition measures as either absent, occasional, moderate or frequent when assessed across the part of the management zone where active integrated weed management has commenced

	Absent	Occasional	Moderate	Frequent
Regeneration of native canopy species				
Regeneration of native shrubs				
Regeneration of native groundcovers				
Dieback of native species				
Erosion				

Comments on condition

Provide any additional comments on the condition of the Management Zone, including reference to areas where supplementary planting or erosion control is required or has occurred (mark on a map where necessary).

Annual Reporting Template

Biodiversity Stewardship Site Annual Report					
Location details Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement ID: Reporting period:			Name of Owner/s: Property address:		
Management action	**Required completion time and frequency**	**Action completed (Yes/No)**	**Actual completion date/s**	**Description of actions undertaken** (including where undertaken (including reference to Management Zones), any variations and the reasons for variation)	**Visual observations and other comments** (including reasons for non-completion)
1 Management of fire for conservation					
2 Management of grazing for conservation					
3 Native vegetation management					
4 Threatened species habitat management					
5 Hydrology management					
6 Integrated feral pest management					
7 Integrated weed management					
8 Management of human disturbance					
9 Monitoring					

Records submitted with this report	
☐ Photographs taken at the Photo Point locations specified in the Management Plan in the Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement	
☐ Results of any monitoring, inspections or surveys required to be conducted under the Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement. This should include all completed diary templates and completed templates for the reporting of monitoring activities.	
Signature and certification	
I hereby declare that the information supplied in this report is accurate and complies with the reporting requirements under the Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement Note: If the land that forms the Biodiversity Stewardship Site is owned by multiple persons, each Owner must sign this Annual Report	
Signed:	Signed:
Date:	Date:

Attachment 5: Dictionary

In this Deed, unless a contrary intention appears, a capitalised word or words has the meaning given in the corresponding row in the table below:

Note: Definitions used only within the Management Plan are defined within the Management Plan and are not defined in this Dictionary

Word/s	Meaning
Aboriginal Objects	The same meaning that "Aboriginal objects" has in the NPW Act *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meaning was "Aboriginal object means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains"*
Aboriginal Places	The same meaning that "Aboriginal places" has in the NPW Act *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meaning was "Aboriginal place means any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84" of the NPW Act*
Accredited Person	The meaning given to it in section 1.6 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meant a person accredited to prepare biodiversity assessment reports in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method, under the scheme for the accreditation that is prepared in draft by the Environment Agency Head and published by the Minister on the NSW legislation website*
Agreement Date	The date on which the last party executes the Deed, being the date set out in Item A
Annual Contribution	The annual contr bution payable in relation to the Biodiversity Stewardship Site, determined in accordance with clause 6.27 of the Biodiversity Conservation Regulations
Annual Report	An annual report for each Reporting Period in the form of, and attaching the information and documents required by, the Annual Reporting Template

Word/s	Meaning
Annual Reporting Template	The form entitled "Annual Reporting Template" which has been available to the Owner by whichever is the most recent of the following: – as attached to this Deed in Attachment 4 – on the NSW BCT website – as supplied to the Owner by the Minister's Representative from time to time
Assessment Date	The date on which the assessment for the preparation of the Site Assessment Report commenced
Attachment	A numbered attachment at the end of this Deed
Authorised Entrant	Any one or more of the following: – the Minister – the Minister's Representative – the Environment Agency Head – an officer of DPE or the NSW BCT – any other person that the Minister, the Environment Agency Head or an officer of DPE or the NSW BCT requests the Owner to allow onto the Land to carry out Research and/or Monitoring where the Owner has consented to such request (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed)
Authorised Officer	A person who is appointed as an authorised officer under Part 12 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date, the Environment Agency Head may appoint any person (including a class of persons) as an authorised officer*
Authority	Any federal, state or local government authority, body or department having jurisdiction in relation to the Premises or this Deed and includes any governmental or semi-governmental or local governmental authority, administrative or judicial body or tribunal, department, commission, public authority, agency, minister, statutory corporation or instrumentality

