Annual Monitoring Report 2025

Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset

Report prepared for New Gullen Range Wind Farm Pty Ltd

February 2026

Report:	Annual Monitoring Report 2025
Prepared for:	New Gullen Range Wind Farm Pty Ltd
Prepared by:	Narla Environmental Pty Ltd
Project no:	BJCE1
Date:	February 2026
Version:	Final v1.0

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Document Control

Revision	Document Name	Date	Internal Document Review
Draft v1.0	Annual Monitoring Report 2025 for Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset	22/10/2025	Rebecca Sutton
Final v1.0	Annual Monitoring Report 2025 for Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset	05/02/2026	Rebecca Sutton

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

Narla Environmental Pty Ltd (Narla) was commissioned by New Gullen Range Wind Farm Pty Ltd to conduct annual ecological monitoring at Gullen Range Wind Farm (GRWF) within the GRWF Offset Area (**Figure 1**). The GRWF project involves the operation of 73 wind turbines at Gullen Range in the Southern Tablelands region of NSW. A Compensatory Habitat Package (CHP), prepared by NGH Environmental Pty Ltd (NGH Environmental 2016a) as a condition of consent for the project, identifies a number of management zones within the GRWF Offset Area (**Figure 1**), and recommends specific management actions that are to be implemented within the site to improve its biodiversity values.

These management actions have been incorporated into a Conservation Property Vegetation Plan (CPVP) for the site. The CPVP details the required management actions for each management zone, and includes monitoring and reporting requirements. The ongoing approval of the GRWF project requires compliance with the CHP and CPVP, which sets a goal of improving the site towards or to benchmark levels within 5 years and 20 years, respectively.

1.2 Scope of works

The purpose of this report was to outline the monitoring of native vegetation, pest species, weed species and nestboxes that have been conducted within the GRWF Offset Area in 2025, and to assess compliance with the CHP and CPVP. The report will detail the following:

- A compilation and analysis of monitoring results from 2016-2025;
- Presentation of photographic evidence (photo points) to illustrate progress of weed management and native regeneration;
- Details of pest fauna species found to be within the Offset Area;
- Management actions undertaken within the site;
- Overall compliance with the CHP and CPVP; and
- Recommendations to improve biodiversity values within the site.

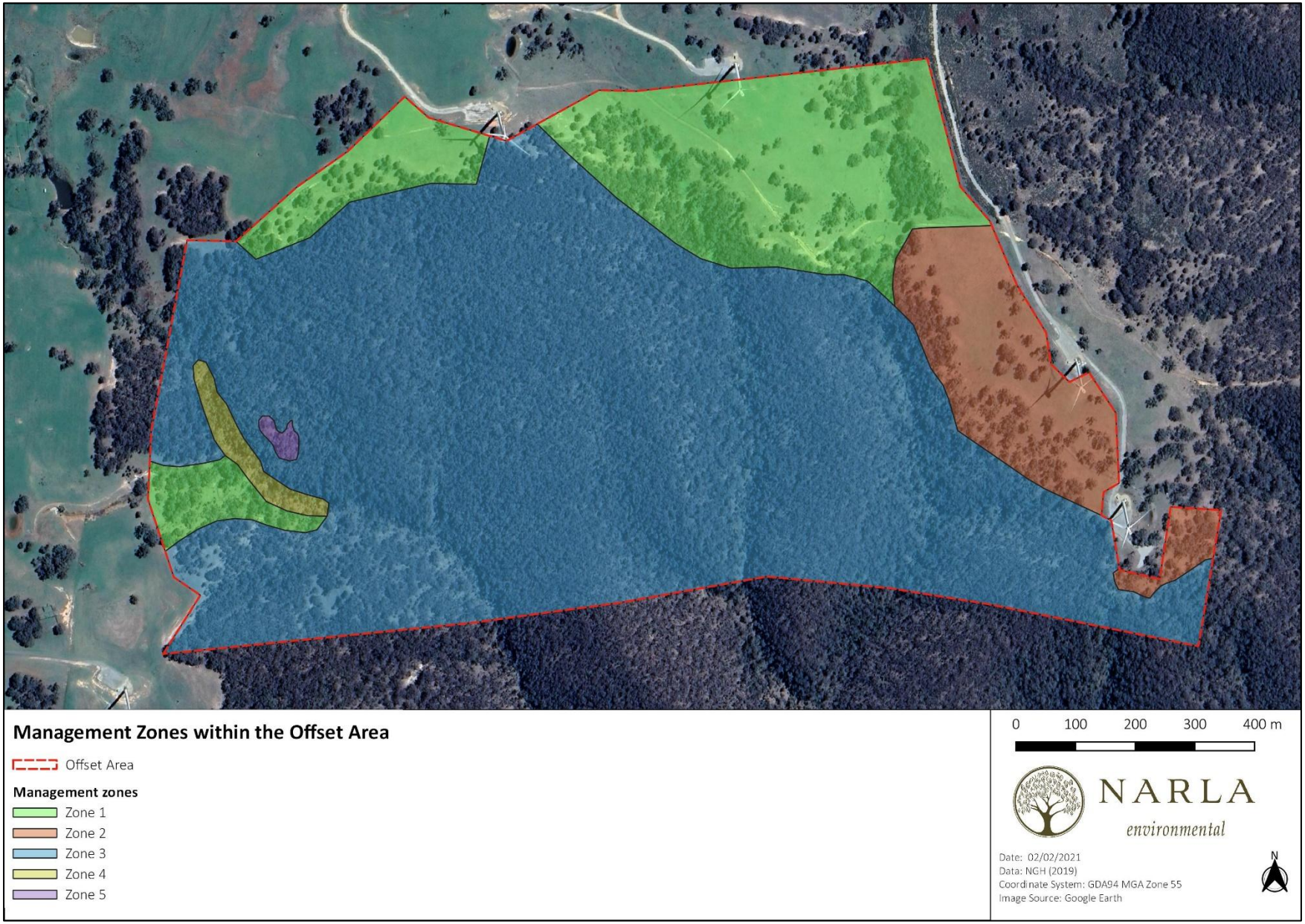

Figure 1. Management zones within the GRWF Offset Area (based on NGH Environmental 2019).

2. Methodology

2.1 Vegetation Monitoring

Baseline vegetation condition monitoring was undertaken by NGH Environmental within the GRWF Offset Area in November 2016 to meet the requirements of Management Actions 3 and 4 of Schedule 2 of the CPVP. The monitoring plots have been permanently marked in the field using high-visibility star posts at the beginning and end of the transects to facilitate replication. Management Action 38 of the CPVP specifies the following requirement for ongoing monitoring of vegetation condition data:

"38. The Landholder must conduct annual monitoring at the monitoring points shown on Map 1. Monitoring involves collecting plot data according with the Biobanking methodology and taking photographs from fixed photographic points at these monitoring sites."

Vegetation monitoring was conducted within the GRWF Offset Area on the 29th and 30th of September 2025 to satisfy this requirement. Monitoring was conducted at eleven (11) previously established 20m x 50m Biometric Plots. The locations of the monitoring points are shown in **Figure 3** and **Table 1**.

The layout of each plot is presented in **Figure 2**. The starting post was used as a photo-point with images taken along the transect and at 90-degree intervals around the starting post. The exception is plot GRMP1 where the monitoring point was established at the transect end and this has been maintained for consistency.

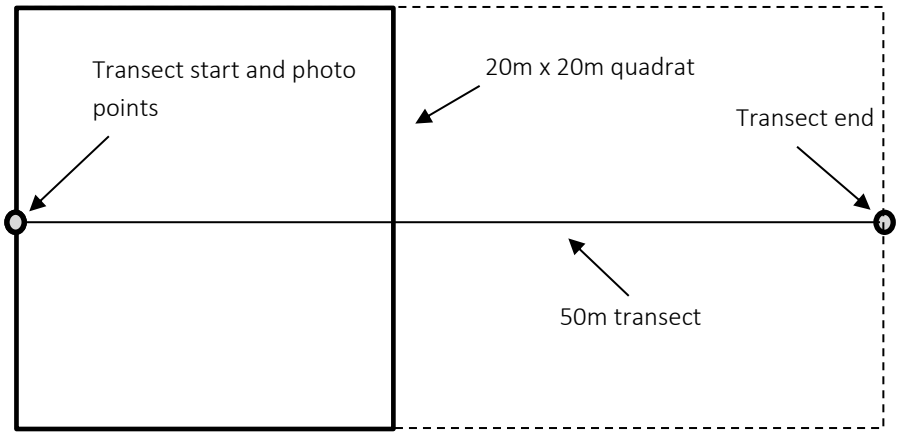

Figure 2. 20m x 50m vegetation plots established within the GRWF Offset Area.

The following data were collected within each plot:

- At each 1m interval along the 50m transect:
  - Percentage native and exotic cover in the overstorey (woody plants with >10m height) and midstorey (woody plants with 1-10m height); and
  - Counts of ground cover (<1m height) including native shrubs, native grasses, native other and exotic using the point intersect method.
- Within a 400m^2 area (20m x 20m quadrat):
  - A list of native and exotic species.
  - Native species abundance as per the modified Braun-Blanquet Scale (NGH 2019):
    - R = Rare (<4) individuals present
    - + = Few (4-15) individuals present

- 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover
- 2 = 5 - <20% cover
- 3 = 20 - <50% cover
- 4 = 50 - <75% cover
- 5 = 75-100% cover

- Within a 1000m^2 area (20m x 50m plot):
  - Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollows ≥5cm diameter);
  - Total length of fallen logs in meters (only logs >10cm width).

The data recorded from each monitoring plot were then compared with the benchmark data, baseline data, and data from subsequent monitoring years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024; Section 3.1).

Table 1. Location of vegetation monitoring plots within the GRWF Offset Area.

Plot Name	Zone	Vegetation type/condition	Transect Start		Transect End	
			Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
GRMP1	2	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately exotic understorey	726922.2	6165757.2	726936.4	6165819
GRMP2	3	Broad-leaved Peppermint – Brittle Gum Dry Forest with a diverse native understorey	726630.4	6165990.9	726605.3	6165949.5
GRMP3	1	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately low diversity native understorey	726545.7	6166159.3	726573	6166197
GRMP4	3	Broad-leaved Peppermint – Brittle Gum Dry Forest with a diverse native understorey	726138.9	6166164.7	726127.3	6166208
GRMP5	1	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately low diversity native understorey	725866.5	6166183.9	725810	6166177.8
GRMP6	3	Mountain Gum – Broad-leaved Peppermint Forest/Apple Box – Broad-leaved Peppermint Forest with a diverse native understorey	725671.1	6165777.9	725654.5	6165828.8
GRMP6a	5	Localised Apple Box dominated area where a more open canopy has facilitated the invasion of Serrated Tussock	725671.1	6165777.9	725697.6	6165370.9
GRMP7	4	Ribbon Gum Forest with a mixed native and exotic understorey	725620.6	6165753.6	725612.4	6165798.7

Plot Name	Zone	Vegetation type/condition	Transect Start		Transect End	
			Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
GRMP8	3	Broad-leaved Peppermint – Brittle Gum Dry Forest with a diverse native understorey	725623.2	6165528.1	725624.8	6165569.8
GRMP9	2	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately exotic understorey (no overstorey)	726861	6165991	726863	6165941
GRMP10	1	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately low diversity native understorey (derived grassland)	726533	6166243	726567	6166282

2.2 Weed Monitoring

Baseline weed mapping was undertaken by NGH Environmental within the GRWF Offset Area in November 2016, and focussed on mapping the extent and density of noxious weeds (now referred to as priority weeds under the Biosecurity Act 2015). Subsequent monitoring events were undertaken in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025. Annual weed monitoring has been conducted to ensure compliance with the CPVP management action: *"Weed control – Noxious Weed Management".* At the time of establishment of the CPVP, landowners and managers had legal obligations to control noxious weeds under the NSW Noxious Weeds Act 1993. The Biosecurity Act 2015 has now superseded the Noxious Weeds Act 1993, which lists 'Priority Weeds' in lieu of 'Noxious Weeds'. Section 32 of the Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSW) states "A priority weed is any weed identified in a local strategic plan, for a region that includes that land or area, as a weed that is or should be prevented, managed, controlled or eradicated in the region."

Weed monitoring was conducted within the GRWF Offset Area on the 29th and 30th of September, 2025. Various weed points and polygons (areas) have been mapped and annotated with details of weed species, locations and abundance (Narla Environmental 2020). All of these areas were visited during the September 2025 monitoring and inspected for any change. Weed extent and density were recorded at these locations. Additional weed points were also mapped during this monitoring period. Further to this, eleven (11) existing photo-points (**Table 2**; **Figure 3**) were visited on the 29th and 30th of September, 2025. Photos were captured to the north, east, south and west, as per previous monitoring events.

Table 2. Location of weed photo monitoring points within the Offset Area.

Monitoring Photo-point ID	Coordinates	
	Easting	Northing
GRWPP1	727211	6165533
GRWPP2	727133	6165473
GRWPP3	726879	6165745
GRWPP4	726888	6166017
GRWPP5	726734	6166346
GRWPP6	726466	6166285
GRWPP7	726268	6166198
GRWPP8	725573	6165828
GRWPP9	725727	6165567

Monitoring Photo-point ID	Coordinates	
	Easting	Northing
GRWPP10	725696	6165735
GRWPP11	725915	6166233

2.3 Pest species monitoring

Pest animal control within the GRWF Offset Area is a requirement of the approved CHP (NGH Environmental 2016). The following auditable measures are listed in the CHP:

- Feral Animal Control Plan prepared and implemented.
- Correspondence with adjacent landowners documented.
- Control measures and their location recorded.

An Integrated Pest Management Plan (IOPMP, NGH 2016c) has also been implemented within the GRWF Offset Area. Section 5.1 of the IPMP 'Subsequent years – implementation of control methods (if required) and monitoring', specifies the following:

- Undertake monitoring.
- The landholder, with the aid of LLS, will determine if pest management is required after results are received from monitoring each year. Action thresholds and control objectives should be developed at this time.
- The type and extent of pest control implemented will be determined and developed in accordance with the South East LLS pest management practices and regional strategies, if applicable.

To undertake the 2025 annual pest species monitoring, a total of 12 remote motion activated cameras were deployed between 5th of August and the 28th of September 2025 (55 nights). These were positioned in the same locations and orientation as the previous years of monitoring (**Table 3**; **Figure 3**). Motion sensing camera traps were set to record still images for the entire monitoring period (i.e. day and night with a 30s delay between triggers). The activity of pest species within the zone was determined by their presence or absence per camera, per trap night. Camera 3 was knocked off the tree it was installed on by deer on the 8th of August 2025 and only captured three 3 days of wildlife observations. Overall, there were a total of 660 trap nights across all cameras for the 2025 monitoring period.

Table 3. Location of camera traps within the Offset Area.

Camera Trap	Coordinates	
	Easting	Northing
Camera 1	727126.11	6165450.89
Camera 2	726724.64	6166271.06
Camera 3	726812.49	6165814.59
Camera 4	726229.58	6166221.80
Camera 5	726168.83	6165655.31
Camera 6	726340.42	6165844.96
Camera 7	726470.96	6165773.54
Camera 8	726383.11	6166118.35
Camera 9	725893.80	6166020.66
Camera 10	725738.63	6165899.15
Camera 11	725567.86	6165662.29
Camera 12	725802.67	6165491.52

2.4 Weather Conditions

Weather conditions taken from the nearest weather station (Goulburn TAFE; Station No. 070263) in the months and years leading up to and during monitoring surveys are outlined in **Table 4.** The amount of rainfall in the year leading up to and during the surveys was lower than in previous years, however this is likely due to the earlier survey period in 2025. The rain conditions thus far in 2025 have provided suitable conditions for the germination and growth of both native and exotic species, included seeded and installed native plants.

Table 4. Weather conditions taken from the nearest weather station (Station number 070263) in the lead up and during the field survey (BOM 2024a; BOM 2024b).

Month	Year	Mean Temperature		Monthly Total Rainfall (mm)	Annual Total Rainfall (mm)
		Min	Max		
-	2016	-	-	-	721.4
	2017				497.2
	2018				485.2
	2019				481.4
	2020				825.0
	2021				972.8
	2022				996.2
	2023				573.2
	2024				715.2
January	2025	14.3	26.7	97.6	492.2mm (to date)
February		14.2	26.9	75.0	
March		14.1	26.2	30.6	
April		8.8	21.6	24.0	
May		6.3	16.8	43.8	
June		0.4	11.9	25.2	
July		2.8	11.5	65.2	
August		4.1	13.3	66.6	
September		5.6	17.6	64.2	

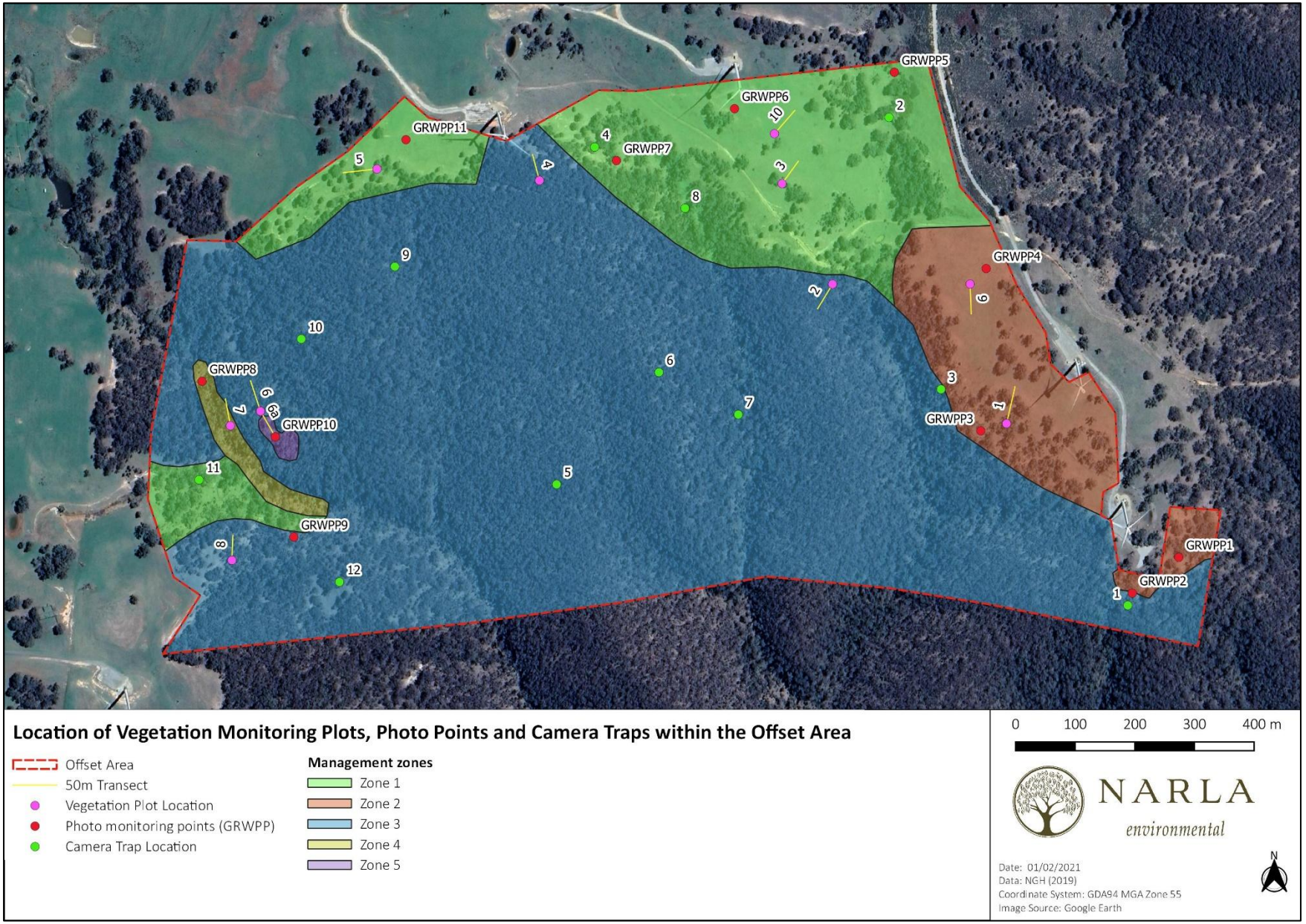

Figure 3. Location of vegetation monitoring plots, photo points and camera traps within the offset area.

3. Results & Discussion

3.1 Vegetation Monitoring

The data from the 2025 vegetation monitoring (see **Appendix B** for raw data) was compared against previous years and benchmark data to provide an indication of overall vegetation condition and the vegetation trajectory (**Figure 4**; **Figure 5**; **Figure 6**; **Figure 7**; **Figure 8**).

All management zones demonstrated an increase in native cover (overstorey), however variable results were seen for all other metrics. No zones experienced dramatic changes in any category. Native species richness remained largely the same across zones, however Zone 1 and Zone 5 experienced very slight decreases. Native cover (midstorey) was variable between zones, with Zone 3 experiencing an increase, Zone 2 remaining stable, and Zones 1, 4 and 5 decreasing. Zones remained largely the same or increased in Native Groundcover (Grasses and Shrubs), however Zones 1 and 5 decreased in Native Groundcover (Grasses) and Zones 2 and 3 decreased in Native Groundcover (Shrubs). Native Groundcover (Other) increased in all Zones except Zone 3, which experienced a slight decrease. Exotic cover decreased or remained stable in Zones 1, 2 and 3, however increased slightly in Zones 4 and 5.

3.1.1 Management Zone Benchmarks

Table 5 provides a summary of how each vegetation attribute is performing against benchmark data, and whether any future actions are required to improve current values to comply with the CHP and CPVP. Benchmarks for all zones were met for native groundcover (Grasses and Shrubs).

Although benchmark values for native overstorey and midstorey cover within Zone 2 have not been achieved (**Table 5**; as required by the CHP and CPVP), a number of plantings have been installed over a 5-year period since 2017 within the existing cleared areas, totalling 380 overstorey and midstorey species (152 plants per ha). This is more than the 25 plants per ha required as per item no. 30 of the CPVP. It is recommended that additional trees and shrubs are planted within this zone to bolster the numbers. It is anticipated that with continued maintenance of these plantings (including replacement of dead plantings), and additional planting, the overstorey and midstorey cover will continue to increase (as the plants mature), gradually approaching benchmark values.

Similarly, benchmark values have not been achieved for overstorey and midstorey cover in Zone 1 and Zone 3 (**Table 5**). However, it is not a requirement as per the CHP and CPVP to achieve benchmark for such attributes within these zones. Nonetheless, a planting program has been implemented within these zones to further improve biodiversity values. Overstorey and midstorey species have been planted over a 6-year period since 2017 in Zone 1 (287 plants), Zone 3 (93 plants) and Zone 5 (40 plants). An addition 120 overstorey were planted in July 2025 in Zone 1 (60 plants) and Zone 3 (60 plants). It is anticipated that continued maintenance of these plantings (including replacement of dead plantings) will allow the vegetation within these zones to approach benchmark over the coming years. Whilst Zone 4 is still not within benchmark range for overstorey cover, it did see a slight increase this year, which should continue to improve as the canopy recovers from the historic loss of trees as seen in photo-monitoring points (**Appendix A**).

A requirement of the CHP and CPVP is to improve native groundcover and species diversity within Zone 1, 2 and 5. Zone 1 and 2 exceed the benchmark range for all groundcover (grasses, shrubs and other) (**Table 5**). In addition, groundcover vegetation (grasses and shrubs) in Zone 5 is exceeding benchmark range, although an increase in groundcover vegetation (other) is required to achieve benchmark. Species richness remained fairly stable in all zones, however is still below benchmark in zones 1, 2 and 3. Continued weed management and revegetation efforts can assist all management zones in achieving native cover (overstorey) benchmarks and Zones 1, 2 and 3 native cover (midstorey) benchmarks (**Table 5**).

3.1.2 Revegetation Efforts

Revegetation efforts have been previously conducted in Zone 1 and 3, including the installation of 120 trees in July 2025. Due to feral pig activity, these trees have struggled to establish. However, the benefits of previous years' revegetation efforts are being witnessed. Revegetation efforts will be required over a number of years to gradually increase the groundcover and diversity within these zones. These future actions will be discussed in **Section 4.3**

There are plans to broadcast more native grass seeds during summer 2025 – 2026. Narla also recommends that trees and shrubs are planted into open areas in Zone 2.

Table 5. Performance summary of vegetation attributes against benchmark data. Data compiled from September 2025 monitoring.

Zone	Vegetation attribute	Average value across plots	Benchmark range	Within benchmark range? *	Action required? (See Section 4.3)
1	Native species richness	12	20	↑ required	Yes
	Native cover (overstorey)	9.2%	17-27%	↑ required	No
	Native cover (midstorey)	0.2%	7.5-12.5%	↑ required	No
	Native groundcover (grasses)	52.7%	24-30%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (shrubs)	12.7%	0-5%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (other)	21.7%	12.75-18.75%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Exotic cover	83.3%	0%	↓ required	Yes
	Hollow-bearing Trees	0	1	-	-
	Logs	0m	35m	-	-
2	Native species richness	7	20	↑ required	Yes
	Native cover (overstorey)	4.5%	17-27%	↑ required	No
	Native cover (midstorey)	0%	7.5-12.5%	↑ required	No
	Native groundcover (grasses)	38%	24-30%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (shrubs)	0.5%	0-5%	Within benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (other)	45.5.0%	12.75-18.75%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Exotic cover	83%	0%	↓ required	Yes
	Hollow-bearing Trees	0.5	1	-	-
	Logs	5m	35m	-	-
3	Native species richness	19	20	↑ required	Yes

Zone	Vegetation attribute	Average value across plots	Benchmark range	Within benchmark range? *	Action required? (See Section 4.3)
	Native cover (overstorey)	19.3%	20.5-22.5%	↑ required	Yes
	Native cover (midstorey)	5.8%	8.5-13.5%	↑ required	Yes
	Native groundcover (grasses)	70.0%	1-10%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (shrubs)	49.3%	4.7-8.7%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (other)	31.3%	8.5-12.5%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Exotic cover	9.3%	0%	↓ required	Yes
	Hollow-bearing Trees	0.7	1	-	-
	Logs	28.3m	30m	-	-
4	Native species richness	19	13	Exceeds benchmark	No
	Native cover (overstorey)	15%	26-44%	↑ required	Yes
	Native cover (midstorey)	31%	0-20%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (grasses)	62%	16-38%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (shrubs)	78%	0-5%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (other)	72%	9-21%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Exotic cover	84%	0%	↓ required	Yes
	Hollow-bearing Trees	1	-	-	-
	Logs	85m	-	-	-
5 (including Zone 3)	Native species richness	22	20	Exceeds benchmark	No
	Native cover (overstorey)	13.3%	17-27%	↑ required	Yes
	Native cover (midstorey)	13.0%	7.5-12.5%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (grasses)	94%	24-30%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (shrubs)	73%	0-5%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (other)	8.0%	12.75-18.75%	↑ required	Yes
	Exotic cover	93%	0%	↓ required	Yes

Zone	Vegetation attribute	Average value across plots	Benchmark range	Within benchmark range? *	Action required? (See Section 4.3)
	Hollow-bearing Trees	3	2	-	-
	Logs	39m	25m	-	-

*↑ = increase; ↓ = decrease; → = approaching

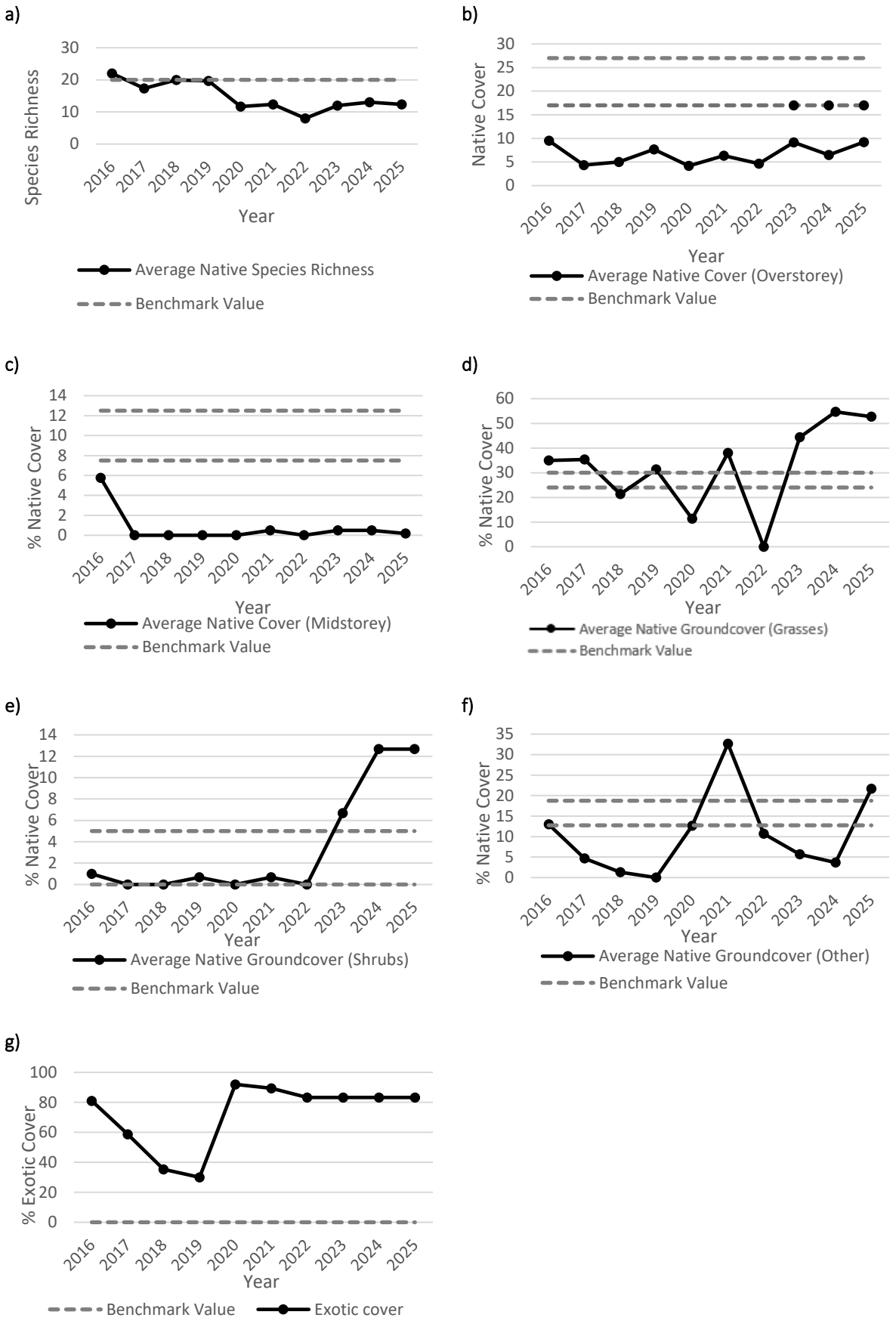

Figure 4. Comparison of yearly plot data to benchmark data within Management Zone 1 for a) Native species richness, b) Native cover (overstorey), c) Native cover (midstorey), d) Native groundcover (grasses), e) Native groundcover (shrubs), f) Native groundcover (other), and g) Exotic cover.