Word/s	Meaning
Biodiversity	The meaning given to it in section 1.5 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meaning was "the variety of living animal and plant life from all sources, and includes diversity within and between species and diversity of ecosystems"*
Biodiversity Assessment Method	The method established under section 6.7 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act
Biodiversity Conservation Act	The Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW) and any regulations from time to time in force under that Act
Biodiversity Conservation Regulations	The Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 (NSW)
Biodiversity Credit	A biodiversity credit created under this Deed
Biodiversity Stewardship Payments Fund	The fund established under Part 6 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act to hold funds from the transfer or retirement of Biodiversity Credits, and other funds
Biodiversity Stewardship Site	The area described in Item F beside the words "Biodiversity Stewardship Site"

Word/s	Meaning
Biodiversity Values	The meaning given to it in section 1.5 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meaning was:* *"- vegetation integrity—being the degree to which the composition, structure and function of vegetation at a particular site and the surrounding landscape has been altered from a near natural state,* *- habitat suitability—being the degree to which the habitat needs of threatened species are present at a particular site,* *- threatened species abundance—being the occurrence and abundance of threatened species or threatened ecological communities, or their habitat, at a particular site,* *- vegetation abundance—being the occurrence and abundance of vegetation at a particular site,* *- habitat connectivity—being the degree to which a particular site connects different areas of habitat of threatened species to facilitate the movement of those species across their range,* *- threatened species movement—being the degree to which a particular site contributes to the movement of threatened species to maintain their lifecycle,* *- flight path integrity—being the degree to which the flight paths of protected animals over a particular site are free from interference,* *- water sustainability—being the degree to which water quality, water bodies and hydrological processes sustain threatened species and threatened ecological communities at a particular site"*
Business Day	A day that is not: – a Saturday, Sunday, public holiday or bank holiday in Sydney, Australia; or – 24, 27, 28, 29, 30 or 31 of December
Claim	Any claim, damage, demand, liability, Cost, loss, suit, proceeding (whether actual or potential), right of action and claim for compensation
Cost	Any cost, expense, charge, payment, outgoing, loss or other expenditure of any nature whether direct, indirect or consequential and whether accrued or paid and includes legal costs and expenses on whichever is the higher of a full indemnity basis or solicitor and own client basis

Word/s	Meaning
CPI	The Consumer Price Index All Groups number relating to Sydney published from time to time by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (or if that index ceases to be published then such other index which is, in the reasonable opinion of the Minister, a similar index which reflects changes in the cost of living in Sydney at the relevant time)
Deed	This deed and includes any attachments, annexures or schedules attached to this deed
Development	The meaning given to it in section 1.6 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meaning was:* *"(a) the use of land, and* *(b) the subdivision of land, and* *(c) the erection of a building, and* *(d) the carrying out of a work, and* *(e) the demolition of a building or work, and* *(f) any other act, matter or thing referred to in section 26 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW) that is controlled by an environmental planning instrument,* *but does not include the demolition of a temporary structure"*
Dictionary	This Attachment 5 and includes any replacement or updated component of such Attachment from time to time
Disclosure Information	The information contained in this Deed, including a copy of the Deed and details of the location of the Land and Management Actions and Management Payments under this Deed
Dispute	A dispute, difference or claim in connection with this Deed (but excluding any dispute, difference or claim in connection with clause 29)
Dispute Notice	A notice setting out: – the nature, or subject matter, of the Dispute, including a summary of any efforts made to resolve other than in accordance with the Dispute Resolution Process; – the identity of any other person centrally involved in the Dispute; – the intent to invoke the Dispute Resolution Process; and – (if practicable) the outcomes which the notifying party wishes to achieve
Dispute Resolution Process	The process set out in clauses 24(a) and 24(b)
DPE	The Department of Planning and Environment