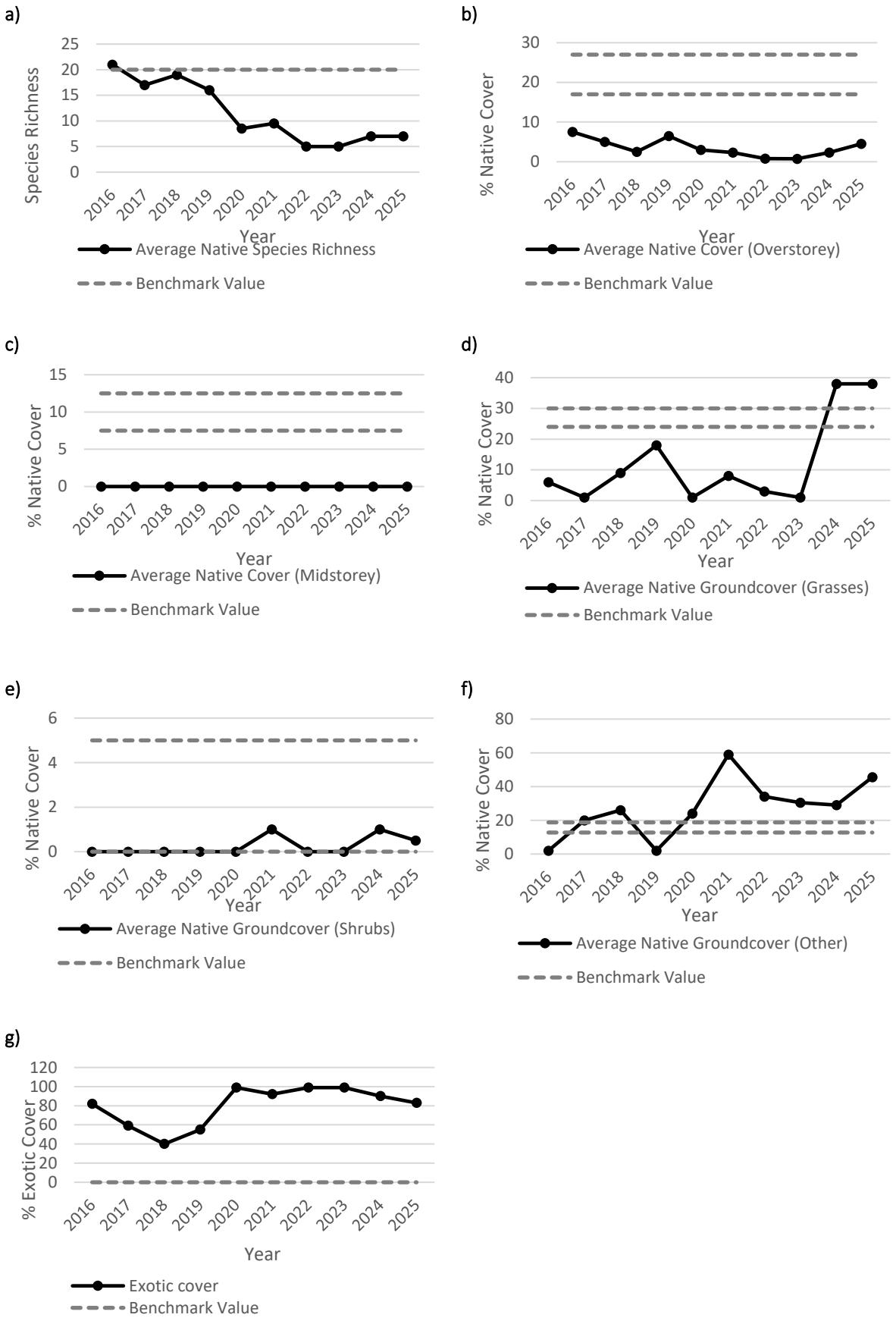

Figure 5. Comparison of yearly plot data to benchmark data within Management Zone 2 for a) Native species richness, b) Native cover (overstorey), c) Native cover (midstorey), d) Native groundcover (grasses), e) Native groundcover (shrubs), f) Native groundcover (other), and g) Exotic cover.

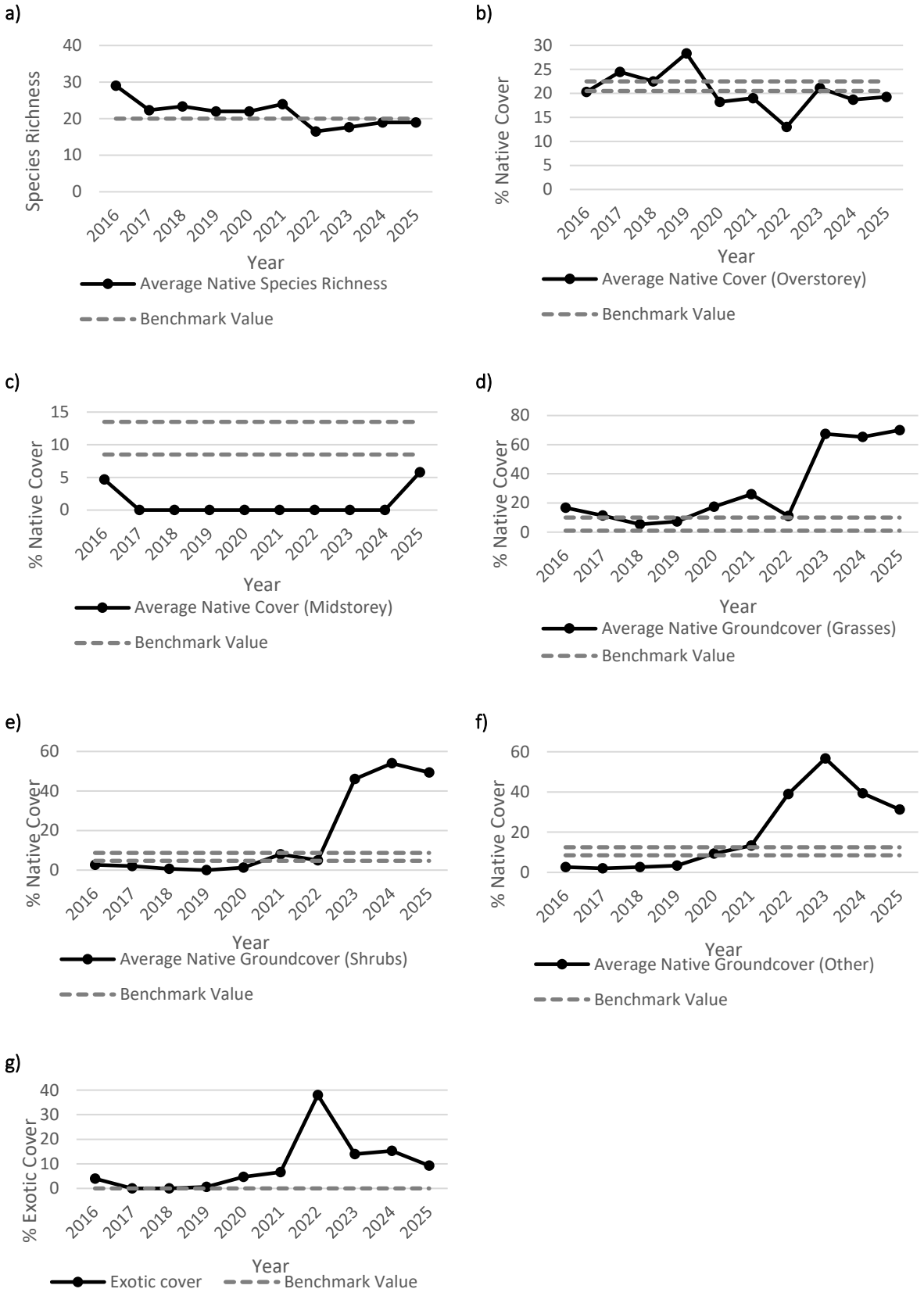

Figure 6. Comparison of yearly plot data to benchmark data within Management Zone 3 for a) Native species richness, b) Native cover (overstorey), c) Native cover (midstorey), d) Native groundcover (grasses), e) Native groundcover (shrubs), f) Native groundcover (other), and g) Exotic cover.

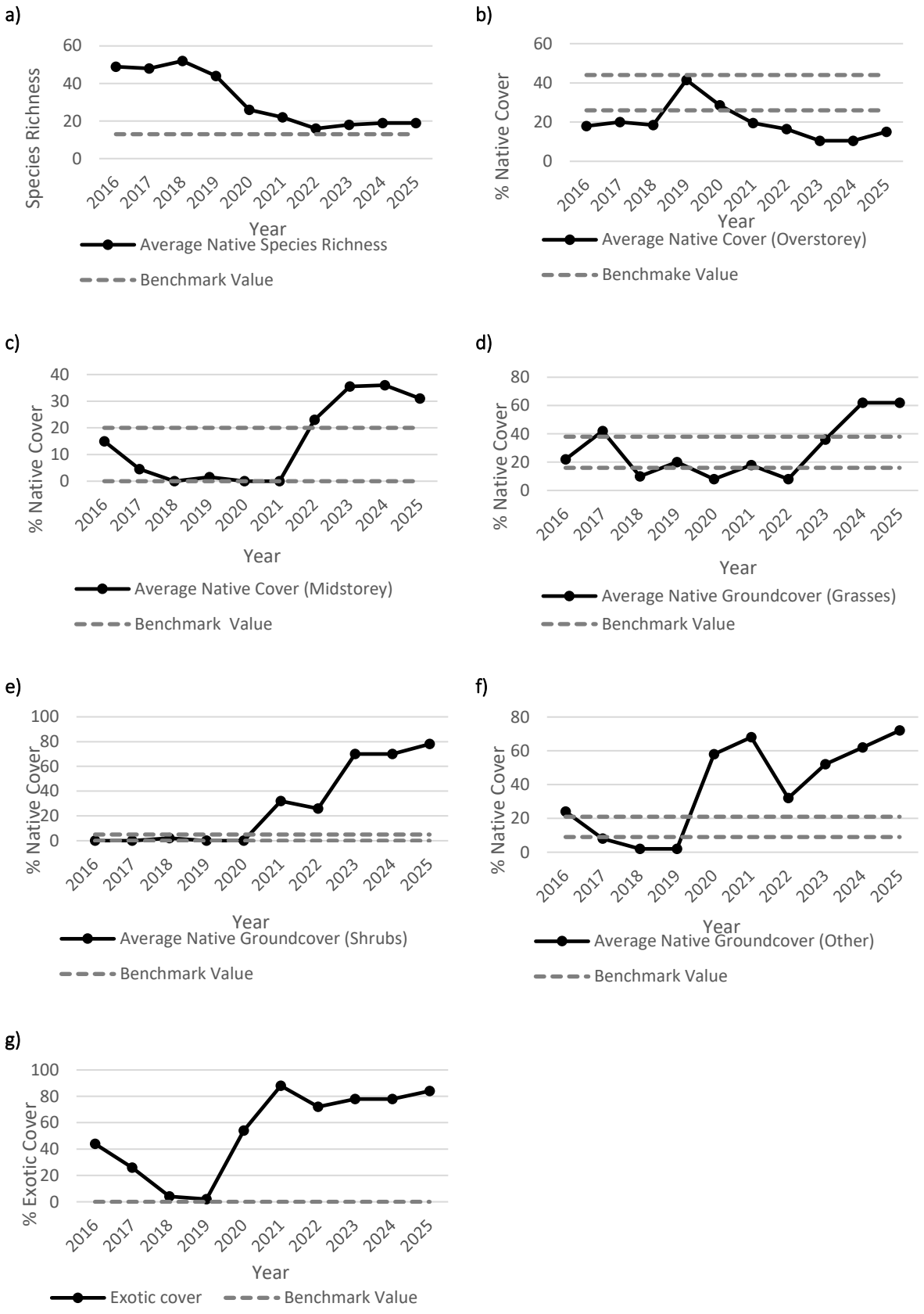

Figure 7. Comparison of yearly plot data to benchmark data within Management Zone 4 for a) Native species richness, b) Native cover (overstorey), c) Native cover (midstorey), d) Native groundcover (grasses), e) Native groundcover (shrubs), f) Native groundcover (other), and g) Exotic cover.