Word/s	Meaning
Environment Agency Head	The meaning given to it in section 1.6 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meaning was "the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment"*
First Payment Date	The date of the first occasion when the balance in the Relevant Account is equal to or greater than 100% of the Total Fund Deposit
Force Majeure Event	An event that is beyond the reasonable control of the Owner, including any natural disaster, fire, flood, accident, war, riot, act of terrorism, biohazard, a serious epidemic, or a change in legislation, but only to the extent that such events were beyond the Owner's reasonable control. A force majeure event does not however include any obligation to pay money, a labour dispute or shortage of materials or labour
Formal Review	A review conducted by an Accredited Person or by an appropriately qualified person to consider the efficacy of the Management Plan, including the Management Actions, and any amendments to the Management Plan that the reviewer considers appropriate to ensure the conservation of Biodiversity and of Biodiversity Values on the Biodiversity Stewardship Site and a written report summarising the findings of that review
Fund Manager	The person appointed from time to time under Part 6 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act as the "fund manager" in respect of the Biodiversity Stewardship Payments Fund, and who, as at the Agreement Date, is the person listed in Item E
Funding Acknowledgement Guidelines	The Funding Acknowledgement Guidelines for recipients of NSW Government infrastructure grants published by the NSW Government and as updated from time to time
GST Act	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999 (Cth). The expressions "GST", "Input Tax Credit", "Recipient", "Supply", "Tax Invoice" and "Taxable Supply" have the meanings given to those expressions in the GST Act and "Supplier" means the party who made the Taxable Supply

Word/s	Meaning
Identified Legal Requirements	Any one or more of the requirements listed below: – under the Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSW): + an emergency order under section 44; + a control order under section 62; + a requirement to assist an authorised officer under section 103; or + a biosecurity direction under section 128; + a weed control notice issued under and prior to the repeal of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993 (NSW); – under the Local Land Services Act 2013 (NSW): + a pest control order under section 130, + an eradication order under section 144, + a requirement for destruction of pests under section 152, or + a requirement to assist an authorised officer under section 179 + a direction under section 37A of the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989 (NSW) in relation to a state of emergency or a direction under section 22A of that Act, – under the Rural Fires Act 1997 (NSW): + any notified steps under section 63, + a direction under section 45 for the prevention, control or suppression of any bush fire, + a bush fire hazard reduction notice under section 66, + an emergency fire fighting act within the meaning of that Act, + emergency bush fire hazard reduction work within the meaning of that Act, + otherwise as part of any managed bushfire hazard reduction work that is carried out in accordance with a current bushfire hazard reduction certificate that applies to the work or the provisions of any bushfire code applying to the land specified in the certificate
Item	A numbered item in the terms schedule at the beginning of this Deed
Land	The land descr bed in Item F beside the word "Land"
Law	The common law, any requirement of any rule, statute, proclamation, regulation, ordinance or by-law, present or future, and whether state, federal or otherwise and the requirements of any Authority
Management Action	An obligation to act or an obligation to refrain from doing something set out in section 1-7 of the Management Plan

Word/s	Meaning
Management Payments	A payment to be made to the Owner in accordance with clause 11.1(a)
Management Plan	The management plan attached to this Deed in Attachment 4 and includes any replacement or updated component of such Attachment from time to time
Management Zone	An area of a given vegetation zone within the Biodiversity Stewardship Site subject to the same regime of management identified as a management zone on the map immediately below the words "Property Management Actions" included in the Management Plan
Minister's Representative	The person nominated by the Minister to be his or her representative from time to time and who, as at the Agreement Date, is the person set out in Item D
Monitoring	Observing and making records (in any form) of any one or more of the following: – the status of and changes to Biodiversity and Biodiversity Values – the success of the Management Plan in improving Biodiversity – compliance by the Owner with this Deed and the Biodiversity Conservation Act
Native Plant	The meaning given to it in section 5 of the NPW Act *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meaning was "native plant means any tree, shrub, fern, creeper, vine, palm or plant that is native to Australia, and includes the flower and any other part thereof"*
Native Vegetation	The meaning given to it in section 1.6 of the Biodiversity Act *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meant any plants (including trees, saplings, shrubs, scrub, groundcover) native to New South Wales (ie established in New South Wales before European settlement)*
New Owner	Any transferee, assignee or novatee of part or all of the Owner's interest under this Deed, including by way of a sale of the Land, or any part of the Land
Nominated Bank Account	The bank account nominated by the Owner in accordance with clause 11.5(a) or as updated from time to time in accordance with clause 11.5(b)
Note	Any indented or italicised text in this point 8 font and prefaced by the word "Note:"