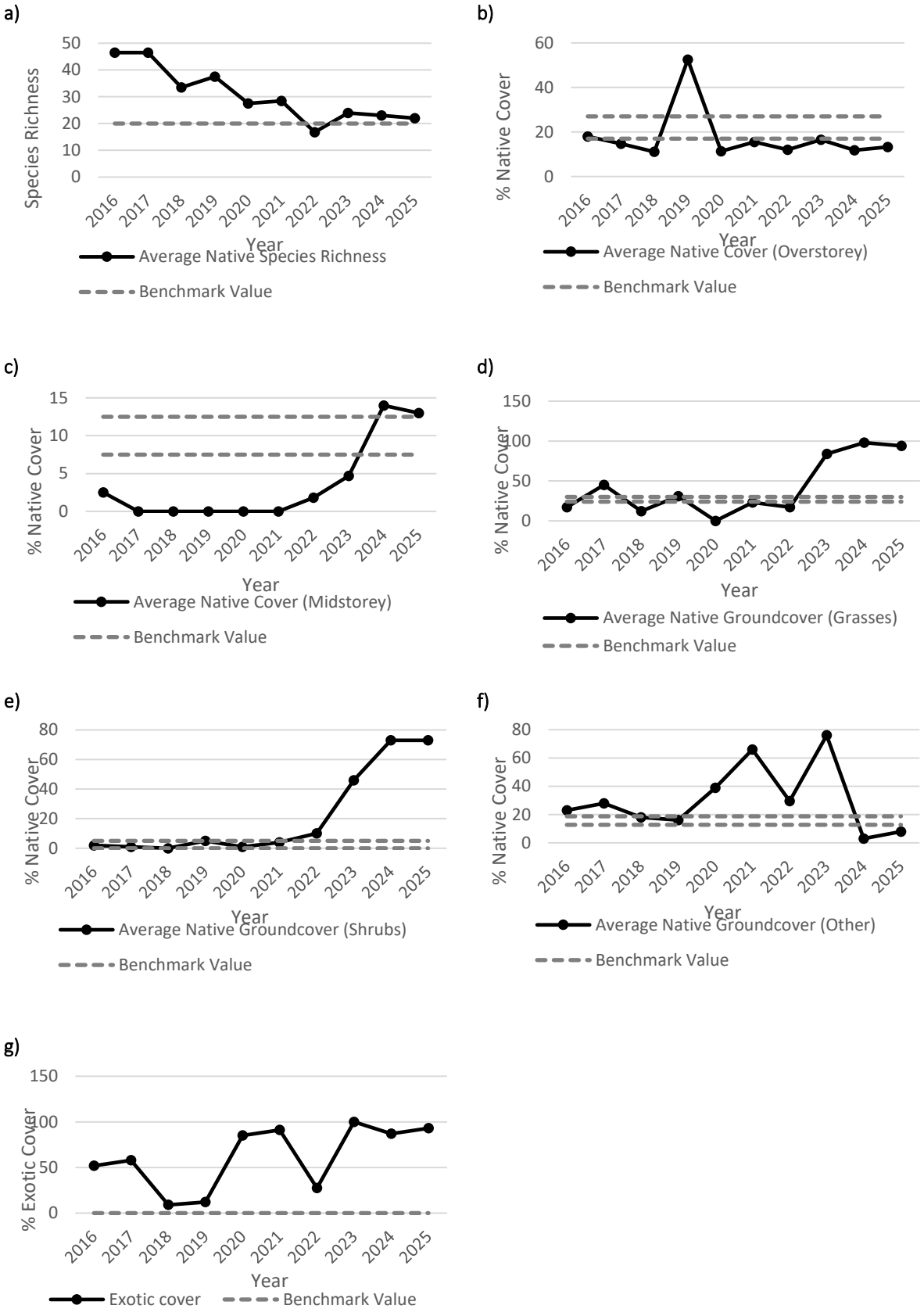

Figure 8. Comparison of yearly plot data to benchmark data within Management Zone 5 (and including Zone 3) for a) Native species richness, b) Native cover (overstorey), c) Native cover (midstorey), d) Native groundcover (grasses), e) Native groundcover (shrubs), f) Native groundcover (other), and g) Exotic cover.

3.2 Weed Monitoring

Weed monitoring was conducted with a focus on the following weed infestations that have been previously recorded within the Offset Area:

- Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* species *aggregate*)
- Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)
- Paterson's Curse (*Echium plantagineum*)
- Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)
- Sifton Bush (*Cassinia sifton*)
- Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*)
- St John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)

The weed density of each weed polygon within the Offset Area is displayed in **Figure 9**. As with the previous years, the occurrence of the target weeds appears to be concentrated along the edges of the Offset Area. However, Sifton Bush (*Cassinia sifton*) appears to be spread throughout the entire Offset Area.

All polygons in the 2025 monitoring exhibited low or moderate weed density, marking a decrease from the 2024 monitoring, which saw areas of predominantly moderate and high weed density. Notably, the area of Blackberry in the western portion, and area of Serrated Tussock in the eastern portion of the Offset Area, marked as high density in 2024, have been effectively targeted and treated. Whilst some regeneration in these areas was noted, the densities are much lower than in the previous year. No areas increased in weed density between the 2024 and 2025 monitoring, however the continued spread of Sifton Bush has led to a higher overall weed coverage.

Weed control activities carried out in 2025 included spraying of the Serrated Tussock and Blackberry, predominantly in Management Zones 1, 2 and 4. Whilst these areas have seen a marked improvement from the 2024 monitoring, continued management will be necessary. Regeneration of both Blackberry and Serrated Tussock was noted, therefore continued monitoring and management of these areas is required to maintain or further reduce weed densities. In addition, large infestations of Serrated Tussock directly outside of the Offset Area allows for the blow in of seed, making control much more difficult. Spraying of Blackberry will be carried out in 2026 post flowering, as well as additional spraying of Serrated Tussock in mid-2026. **Section 4.3** details specific management actions that should continue to be implemented to control the target weeds within the Offset Area.

3.2.1 Photo Monitoring

Photo monitoring points are presented in **Appendix C**. These photos used alongside photos from previous monitoring events provide a visual detail of changes in weed cover within the Offset Area over successive years.

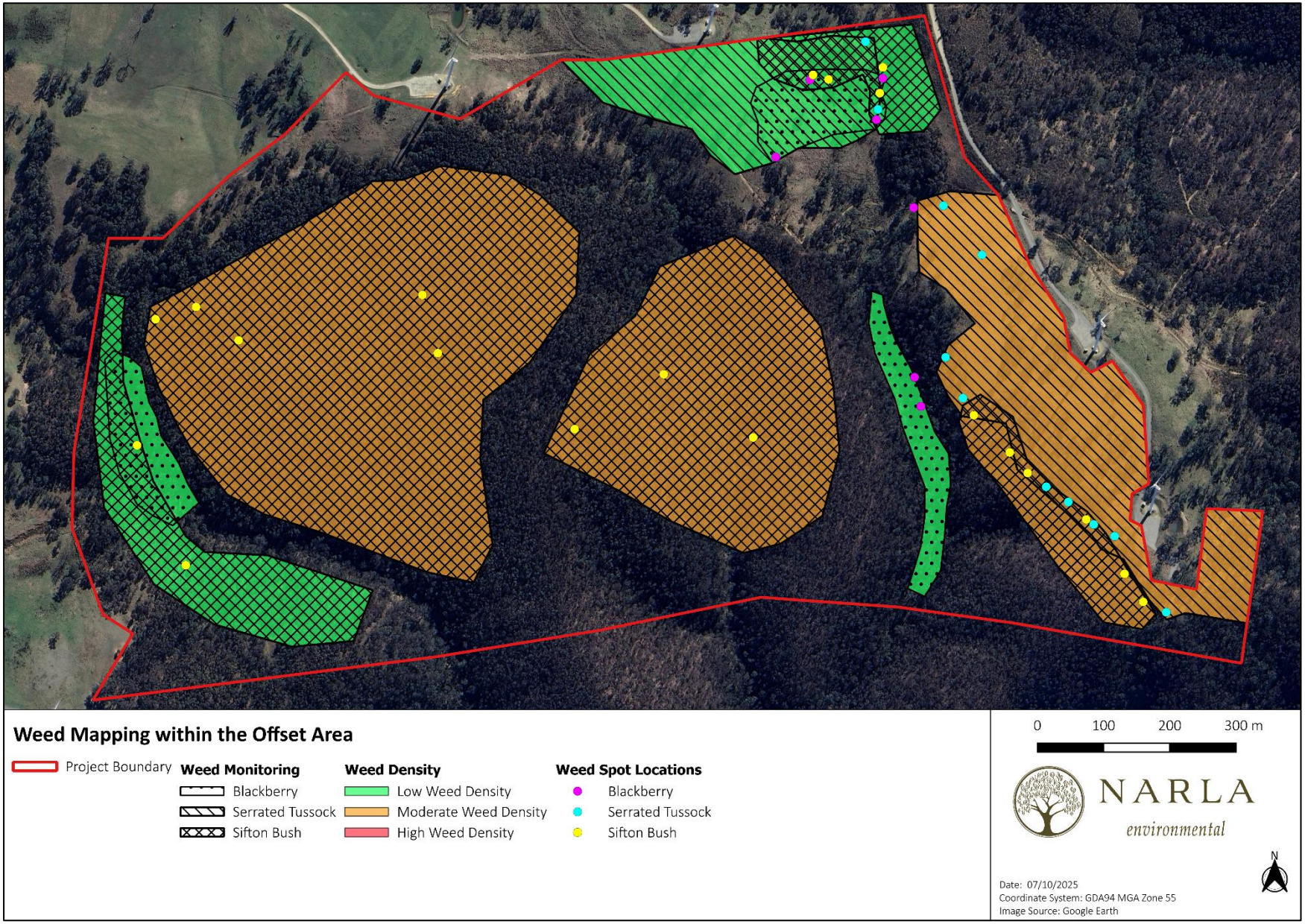

Figure 9. Weed mapping within the Offset Area during September 2025.

3.3 Pest Species Monitoring

The following seven (7) pest species were recorded within the Subject Site during the monitoring period:

- *Dama dama* (Fallow Deer; **Plate 1**);
- *Lepus capensis* (Cape Hare; **Plate 2**);
- *Sus scrofa* (Feral Pig; **Plate 3**);
- *Vulpes vulpes* (Red Fox; **Plate 4**);
- *Felis catus* (Feral Cat; **Plate 5**);
- *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (European Rabbit); and
- *Bos taurus* (Cow; **Plate 6**).

Pest species recorded within the Offset Area are presented in **Table 6**. The most commonly detected pest species was Feral Pig, which was recorded on 126 trap nights; Fallow Deer, recorded on 70 trap nights; Red Fox, recorded on 70 trap nights, and Cape Hare, recorded on 58 trap nights. These pest species detected were relatively widespread within the Offset Area (**Table 6**), with Fallow Deer being the most widespread (recorded on 12 cameras).

A number of native species were also detected including *Macropus giganteus* (Eastern Grey Kangaroo), *Macropus rufogriseus* (Red-necked Wallaby), Swamp Wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor)*, Common Wombat (*Vombatus ursinus*), Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), Australian Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*), Crimson Rosela (*Platycercus elegans*), Short-beaked Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*), Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*) and Laughing Kookaburra (*Dacelo novaeguineae*).

Overall, the 2025 pest monitoring saw an increase in pest species from the previous year. However, new more effective cameras were utilised in the 2025 monitoring period, therefore some of this increase may be attributed to better detection capability. A decrease in occurrences was observed for Fallow Deer and Cape Hare. No Feral Goats were observed in this monitoring period. Occurrences of three (3) feral pest species increased from the previous year: Red Fox, Feral Cat and Feral Pig. Two pest species were recorded in 2025 that were not recorded in 2024: European Rabbit and Cow. Ongoing control efforts should be maintained to minimise (and potentially eradicate) feral pests from the area, particularly as they are impacting on the regeneration and growth of native vegetation. Exclusion fencing must be maintained and repaired to ensure neighbouring livestock do not enter the Offset Area.

Table 6. Pest species recorded within the Offset Area and the number of records per trap night (Spring 2025).

Species	Number of cameras pest species recorded on	Frequency of occurrence (number of trap days/nights presences / total number of trap days/nights)	
		2024	2025 (and change from previous year)
Dama dama (Fallow Deer)	12	16.1%	14.3% (-1.8%)
Felis catus (Feral Cat)	2	0.12%	0.4% (+0.29%)
Lepus capensis (Cape Hare)	9	12.6%	11.9% (-0.7%)
Oryctolagus cuniculus (European Rabbit)	1	0%	0.2% (+0.21%)
Sus scrofa (Feral Pig)	11	3.9%	25.8% (+21.9%)
Vulpes vulpes (Red Fox)	10	4.5%	14.3 % (+9.85%)
Bos taurus (Cow)	1	0%	0.4% (+0.4%)

Plate 1. Fallow Deer (*Dama dama*) observed on a camera trap within the Offset Area.

Plate 2. Cape Hare (Lepus capensis) observed on a camera trap within the Offset Area.

Plate 3. Feral Pigs (*Sus scrofa*) observed on a camera trap within the Offset Area.

Plate 4. Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) observed on a camera trap within the Offset Area.

Plate 5. Feral Cat (*Felis catus*) observed on a camera trap within the Offset Area.

Plate 6. Cow (*Bos taurus*) observed on a camera trap within the Offset Area.

4. Performance Review and Recommendations

4.1 Management Actions Undertaken in 2025

The following management actions were conducted within the Offset Area during 2025 and are discussed below:

- Pest Animal Control
- Targeted Weed Control
- Nestbox monitoring
- Revegetation
- Monitoring (Quarterly & Annual).

4.1.1 Pest Animal Control

Pest animal control (i.e. baiting, trapping and shooting) efforts were undertaking throughout the year in 2025 including baiting within and outside of the PVP area. Surrounding landowners have continued to undertake regular pest control.

4.1.2 Targeted Weed Control

Weed control activities were carried out in 2025 included spraying of the Serrated Tussock and Blackberry predominantly in Management Zones 1, 2 and 4.

4.1.3 Nestbox Monitoring

The annual nestbox condition monitoring was undertaken by Narla Environmental on the 1st of May 2025. An accompanying monitoring report (**Appendix D**) was also prepared. The monitoring report revealed a total of thirty (30) nestboxes were inspected, with twenty-seven (27) appearing in good condition (following in-field maintenance and repairs). Only three (3) next boxes, require replacement or maintenance. These include:

- C3-5 (Kookaburra) which requires maintenance due to minor delamination on the lid;
- C5-1 (Kookaburra) which requires maintenance due to minor delamination on the lid; and
- C5-2 (Kookaburra) which requires maintenance due to minor delamination on the lid.

Further results and recommendations of the nestbox monitoring are outlined in the report (**Appendix D**)

4.1.4 Revegetation

120 Native trees were planted in Zone 1 (60 trees) and Zone 3 (60 trees) in July 2025. It was observed that a number of the trees planted had been impacted by local feral pig and deer populations. Any tree mortalities are to be replaced to ensure that canopy cover is still improving in these zones. Narla recommends that stronger tree guards or tree protection fencing is installed around future planted trees and shrubs until they are established.

4.1.5 Monitoring (Quarterly and Annual)

Quarterly inspections were conducted in 2025 on the 28/2/2025, 2/6/2025, 19/8/2025 and 24/11/2025 by Andrew Sinclair (**Appendix E**). All inspections noted damage to plantings, likely from deer or pigs. Pig traps were utilised within the PVP area. Serrated Tussock and Blackberry spraying was carried out. No significant damage was noted to exclusion fencing, however one section of fencing had lifted due to wet soil. This was promptly repaired.

The annual monitoring review for 2025 was conducted on the 19/12/2025 by Andrew Sinclair and Jochen Rasmussen (**Appendix F**). The annual inspection noted a total of 86 pigs were removed from PVP area throughout the year and more than 200 trees planted throughout the PVP area. No erosion was observed. However, damage

to planted trees was noted, likely due to feral pigs and deer. Additionally, pig activity has caused numerous bare patches.

4.2 Compliance with the CHP and CPVP

Table 7 and Table 8 detail the management actions recommended in the CHP and required by the CPVP. Narla have undertaken an assessment to determine whether the recommendations and requirements have been met for the Offset Area during 2025.

Table 7. Compliance with recommended management measures from the CHP.

Aim	Rationale	Applicable management zones	Auditable measure	Compliant as of Sep 2025	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
Ongoing General Management Measures					
Target identified threats to biodiversity: ▪ Invasion by exotic perennial grass	The aim is to reduce weed abundance on the offset site and protect it from invasion from adjacent sites. Actions to be done in accordance with the Integrated Weed Management Plan (NGH 2016b).	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Weed monitoring completed seasonally. Quantity of chemical and location of action to be recorded. Annual report to provide map of extent of current and past weed infestation, details of control undertaken and an assessment of the success of current management.	Yes	▪ Quarterly inspections for weed control undertaken. ▪ Serrated Tussock weed control carried out in March, July and August 2025 (See Section 4.1.2). ▪ Annual report (this report) completed.
▪ Pest animal control	Feral animals are detrimental to biodiversity values. Management actions to be done as prescribed in the Integrated Pest Management Plan (NGH Environmental 2016c).	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Feral Animal Control Plan implemented. Correspondence with adjacent landowners documented. Control measures and their location recorded.	Yes	▪ Regular pest animal checks undertaken by local farmer. ▪ Feral pig shooting and trapping undertaken.
▪ Removal of fallen timber	Fallen timber would be left in place within the offset site.	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Annual audit of performance.	Yes	▪ Quarterly checklists completed.
▪ Installations to offset removed hollow-bearing trees	Nest boxes may provide suitable habitat in lieu of hollow-bearing trees.	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Annual audit to confirm still in place.	Yes	▪ Annual inspection conducted in May 2025.

Aim	Rationale	Applicable management zones	Auditable measure	Compliant as of Sep 2025	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
Rapid control of Serrated Tussock	Serrated Tussock threatens the integrity of the native dominated groundcover. Actions to be done in accordance with the Integrated Weed Management Plan (NGH Environmental 2016b).	Zone 1, 2 and 5. Follow up works in Zone 2 and 5.	Weed management plan implemented. Reduced extent of Serrated Tussock.	Yes	▪ Weed control carried out in out in March, July and August 2025(See **Section 4.1.2**). ▪ Decrease in Serrated Tussock noted from previous year.
Rapid control of Blackberry	Blackberry is an invasive weed. Actions to be done in accordance with the Integrated Weed Management Plan (NGH Environmental 2016b).	Zone 4	Weed management plan implemented. Reduced extent of Blackberry.	Yes	▪ Blackberry weed control was carried out in Marcc 2025 (See **Section 4.1.2**). ▪ Large decrease in Blackberry in known locations.
Assisted regeneration of overstorey and midstorey vegetation	Native vegetation is below benchmark figures, and where natural seed sources are not present, require assisted regeneration. Aims are to: ▪ improve overstorey and midstorey vegetation cover to benchmark levels for Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland on the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands in the Hawkesbury Nepean CMA within 5 years after CPVP is registered and active management has commenced. ▪ monitor, maintain and replace plants if necessary for	Zone 2	Plantings established and maintained. Planting density at least 25 plants per hectare (or at other predetermined benchmark). Proportion of planted vegetation >2m high. Overstorey and midstorey vegetation cover within or approaching benchmark within 5 years after CPVP is registered and active management has commenced.	Yes	▪ 120 trees were planted in July 2025. ▪ Some damage has been noted in the revegetation areas caused by pest species. Efforts to increase pest control have been conducted throughout the year in efforts to reduce damage to the plants. ▪ Quarterly checklists conducted to monitor the success of revegetation efforts. Any mortalities to planted trees or shrubs are to be replaced and stronger tree guards or

Aim	Rationale	Applicable management zones	Auditable measure	Compliant as of Sep 2025	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
	the first 3 years after planting or until plants are at least 2 metres in height.				tree protection fencing is to be used.
Enrichment of native ground cover and species diversity	Increasing the percent cover and diversity of native groundcovers would assist in restoring ecosystem function within these zones. The seeding program would aim to have the native ground cover vegetation cover within benchmark for Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland on the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands in the Hawkesbury Nepean CMA within 5 years after the CPVP is registered and active management has commenced.	Zone 1, 2 & 5	Groundcover vegetation within or approaching benchmark within 5 years after the CPVP is registered and active management has commenced.	Partial	▪ Groundcover vegetation in Zone 1 and Zone 2 is exceeding benchmark range (**Table 5**). ▪ Groundcover vegetation (grasses and shrubs) in Zone 5 is exceeding benchmark range (**Table 5**). ▪ Increases in groundcover vegetation (other) in Zone 5 is required to meet benchmark range (**Table 5**). ▪ Increases in species diversity are required to achieve benchmark in Zone 1, Zone 2 and Zone 3(**Table 5**). ▪ There are plans to seed spread native grasses over the 2025/2026 summer when substantial rain is forecasted. ▪ Continued efforts will be required over a number of years to gradually increase the groundcover and diversity within these zones.

Aim	Rationale	Applicable management zones	Auditable measure	Compliant as of Sep 2025	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
Exclusion of grazing	Stock provide a vector for the spread of weeds such as Serrated Tussock.	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	No evidence of grazing within the offset area.	No	▪ Evidence of stock (cattle) within the Offset Area captured on camera traps (**Plate 6**). ▪ One area of fencing was noted as damaged, which was promptly repaired.
Monitoring and Reporting					
To undertake surveys to assess performance against baseline data and management objectives.	Monitoring plot data is required annually (up to a maximum of 20 years) as management actions are implemented. Comparing the data to the baseline, to other years, and to the bench mark data allows improvements in condition to be demonstrated. The data would also be utilised to inform the adaptive management of the site. In addition to the monitoring plot data, quarterly site inspections and an annual review of management performance would be undertaken as outlined in Appendix B of the CHP.	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Ongoing monitoring completed annually (up to a maximum of 20 years). Quarterly site inspections and annual management performance review completed.	Yes	▪ Annual vegetation monitoring conducted in September 2025. ▪ Quarterly site inspections and annual review undertaken.
Review and Adaptive Management					
Be adaptive to the results obtained during monitoring.	Changes in site conditions may require changes to the management strategies.	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Annual report, provided to Dept. Planning and Wind Farm Developer. Management adapted as recommended in the annual report.	Yes	▪ Annual vegetation monitoring conducted in September 2025. ▪ Management will be adapted to conform with recommendations as outlined in this report.

Table 8. Compliance with measures specified in the CPVP.

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Measures to confirm that the objective of “maintain or improve” has been achieved	In Perpetuity	1. The Landholder shall implement the measures set out in this Schedule 2 to enable the objective of "maintain or improve" to be measured, quantified and verified.	Yes	This table.
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Protect and enhance remnant vegetation for biodiversity conservation	In Perpetuity	2. The Landholder must maintain an area of 122.93 ha represented in Map 1 as Map units, Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to protect and enhance remnant and regrowth native vegetation for biodiversity conservation purposes.	Yes	The Offset Area is managed as outlined in this report.
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Routine Agricultural Management Activities (RAMAS)	In Perpetuity	5. The Landholder is permitted to undertake the following Routine Agricultural Management Activities (RAMAs) under Section 11 and 22 of the Native Vegetation Act 2003: ▪ the maintenance of existing rural infrastructure marked on Map 3 (for example fence lines and tracks); ▪ the removal of noxious weeds under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993; ▪ the control of pest animals under the Local Land Services Act 2013, including the immediate removal of animal carcasses to discourage scavenging raptors; ▪ the maintenance of public utilities (such as those associated with the transmission of electricity, the supply of water, the supply of gas and electronic communication); and ▪ any activity reasonably considered necessary to remove or reduce an imminent risk of serious personal injury or damage to property. All other RAMA’s are not permitted within the offset area represented in Map 1.	Yes	No evidence of any activity that would contravene this management action was observed during monitoring.

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Retain native vegetation regrowth	In Perpetuity	6. The Landholder must not clear native vegetation, whether remnant or regrowth, other than in accordance with the RAMAs specified in Management Action 5.	Yes	Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No clearing of native vegetation observed.
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Retention of standing and fallen dead timber (excluding within 100 metres of turbines)	In Perpetuity	7. The Landholder must not remove any standing or fallen, live or dead timber other than in accordance with the RAMAs specified in Management Action 5. 8. The Landholder is permitted to remove standing or fallen dead timber within 100 metres of an installed wind turbine.	Yes	Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No removal of timber observed.
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Retention of rocks	In Perpetuity	9. The Landholder must not remove rocks except for in accordance with the following sections of the Native Vegetation Act: ▪ 11(1)(a) – the maintenance of rural infrastructure. ▪ 11(1)(b) – any activity reasonably considered necessary to remove or reduce and imminent risk of serious personal injury or damage to property.	Yes	Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No removal of rocks observed.
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	No exotic plantings	In Perpetuity	10. The Landholder must not plant any non-local (exotic or non-indigenous) trees, shrubs, grass, or groundcover species in Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1.	Yes	No evidence of exotic plantings observed during monitoring.
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Exclusion of recreational use and access	In Perpetuity	11. The Landholder shall exclude all recreational movement of vehicles, motor bikes, bicycles and horses in Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1.	Yes	Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No recreational vehicles, motorbikes, bicycles and/or horses observed.
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Exclusion of honey bee apiaries	In Perpetuity	12. The Landholder must exclude all commercial and non-commercial Honey Bee (*Apis mellifera*) apiaries in Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1.	Yes	No commercial or non-commercial Honey Bee apiaries observed during monitoring.

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Fire exclusion	In Perpetuity	13. The Landholder is not to set fire to Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1 at any time unless specified otherwise in accordance with the Rural Fires Act 1997 or for the purpose of ecological burning with the intention of achieving a "maintain or improve outcome" for biodiversity conservation purposes. The Landholder must seek consultation with the OEH and LLS prior to undertaking ecological burning. The Landholder must seek any necessary fire permits required by the local fire authority prior to undertaking burning.	Yes	Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No evidence of fire reported.
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Exclude fertilisers	In Perpetuity	14. The landholder must not apply any fertilisers to Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1 at any time.	Yes	Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No evidence of fertiliser application recorded.
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Exclusion of grazing	In Perpetuity	15. Grazing is to be excluded from Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1 unless agreed upon in consultation with OEH.	No	Quarterly site inspections undertaken. Evidence of cattle seen on camera traps. Fencing breach noted and was repaired.
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Removal of rubbish and dead domestic animals. No rubbish disposal.	In Perpetuity	16. The Landholder must remove all rubbish from Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Map 1. The landholder must not dispose of further rubbish or domestic animal remains in Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1 for the duration of this agreement.	Yes	Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No evidence of rubbish recorded.
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Control of pest animals	In Perpetuity	17. The Landholder must implement an Integrated Pest Management Plan to control pest animals. 18. When undertaking activities to control pest animals the Landholder must: ▪ Contact Local Land Services (LLS) Goulburn on 02 4824 1900 for advice regarding best management practices; ▪ Act in accordance with any advice received from LLS; and	Yes	Regular pest animal checks undertaken by local farmer.

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
			▪ Obtain all relevant permits and approvals from State and local government agencies. 19. The Landholder must not undertake baiting for rabbits. Alternatives for rabbit control must be sought. 20. Dead animal carcasses must be removed to discourage scavenging raptors.		
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Weed control – Noxious Weed Management	In Perpetuity	21. The Landholder must not apply herbicide by boom spraying or aerial spraying. 22. Spraying for noxious weeds must only be undertaken using a hand-held spray device on target species only. Woody weeds must be removed by hand. 23. When undertaking activities to control noxious weeds the Landholder must: ▪ Contact the noxious plants authority (Upper Lachlan Shire Council) for advice regarding best management practices and; ▪ Act in accordance with any advice received from Upper Lachlan Shire Council.	Yes	▪ Weed control carried out in March, July and August 2025 (See **Section 4.1.2**).
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Provide artificial hollows at locations that are at least 200m from installed turbine locations.	Within 12 months from the commencement of this agreement	24. The Landholder must install 30 artificial hollows within Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Map 1 to preserve the overall abundance of hollows in the area. 25. Hollows must not be installed within 200m of a turbine. 26. Artificial hollows must be kept in working condition and free of pests including rats and bees. 27. A one-off audit is to be completed once fitted (in accordance with Appendix B of the CHP). Annual inspections are to be undertaken to ensure the nesting boxes are still in place and in a good state of repair. 28. Construction and placement of the artificial hollows must reflect the Local Land Services guidelines "Build your own wildlife nest box" in Attachment 2, Annexure 1.	Yes	▪ Nestbox monitoring undertaken as outlined in **Appendix D**.