Word/s	Meaning
Notice Address	The address set out in Item B, Item C, Item D or Item E beside the words "Address for service of notices" for the party to whom the notice is to be given
Notified Occupant	Any Occupant that the Minister is aware of because the Owner has provided the notification required under clause 9.1(a)
NPW Act	The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) and any regulations from time to time in force under that Act
NSW BCT	The Biodiversity Conservation Trust of New South Wales established under the Biodiversity Conservation Act
Occupancy Agreement	Any lease or licence or other agreement which permits entry to or occupancy of any part of the Land (including the Biodiversity Stewardship Site)
Occupant	Any person who occupies any part of the Land pursuant to an Occupancy Agreement (but does not include an Owner)
Ongoing	In relation to the timing of carrying out a Management Action means commencing on the Agreement Date or First Payment Date (as indicated) and continuing in perpetuity, unless specified otherwise
Operational Deficit	The meaning given to it in the Biodiversity Conservation Regulations *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meant the balance of the biodiversity stewardship site account is less than the total present value of all scheduled management payments in respect of the biodiversity stewardship site for the period starting from the most recent anniversary of the date on which the biodiversity stewardship agreement was entered into and extending to perpetuity.*
Operational Deficit Threshold	The meaning given to it in the Biodiversity Conservation Regulations *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meant:* *(a) 20% of the total present value of all scheduled management payments in respect of the biodiversity stewardship site for the period starting from the most recent anniversary of the date on which the biodiversity stewardship agreement was entered into and extending to perpetuity, or* *(b) such other amount as the Minister determines, having regard to the advice of the Fund Manager*
Owner	The person described as "Owner" at Part A at the beginning of this Deed, any successor or assign under clause 31.1(h) and any person who is an "owner" within the meaning given to that term in section 1.6 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meaning was that owner of land includes:* *(a) every person who, either at law or in equity:* *(i) is entitled to the land for any estate of freehold in possession, or* *(ii) is a person to whom the Crown has lawfully contracted to sell the land under the Crown Lands Act 1989 (NSW) or any other Act relating to the alienation of lands of the Crown, or* *(iii) is entitled to receive, or is in receipt of, or if the land were let to a tenant would be entitled to receive, the rents and profits in respect of the land, whether as beneficial owner, trustee, mortgagee in possession or otherwise, and* *(b) a person who leases land under the Crown Lands Act 1989, the Crown Lands (Continued Tenures) Act 1989 (NSW) or the Western Lands Act 1901 (NSW), and* *(c) any other person who, under the regulations, is taken to be the owner of the land,* *but (unless the regulations otherwise provide) does not include a beneficiary of a trust relating to the land*
Owner Associate	Any representative, servant, contractor, consultant, agent, lessee, licensee or invitee of the Owner

Word/s	Meaning
Ownership Change Date	The date that the Minister's Representative is notified of a change in Owner of the Land
Payment Amount	Each amount set out in, or calculated in accordance with, the Payment Tables for a Payment Year, increased in accordance with the method set out in clause 11.2(a)
Payment Tables	The tables in Item L and Item M
Payment Year	Each 12 month period: – commencing on the First Payment Date; and – each yearly anniversary of the First Payment Date
Permitted Exception	An activity specified in the table in Item I, provided it is carried out in accordance with the requirements within that table, and only in the Management Zones for which the activity is permitted
Protected Animal	The same meaning that it has in section 1.6 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meaning was "an animal of a species listed or referred to in Schedule 5 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act" and "animal means any animal, whether vertebrate or invertebrate and in any stage of biological development, but does not include:* *(a) humans, or* *(b) fish within the meaning of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (NSW)"*
Protected Person	Each and all of the following: – the Minister – the Minister's Representative – the Environment Agency Head – the employees or officers of DPE – the NSW BCT – the members and committees of the Board of the NSW BCT – the employees and officers of the NSW BCT – any other person acting under the delegation, direction or control of the Minister, the Minister's Representative, the Environment Agency Head or the NSW BCT for any purpose – the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales
Registration	Registration of this Deed, or the variation or termination of this Deed, in the Register kept under the Real Property Act 1900 (NSW) and includes, where the context allows, an application to register this Deed and "Register" has a corresponding meaning