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
			29. Artificial hollows must be constructed of hardwood and represent suitable hollows for a variety of bats, birds and other arboreal mammals.		
Zone 2	Assisted regeneration of overstorey and midstorey vegetation.	Within 12 months from the commencement of this agreement	30. Planting of trees and shrubs must be undertaken to increase the tree density to at least 25 (or an on-site determined benchmark tree/shrub density) trees and shrubs per hectare and consist of the species present within the surrounding vegetation. Plants must be obtained from locally collected provenances where available. 31. Plantings must be monitored, maintained and replaced if necessary, for the first 3 years after planting or until trees are at least 2 metres in height. 32. The planting program must aim to have the overstorey and midstorey vegetation cover within benchmark for Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland on the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands, within 20 years following approval of this PVP. 33. Planting of overstorey trees must not be undertaken within 100m of turbines to discourage roosting/nesting of bird and bat species in close proximity to turbines.	Yes	▪ Quarterly checklists conducted to monitor the success of revegetation efforts. ▪ Some damage has been noted in the revegetation areas caused by pest species. Efforts to increase pest control have been conducted.
Zone 1, 2 and 5	Enrichment of native ground cover and species diversity	Within 12 months from the commencement of this agreement	34. Native seed containing local province grass, forb and shrub species must be broadcast in late winter/early spring for the first three years or until monitoring indicates that native groundcover and diversity has sufficiently increased. 35. Seed must be broadcast at a rate of between 2 - 6kg/ha depending on the weed load (higher in weedier areas) or as determined in consultation with an expert in revegetation. 36. The seeding program would aim to have the native ground cover vegetation cover within benchmark for Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland on the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands, within 20yrs following approval of the PVP. See Management Action 32 for benchmark data.	Yes	▪ Groundcover vegetation in Zone 1 and Zone 2 is exceeding benchmark range (**Table 5**). ▪ Groundcover vegetation (grasses and shrubs) in Zone 5 is exceeding benchmark range (**Table 5**). ▪ Increases in groundcover vegetation (other) in Zone 5 is required to meet

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
					benchmark range (**Table 5**). ▪ Increases in species diversity are required to achieve benchmark in Zone 1, Zone 2 and Zone 3(**Table 5**). ▪ Plans to spread native grass seeds in Summer 2025-2026 will continue to increase native plant cover toward benchmark values. ▪ Continued efforts will be required over a number of years to gradually increase the groundcover and diversity within these zones.
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Quarterly monitoring	5 years from the commencement of this agreement	37. The Landholder must undertake quarterly (or as otherwise agreed with OEH/LLS) site inspections using Appendix B: checklist form from the 'Compensatory Habitat Package'.	Yes	Quarterly site inspections undertaken.
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Annual reporting	20 years or for the life of the windfarm (whichever comes first)	38. The Landholder must conduct annual monitoring at the monitoring points shown on Map 1. Monitoring involves collecting plot data in accordance with the BioBanking methodology and taking photographs from fixed photographic points at these monitoring sites.	Yes	▪ Annual vegetation monitoring conducted in September 2025. ▪ Annual review undertaken.

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
			39. The Landholder must also complete an annual review of checklists in the CHP.		
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	On-going reporting	20 years or for the life of the windfarm (whichever comes first)	40. The Landholder must provide details of the quarterly inspections and annual review and monitoring in an annual report which will be made available to officers of South East Local Land Services, Office of Environment and Heritage and the Department of Planning and Environment. 41. Reporting is to be provided by the landholder within 60 days of the anniversary of PVP approval.	Yes	This report.

4.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the results of the 2025 monitoring, as well as the quarterly monitoring inspections.

Management zone	Management Action Required	Management Action Details
Vegetation Management		
Zone 1, 2, 3 & 5	Monitor previously installed plantings	▪ Continued maintenance of current plantings (including replacing dead plantings). ▪ Consider installing stronger tree guards or tree protection fencing to prevent further damage from feral pigs and deer.
Zone 1 & 2	Increase species richness. Reduce exotic cover.	▪ High exotic cover (perennial and annual grasses) was present in both of these zones, which suppresses the regeneration of native species, including regeneration of native seed that has been broadcast. ▪ Continued revegetation and weed control efforts are to be undertaken within these zones (see **Figure 10**), with a focus on reducing perennial and annual grasses in Zone 1 and 2; and increasing native species richness in Zone 1 and 2. Ideally, the zone should be treated over a number of years, with a focus on expanding areas containing good native resilience. Consultation with Greening Australia may be necessary. ▪ Planting additional canopy species are recommended in Zone 2.
Zone 5	Reduce exotic cover.	▪ High exotic cover was present within this zone, which should be gradually reduced to ensure it does not supress the regeneration of native groundcover species. ▪ Spot spraying of exotic species should be conducted within this zone (see **Figure 10**), with a focus on increasing areas showing the most native resilience. Spot spraying is to be conducted once every 3 months to allow for native regeneration to occur post-spraying.
Weed management		
All zones	Maintenance of controlled Blackberry areas	▪ Targeted spraying of Blackberry in 2025 has effectively reduced the density in all zones. ▪ Some regeneration in these areas is possible, therefore continued spot spraying of any new growth is required. ▪ Small infestations of Blackberry (low and moderate density) and spot locations should be sprayed once during the appropriate time of year to prevent seeding and eliminate from the polygon. ▪ Yearly follow up treatments will be required (to be reviewed in next monitoring report).
All zones	Reduce cover of Serrated Tussock	▪ Moderate infestations of Serrated Tussock occur across the site and can be readily managed.

Management zone	Management Action Required	Management Action Details
		▪ All areas of Serrated Tussock (polygons and weed spot locations) are to be visited and sprayed twice per year. ▪ If possible, a spray regime should be conducted for Serrated Tussock within a 10-50m perimeter outside of the Offset Area. The blow in of seed from large areas of Serrated Tussock makes the management of this weed within the Offset Area difficult.
All zones	Reduce cover of Sifton Bush.	▪ Moderate infestations of Sifton Bush occur across the site and can be readily managed. ▪ All polygons and weed spot locations are to be attended twice per year to treat any remaining infestations.
Pest Management		
All zones	Conduct pest species control	▪ Pest animal control (i.e. shooting) is to be undertaken 4 times per year (once every season) during 2026.
Monitoring		
All zones	Annual review	▪ Annual review to continue to ensure compliance with the CPVP.
All zones	Vegetation monitoring	▪ Annual vegetation monitoring to continue to ensure compliance with the CPVP. Monitoring involves collecting plot data in accordance with the BioBanking methodology and taking photographs from fixed photographic points at these monitoring sites
All zones	Weed monitoring	▪ Weed monitoring to continue on an annual basis to guide the management of priority weeds within the Offset Area.
All zones	Pest monitoring	▪ Annual pest monitoring to be conducted within 2026 over a 3-week period. ▪ Frequency of pest monitoring to be revised each year in annual monitoring report, pending yearly pest activity results.
All zones	Nestbox monitoring	▪ Nestbox monitoring to continue to be conducted annually to ensure they are kept in working condition and free of pests.
Other		
All zones	Rubbish and fence removal	▪ No rubbish or damaged fencing was observed within the Offset Area.

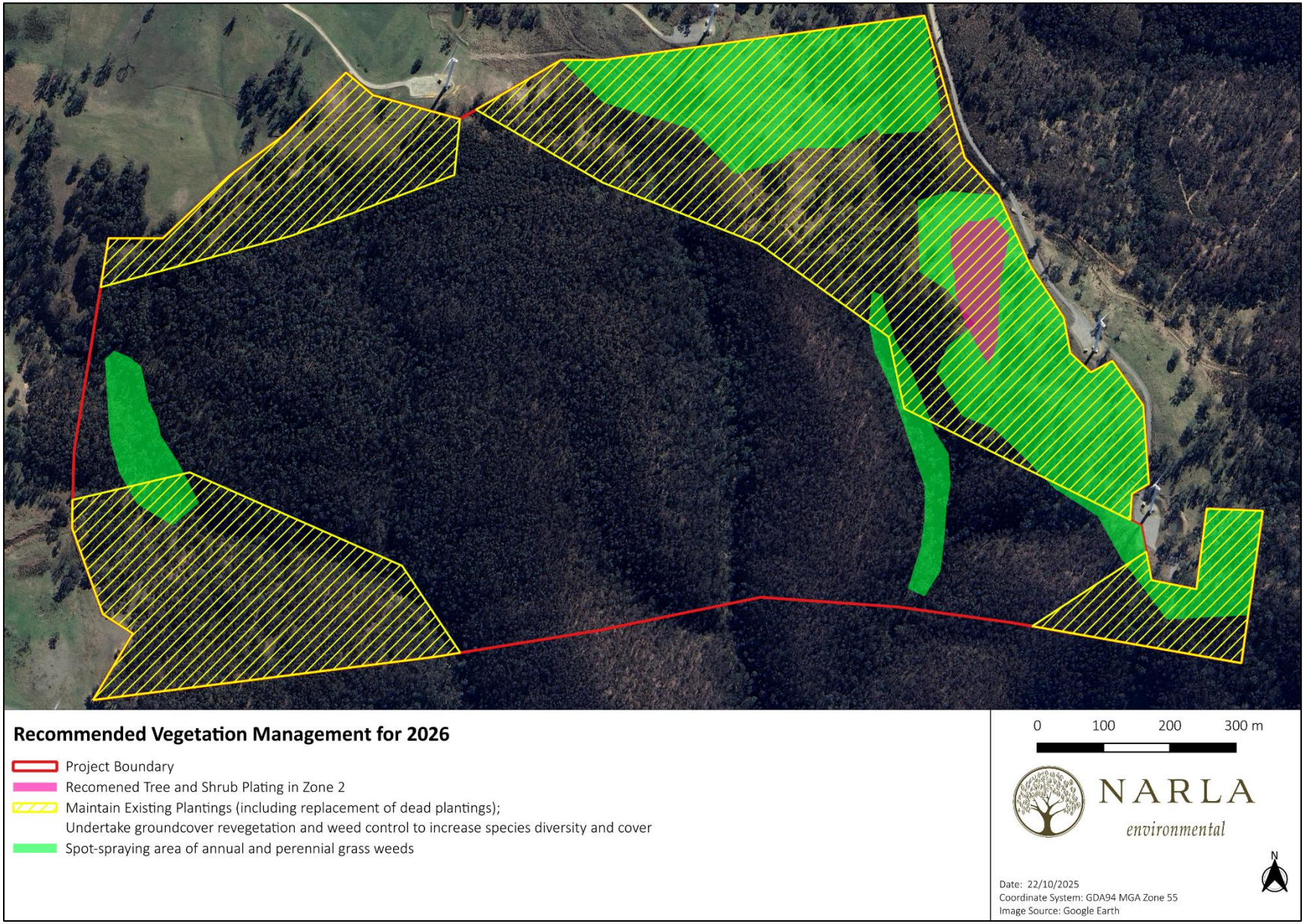

Figure 10. Recommended vegetation management to be conducted within the Offset Area during 2026.

5. References

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PlantNET (2025) The NSW Plant Information Network System, Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney. http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au

6. Appendices

Appendix A. Vegetation Photo Monitoring Points.
Appendix B. Vegetation Monitoring Plot Data
Appendix C. Weed Photo Monitoring Points.
Appendix D. Annual Nestbox Condition Monitoring Report for 2025
Appendix E. Quarterly Monitoring Checklists
Appendix F. Annual Monitoring Review for 2025.

Appendix A. Vegetation Photo Monitoring Points.

Monitoring Point: GRMP1			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP1			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP1			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP1			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

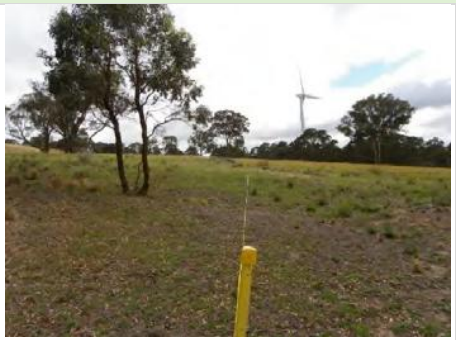
Monitoring Point: GRMP2			
North-west			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP2			
North-east			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP2			
South-east			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP2			
South-west			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

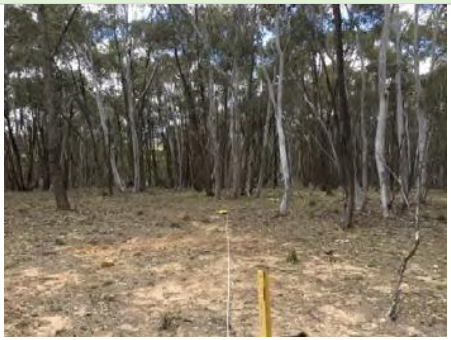
Monitoring Point: GRMP3			
North-west			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP3			
North-east			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP3			
South-east			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP3			
South-west			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP4			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP4			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP4			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP4			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP5			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP5			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP5			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP5			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP6			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP6			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP6			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP6			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP7			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP7			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP7			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP7			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

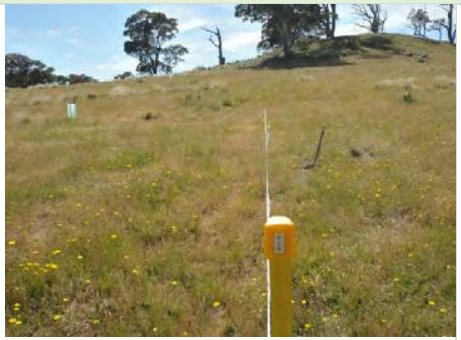
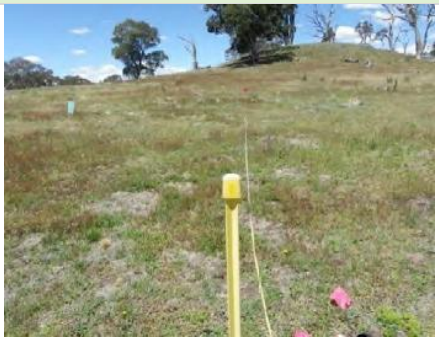
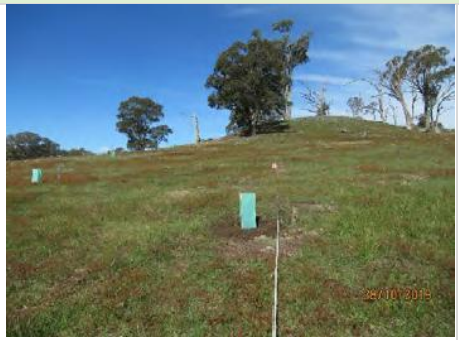
Monitoring Point: GRMP8			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	No data 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP8			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

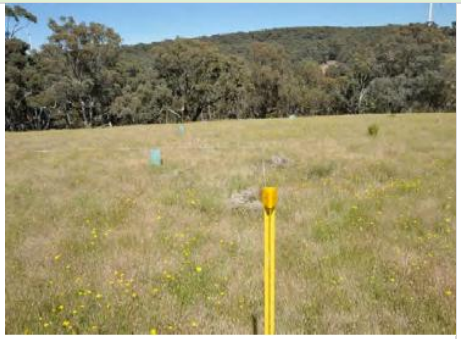
Monitoring Point: GRMP8			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

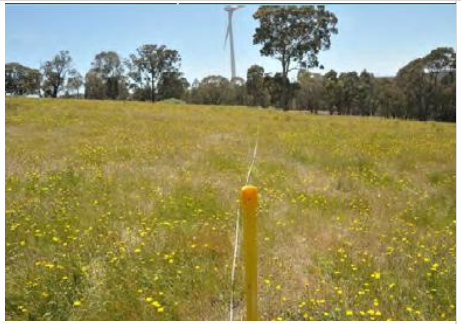
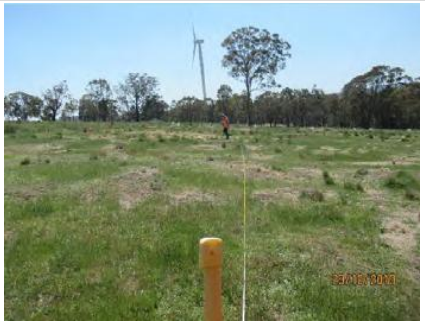
Monitoring Point: GRMP8			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP9			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

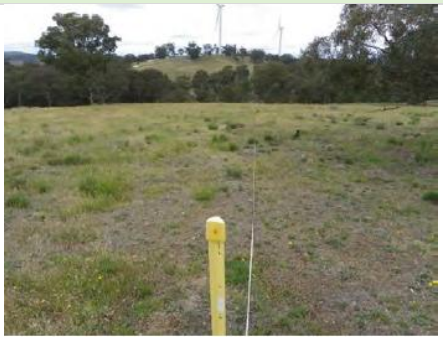
Monitoring Point: GRMP9			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP9			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP9			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP10			
North-east			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP10			
North-west			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP10			
South-east			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRMP10			
South-west			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Appendix B. Vegetation Monitoring Plot Data

Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)

Plot Information		Recorders	Paul Mulligan	Date	29/09/2025
Site Name/Code	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
Plot Name	GRMP1				
Start Easting	726922.2	End Easting	726936.4		
Start Northing	6165757.2	End Northing	6165819		
Zone	Management Zone 1				
Vegetation type/condition	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately exotic understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m
Native overstorey cover (%)	0	5	20	30	5	0	0	5	10	15
Native mid-cover (%)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grasses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Native Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Exotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 1	Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 10

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Acaena echinata	1	*Aira elegantissima*	R
Acaena novae-zelandiae	R	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	4
Eucalyptus bridgesiana	1	*Bromus hordeaceus*	1
Geranium gardneri	1	*Carduus tenuiflorus*	+
Oxalis perennans	+	*Cirsium vulgare*	R
Schoenus apogon	1	*Holcus lanatus*	1
Carex canescens	1	*Nasella trichotoma*	4
		Rubus fruticosus sp. *aggregate*	+
		Rumex acetosella	+
		Sherardia arvensis	+
		Sonchus asper	+
		Stellaria media	R
		Hypochaeris radicata	+
		Lolium sp.	R
		Capsella bursa-pastoris	+

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)

Plot Information		Recorders	Paul Mulligan	Date	29/09/2025
Site Name/Code	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
Plot Name	GRMP2				
Start Easting	726630.4	End Easting	726605.3		
Start Northing	6165990.9	End Northing	6165949.5		
Zone	Management Zone 3				
Vegetation type/condition	Broad-leaved Peppermint – Brittle Gum Dry Forest with a diverse native understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m
Native overstorey cover (%)	20	5	20	20	40	30	5	15	45	20
Native mid-cover (%)	90	80	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Native Grass	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Native Other	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Exotic	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grasses	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Other	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 2	Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 50

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Carex canescens	R	*Aira elegantissima*	R
Cassinia aculeata	5	*Cirsium vulgare*	R
Cymbonotus lawsonianus	R	*Holcus lanatus*	R
Daucus glochidiatus	R	*Hypochaeris radicata*	R
Echinopogon ovatus	R	*Rubus fruticosus* sp. *aggregate*	R
Eucalyptus mannifera	1	*Rumex acetosella*	+
Eucalyptus melliodora	3	*Vulpia bromoides*	R
Eucalyptus rossii	2		
Euchiton involucratus	R		
Gonocarpus tetragynus	1		
Goodenia hederacea	R		
Hydrocotyle laxiflora	R		
Lachnagrostis sp.	+		
Luzula sp.	+		
Microlaena stipoides	+		
Oxalis perennans	+		

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Geranium gardneri	R		
Senecio quadridentatus	R		
Dichondra repens	R		
Wurmbea dioica	R		
Caladenia catenate	R		
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)

Plot Information		Recorders	Paul Mulligan	Date	29/09/2025
Site Name/Code	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
Plot Name	GRMP3				
Start Easting	726545.7	End Easting	726573		
Start Northing	6166159.3	End Northing	6166197		
Zone	Management Zone 1				
Vegetation type/condition	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately low diversity native understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m
Native overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native mid-cover (%)	5	5	15	10	2	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Native Grass	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grasses	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Native Other	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 0	Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 0

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Bulbine bulbosa	R	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	2
Cassinia aculeata	1	*Bromus hordeaceus*	3
Cassinia sifton	3	*Cirsium vulgare*	R
Eucalyptus melliodora	2	*Holcus lanatus*	2
Geranium gardneri	+	*Hypochaeris radicata*	1
Microlaena stipoides	R	*Juncus acutus* subsp. *acutus*	1
Oxalis perennans	R	*Lysimachia arvensis*	R
Ozothamnus diosmifolius	R	*Nassella trichotoma*	2
Poa sieberiana	2	*Petrorhagia nanteuilii*	+
Schoenus apogon	2	*Plantago lanceolata*	R
Wahlenbergia sp.	R	*Rubus fruticosus species aggregate*	+
Juncus usitatus	1	*Rumex acetosella*	+
		Sporobolus fertilis	2
		Medicago polymorpha	R

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)

Plot Information		Recorders	Paul Mulligan	Date	29/09/2025
Site Name/Code	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
Plot Name	GRMP4				
Start Easting	726138.9	End Easting	726127.3		
Start Northing	6166164.7	End Northing	6166208		
Zone	Management Zone 3				
Vegetation type/condition	Broad-leaved Peppermint – Brittle Gum Dry Forest with a diverse native understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m
Native overstorey cover (%)	0	20	30	10	20	40	15	5	0	0
Native mid-cover (%)	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Native Grass	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Native Grasses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 0	Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 5

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Acacia dealbata	R	*Aira elegantissima*	+
Astroloma humifusum	R	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	1
Cassinia aculeata	1		
Eucalyptus bridgesiana	1		
Eucalyptus mannifera	2		
Gonocarpus tetragynus	R		
Goodenia hederacea	1		
Hovea heterophylla	R		
Hydrocotyle laxiflora	R		
Lomandra filiformis subsp. *Filiformis*	1		
Melichrus urceolatus	1		
Poa sieberiana	1		
Stylidium graminifolium	R		
Billardiera scandens	R		

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)

Plot Information		Recorders	Paul Mulligan	Date	29/09/2025
Site Name/Code	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
Plot Name	GRMP5				
Start Easting	725866.5	End Easting	725810		
Start Northing	6166183.9	End Northing	6166177.8		
Zone	Management Zone 1				
Vegetation type/condition	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately low diversity native understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m
Native overstorey cover (%)	5	1	0	35	65	20	5	15	80	50
Native mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grass	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Native Other	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Point Intersect (m)	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**	**41**	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
Native Shrubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grasses	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 0	Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 0

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Carex canescens	1	*Aira elegantissima*	+
Cassinia aculeata	+	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	4
Echinopogon ovatus	R	*Bromus hordeaceus*	1
Eragrostis benthamii	R	*Holcus lanatus*	2
Eucalyptus dives	2	*Hypochaeris radicata*	1
Eucalyptus mannifera	2	*Rubus fruticosus* sp. *aggregate*	R
Euchiton involucratus	+	*Rumex acetosella*	R
Geranium pink flower	1	*Sporobolus fertilis*	1
Gonocarpus tetragynus	1	*Trifolium dubium*	2
Juncus subsecundus	+	*Nassella trichotoma*	+
Lomandra multiflora	+		
Luzula sp.	+		
Melichrus urceolatus	1		
Microlaena stipoides	1		
Ozothamnus diosmifolius	R		
Schoenus apogon	2		

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Hydrocotyle laxiflora	R		
Acacia melanoxylon	R		
Drosera hookeri	+		
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)

Plot Information		Recorders	Paul Mulligan	Date	30/09/2025
Site Name/Code	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
Plot Name	GRMP6				
Start Easting	725671.1	End Easting	725654.5		
Start Northing	6165777.9	End Northing	6165828.8		
Zone	Management Zone 3				
Vegetation type/condition	Mountain Gum – Broad-leaved Peppermint Forest/Apple Box – Broad-leaved Peppermint Forest with a diverse native understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m
Native overstorey cover (%)	10	70	50	0	5	5	15	10	30	5
Native mid-cover (%)	1	1	10	5	2	2	5	20	15	50
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Native Grass	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Point Intersect (m)	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**	**41**	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
Native Shrubs	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Grasses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 1	Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 70

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Acaena echinata	1	*Aira elegantissima*	+
Ajuga australis	1	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	2
Cassinia aculeata	2	*Cirsium vulgare*	R
Cassytha melantha	R	*Holcus lanatus*	3
Cymbonotus lawsonianus	1	*Hypochaeris radicata*	1
Daucus glochidiatus	1	*Nassella trichotoma*	1
Dichondra repens	1	*Plantago lanceolata*	2
Echinopogon ovatus	+	*Rubus fruticosus species aggregate*	R
Eucalyptus bridgesiana	2	*Trifolium dubium*	1
Eucalyptus dives	R	*Vulpia bromoides*	1
Euchiton involucratus	1	*Heliotropium amplexicaule*	R
Galium sp.	R		
Geranium gardneri	1		
Glycine clandestina	R		
Hydrocotyle laxiflora	1		
Lomandra filiformis subsp. *filiformis*	+		

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Melichrus urceolatus	1		
Microlaena stipoides	2		
Ozothamnus diosmifolius	2		
Plantago varia	R		
Pteridium esculentum	+		
Ranunculus lappaceus	+		
Schoenus apogon	1		
Wahlenbergia luteola	1		
Themeda triandra	R		
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)

Plot Information		Recorders	Paul Mulligan	Date	30/09/2025
Site Name/Code	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
Plot Name	GRMP6a				
Start Easting	725671.1	End Easting	725697.6		
Start Northing	6165777.9	End Northing	6165370.9		
Zone	Management Zone 5				
Vegetation type/condition	Localised Apple Box dominated area where a more open canopy has facilitated the invasion of Serrated Tussock				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m
Native overstorey cover (%)	25	10	0	0	0	5	0	0	10	20
Native mid-cover (%)	15	10	15	40	20	2	5	5	5	30
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Native Grass	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Grasses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 5	Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 8

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Acacia mearnsii	1	*Aira elegantissima*	2
Acaena echinata	1	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	2
Ajuga australis	+	*Cirsium vulgare*	+
Cassinia aculeata	3	*Holcus lanatus*	2
Cymbonotus lawsonianus	R	*Hypochaeris radicata*	1
Dichondra repens	1	*Nassella trichotoma*	1
Echinopogon ovatus	R	*Rubus fruticosus* sp. *aggregate*	R
Eucalyptus bridgesiana	2	*Rumex acetosella*	+
Eucalyptus dives	R	*Trifolium dubium*	+
Geranium gardneri	1	*Vulpia bromoides*	1
Gonocarpus tetragynus	+		
Goodenia hederacea	1		
Hydrocotyle laxiflora	1		
Lomandra longifolia	1		
Melichrus urceolatus	2		
Microlaena stipoides	1		

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Plantago varia	1		
Poranthera microphylla	R		
Schoenus apogon	1		
Themeda triandra	R		
Wurmbea dioica	R		
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)

Plot Information		Recorders	Paul Mulligan	Date	30/09/2025
Site Name/Code	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
Plot Name	GRMP7				
Start Easting	725620.6	End Easting	725612.4		
Start Northing	6165753.6	End Northing	6165798.7		
Zone	Management Zone 4				
Vegetation type/condition	Ribbon Gum Forest with a mixed native and exotic understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m
Native overstorey cover (%)	5	10	20	30	30	10	10	10	15	10
Native mid-cover (%)	0	5	15	50	45	65	35	40	25	30
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Grass	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Native Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Point Intersect (m)	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**	**41**	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
Native Shrubs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Grasses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Native Other	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1

20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 1	Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 85

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Acacia dealbata	R	*Aira elegantissima*	+
Acaena novae-zelandiae	2	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	1
Amyema sp.	R	*Bromus diandrus*	1
Asplenium flabellifolium	R	*Bromus hordeaceus*	1
Cassinia aculeata	3	*Cirsium vulgare*	+
Cassytha melantha	R	*Holcus lanatus*	5
Dichondra repens	1	*Hypochaeris radicata*	+
Eucalyptus bridgesiana	R	*Rubus fruticosus* sp. *aggregate*	+
Eucalyptus dalrympleana	3	*Rumex acetosella*	+
Euchiton involucratus	+	*Sporobolus fertilis*	R
Geranium gardneri	1	*Stellaria media*	R
Hydrocotyle laxiflora	1		
Lomandra longifolia	+		
Plantago varia	R		
Pteridium esculentum	+		
Schoenus apogon	+		

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Stellaria pungens	R		
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)

Plot Information		Recorders	Paul Mulligan	Date	29/09/2025
Site Name/Code	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
Plot Name	GRMP8				
Start Easting	725623.2	End Easting	725624.8		
Start Northing	6165528.1	End Northing	6165569.8		
Zone	Management Zone 3				
Vegetation type/condition	Broad-leaved Peppermint – Brittle Gum Dry Forest with a diverse native understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m
Native overstorey cover (%)	35	20	20	15	20	15	35	20	25	10
Native mid-cover (%)	20	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Native Grass	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Other	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Exotic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Point Intersect (m)	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**	**41**	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
Native Shrubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Native Grasses	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Exotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 0	Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 30

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Acacia mearnsii	+	*Aira elegantissima*	1
Cassinia aculeata	1	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	1
Eucalyptus dives	3	*Bromus diandrus*	+
Eucalyptus mannifera	3	*Holcus lanatus*	+
Gonocarpus tetragynus	2	*Hypochaeris radicata*	+
Goodenia hederacea	1		
Lomandra filiformis subsp. *filiformis*	R		
Melichrus urceolatus	+		
Poa sieberiana	1		
Poranthera microphylla	1		
Schoenus apogon	+		
Wahlenbergia luteola	R		
Themeda triandra	R		

CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover

Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)

Plot Information		Recorders	Paul Mulligan	Date	29/09/2025
Site Name/Code	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
Plot Name	GRMP9				
Start Easting	726861	End Easting	726863		
Start Northing	6165991	End Northing	6165941		
Zone	Management Zone 2				
Vegetation type/condition	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately exotic understorey (no overstorey)				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m
Native overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grass	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Native Other	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grasses	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Other	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 0	Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 0

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Acaena novae-zelandiae	1	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	3
Eucalyptus bridgesiana	R	*Bromus hordeaceus*	3
Geranium gardneri	2	*Cirsium vulgare*	+
Poa sieberiana	1	*Holcus lanatus*	1
Rumex brownii	1	*Hypochaeris glabra*	1
		Nassella trichotoma	3
		Sporobolus fertilis	2
		Taraxacum officinale	1

CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover

Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)

Plot Information		Recorders	Paul Mulligan	Date	29/09/2025
Site Name/Code	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
Plot Name	GRMP10				
Start Easting	726533	End Easting	726567		
Start Northing	6166243	End Northing	6166282		
Zone	Management Zone 1				
Vegetation type/condition	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately low diversity native understorey (derived grassland)				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m
Native overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native mid-cover (%)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grass	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Native Other	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Point Intersect (m)	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**	**41**	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
Native Shrubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Native Grasses	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 0	Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 0

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
Acaena echinata	R	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	2
Cyperus gracilis	R	*Bromus hordeaceus*	3
dichondra repens	R	*Carex canescens*	+
Eucalyptus bridgesiana	R	*Cirsium vulgare*	+
Geranium gardneri	1	*Holcus lanatus*	5
Juncus subsecundus	R	*Hypercarium perforatum*	+
lomandra sp.	R	*Hypochaeris radicata*	1
Microlaena stipoides	R	*Nassella trichotoma*	1
Poa sieberiana	2	*Plantago lanceolata*	R
Rumex brownii	1	*Rubus fruticosus species aggregate*	R
		Rumex acetosella	+
		Lolium sp.	R
		Lysimachia arvensis	R
		Trifolium sp.	R
		Trifolium repens	+
		Vulpia bromoides	1

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

Appendix C. Weed Photo Monitoring Points.