Word/s	Meaning
Registration Date	The date on which the Minister receives notification from the Registrar-General that this Deed has been registered under Section 5.12 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act
Relevant Account	The biodiversity stewardship site account within the Biodiversity Stewardship Payments Fund kept by the Fund Manager in accordance with the Biodiversity Conservation Regulations
Reporting Obligations	The reporting and record keeping requirements as set out in Attachment 3
Reporting Period	Each of the following: – prior to the First Payment Date: + the 12 month period commencing on the Agreement Date; and + each subsequent 12 month period commencing on each anniversary of the Agreement Date – on and from the First Payment Date: + the 12 month period commencing on such First Payment Date; and + each subsequent 12 month period commencing on each anniversary of the First Payment Date
Research	The investigation into and study of facts relating to Biodiversity and Biodiversity Values, and the conservation of Biodiversity and Biodiversity Values
Review Date	– Until the first Ownership Change Date, each 5th anniversary of the Agreement Date – On and after the Ownership Change Date, on the Ownership Change Date and each 5th anniversary of the Ownership Change Date
Sell	To sell, transfer, gift, assign or otherwise dispose of and "Sale" has a corresponding meaning
Site Assessment Report	The report described in Item H
Site Sketch Plan	A plan in registrable form which is part of this Deed showing the boundaries of the Biodiversity Stewardship Site, but not a deposited plan or subdivision plan which is separate to this Deed

Word/s	Meaning
Site Splitting	A gifting or transfer of part only of the Land, including a Subdivision in preparation for such a gift or transfer *Note: For example, if the Owner wanted the Owner's children to each own part of the Land*
Special Conditions	The terms and conditions set out in Item J
Standard Provisions	Clauses 1 to 31 of this Deed, and this Dictionary
Subdivide	To physically or legally (or both) split or separate the Land into portions or to make any application to an Authority for such a split or separation
Templates	The Templates available on the NSW BCT and DPE websites
Threatened Ecological Community	Vegetation communities that are: – known to occur within the Conservation Area and specified as a threatened ecological community in the Site Values Report; or – listed in Schedule 2 to the Biodiversity Conservation Act; or – listed in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)
Threatened Species	The same meaning as in section 1.6 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date a list of threatened species was available at https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2016/63/sch1*

Word/s	Meaning
Total Fund Deposit	The meaning given to it in section 6.21(7) of the Biodiversity Conservation Act and for this Biodiversity Stewardship Site is the amount specified in Item K *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meant, for a site, an amount determined (subject to the regulations) by the Environment Agency Head as the present value of the total of all scheduled management payments in respect of the site (under the biodiversity stewardship agreement) during the life of the agreement. The present value is to be determined by applying the discount rate determined and published by the Environment Agency Head from time to time.*
Waste	The meaning given to it in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (NSW) *Note: This definition may change from time to time with changes in Law, but on the Agreement Date this meaning included:* *(a) any substance (whether solid, liquid or gaseous) that is discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment in such volume, constituency or manner as to cause an alteration in the environment, or* *(b) any discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus or abandoned substance, or* *(c) any otherwise discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus or abandoned substance intended for sale or for recycling, processing, recovery or purification by a separate operation from that which produced the substance, or* *(d) any processed, recycled, re-used or recovered substance produced wholly or partly from waste that is applied to land, or used as fuel, but only in the circumstances prescribed by the regulations, or* *(e) any substance prescribed by the regulations to be waste.* *A substance is not precluded from being waste merely because it is or may be processed, recycled, re-used or recovered*

x [redacted]
NSW DPE delegate

x [redacted]
Director
Electronic signature [redacted] ffixed on 16 September 2022

x [redacted]
Director

ffixed on 16 September 2022