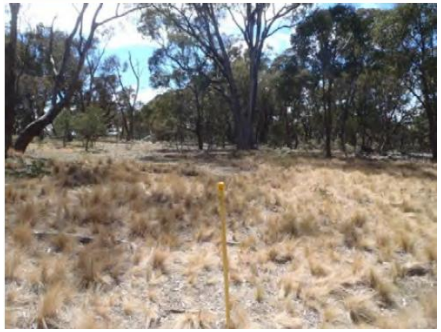
Monitoring Point: GRWPP1			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP1			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP1			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP1			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP2			
North-west			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
No data 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP2			
North-east			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP2			
South-east			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP2			
South-west			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

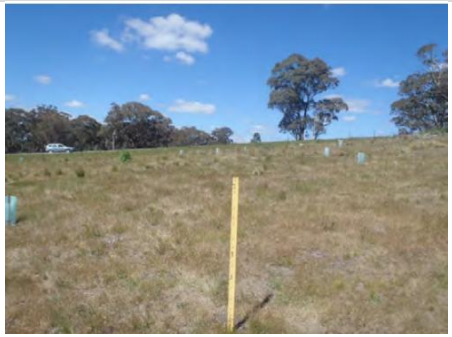
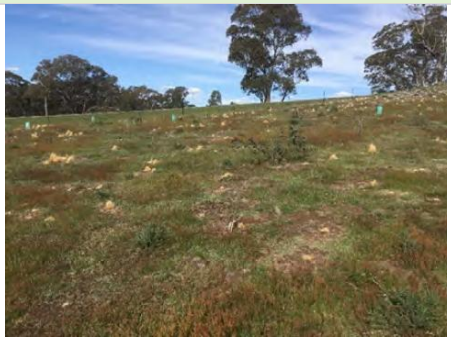
Monitoring Point: GRWPP3			
North-west			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

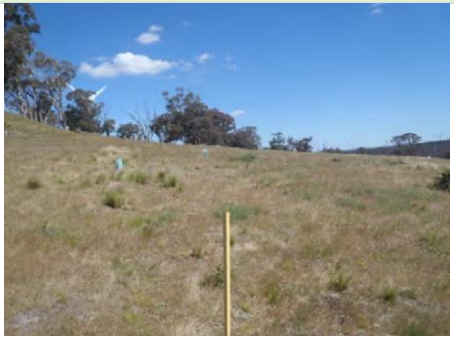
Monitoring Point: GRWPP3			
North-east			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP3			
South-east			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP3			
South-west			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP4			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP4			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP4			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP4			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP5			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP5			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

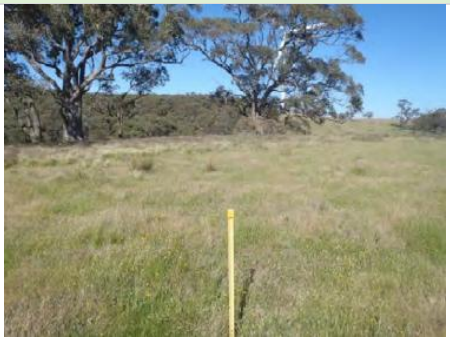
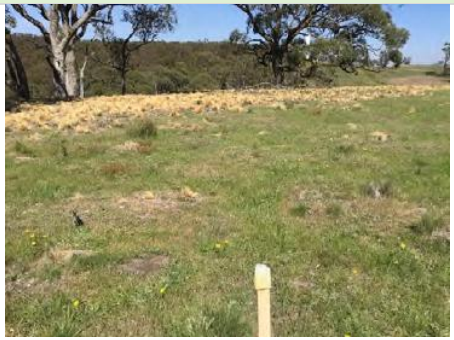
Monitoring Point: GRWPP5			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

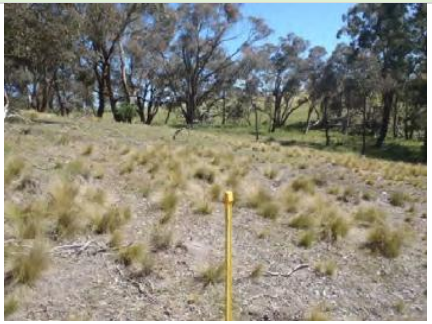
Monitoring Point: GRWPP5			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP6			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP6			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP6			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

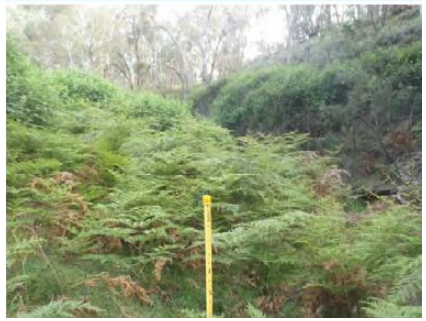
Monitoring Point: GRWPP6			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP7			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP7			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP7			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP7			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP8			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP8			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP8			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP8			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP9			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

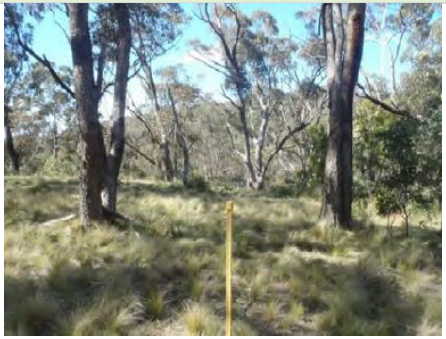
Monitoring Point: GRWPP9			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP9			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP9			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP10			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

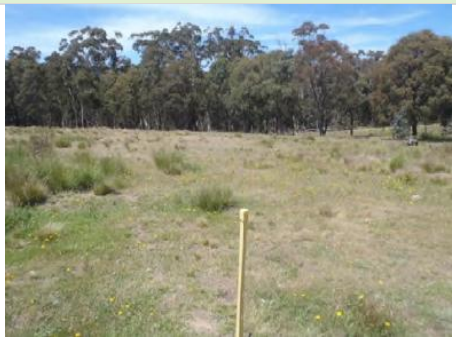
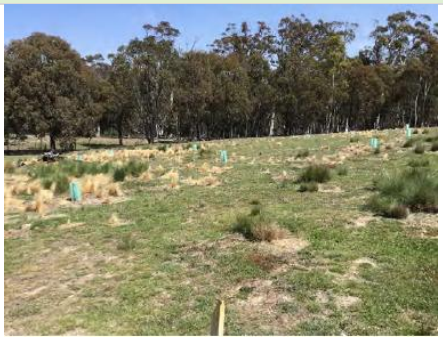
Monitoring Point: GRWPP10			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP10			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP10			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP11			
North			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP11			
East			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP11			
South			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Monitoring Point: GRWPP11			
West			
 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020
 2021	 2022	 2023	 2024
 2025			

Appendix D. Annual Nestbox Condition Monitoring Report for 2025.

Date	Box no.	Box Type	Nest Box Secured	Pest Species	Fauna Species	Box Condition	Nest Material	Maintenance Required
01/05/25	C1-1	Small Parrot	Yes	No	-	Good	Green Leaf litter and sticks	No
01/05/25	C1-2	Medium Parrot	Yes	No	-	Good	None	No
01/05/25	C1-3	Small Parrot	Yes	No	-	Good	Leaf litter and sticks	No
01/05/25	C1-4	Rear-entry Squirrel Glider	Yes	No	4 x Sugar Gliders	Good	Leaf Litter	No
01/05/25	C1-5	Rear-entry Micro-Bat	Yes	No	-	Good	None	No
01/05/25	C1-6	Rear-entry Micro-Bat	Yes	No	-	Good	None	No
01/05/25	C2-1	Medium Parrot	Yes	No	-	Good	Leaf litter and sticks	No
01/05/25	C2-2	Rear-entry Squirrel Glider	Yes	No	6 x Sugar Gliders	Good	Leaf Litter	No
01/05/25	C2-3	Owlet Nightjar	Yes	No	2 x Eastern Ringtail Possums	Good	Leaf Litter	No
01/05/25	C2-4	Rear-entry Micro-Bat	Yes	No	-	Good	None	No
01/05/25	C2-5	Medium Parrot	Yes	No	1 x Eastern Ringtail Possum	Good	Leaf Litter	No
01/05/25	C2-6	Rear-entry Micro-Bat	Yes	No	-	Good	None	No
01/05/25	C2-7	Kookaburra	Yes	No	-	Good	Leaf Litter and sticks	No
01/05/25	C2-8	Medium Parrot	Yes	No	1 x Eastern Ringtail Possum	Good	Leaf Litter	No
01/05/25	C3-1	Owlet Nightjar	Yes	No	-	Good	None	No
01/05/25	C3-2	Rear-entry Micro-Bat	Yes	No	-	Good	None	No
01/05/25	C3-3	Rear-entry Micro-Bat	Yes	No	-	Good	None	No
01/05/25	C3-4	Rear-entry Micro-Bat	Yes	No	-	Good	None	No
01/05/25	C3-5	Kookaburra	Yes	No	1 x Brushtail Possum	Fair	Leaf Litter	Yes, minor delamination
01/05/25	C3-6	Rear-entry Micro-Bat	Yes	No	-	Good	None	No

Date	Box no.	Box Type	Nest Box Secured	Pest Species	Fauna Species	Box Condition	Nest Material	Maintenance Required
01/05/25	C3-7	Owlet Nightjar	Yes	No	3 x Eastern Ringtail Possums	Good	Leaf Litter	No
01/05/25	C3-8	Feather Tail Glider	Yes	No	-	Good	None	No
01/05/25	C3-9	Small Parrot	Yes	No	-	Good	Leaves	No
01/05/25	C3-10	Medium Parrot	Yes	No	2 x Eastern Ringtail Possums	Good	Leaf Litter	No
01/05/25	C4-1	Small Parrot	Yes	No	-	Good	Leaf Litter and sticks	No
01/05/25	C4-2	Medium Parrot	Yes	No	-	Good	None	No
01/05/25	C4-3	Medium Parrot	Yes	No	1 x Bee/Wasp nest	Good	None	No
01/05/25	C4-4	Feather Tail Glider	Yes	No	-	Good	Leaf Litter and sticks	No
01/05/25	C5-1	Kookaburra	Yes	No	-	Fair	Leaf Litter and sticks	Yes, minor delamination
01/05/25	C5-2	Kookaburra	Yes	No	-	Fair	Leaf Litter and sticks	Yes, minor delamination

Appendix E. Quarterly Monitoring Checklists.

APPENDIX B REVISED CHP CHECKLISTS

Quarterly management checklist

Date of site inspection 28/3/25 Person undertaking inspection: Andrew Sinclair

Issue	Action	Comments
Routine agricultural management activities (RAMAs)	Aside from weed and pest animal control, list any maintenance or addition of infrastructure that has occurred in the offset area	Nil
Habitat values	Is native vegetation being retained?	Yes
	Is timber being left where it falls?	Yes, however some may need to moved aside of the access track
	Are rocks being retained?	Yes
	Are the nest boxes still intact	Yes
Exclusions	Are stock being excluded from the offset site?	Yes
	Are recreational vehicles being excluded?	Yes
	Is fire being excluded?	Yes
	Are fertilizers being excluded	Yes
	Is rubbish disposal being excluded?	Yes
Weed control	List weed control actions taken: List any related documentation	Goulburn Agg Spraying are coming on 5/3/25 to quote for spraying Blackberry
Pest animal control	List any pest animal control activities List any related documentation	Pig Traps will be set up next high wind day when Goldwind can allocate staff to help with setup.
Maintenance of plantings	Have plants had sufficient water?	Yes
	Is there any evidence of death, damage or disease?	There is damage from animals, likely deer and pigs.
	Are tree guards or other methods of protection intact and adequate?	All Tree guards have disintegrated
	List areas where follow-up maintenance of plantings is required below	Some new trees need to be planted in the area near Pom 6
Additional information	Do any actions need to be undertaken in the next quarter?	Blackberry spraying
	Do any changes need to be made to this checklist or to management actions?	No

APPENDIX B REVISED CHP CHECKLISTS

Quarterly management checklist

Date of site inspection 2/6/25 Person undertaking inspection: Andrew Sinclair

Issue	Action	Comments
Routine agricultural management activities (RAMAs)	Aside from weed and pest animal control, list any maintenance or addition of infrastructure that has occurred in the offset area	Nil
Habitat values	Is native vegetation being retained?	Yes
	Is timber being left where it falls?	Yes, however some may need to moved aside of the access track
	Are rocks being retained?	Yes
	Are the nest boxes still intact	Yes
Exclusions	Are stock being excluded from the offset site?	Yes
	Are recreational vehicles being excluded?	Yes
	Is fire being excluded?	Yes
	Are fertilizers being excluded	Yes
	Is rubbish disposal being excluded?	Yes
Weed control	List weed control actions taken: List any related documentation	Blackberry's have been sprayed
Pest animal control	List any pest animal control activities List any related documentation	5 pigs trapped in area 3 23/5/25
Maintenance of plantings	Have plants had sufficient water?	Yes
	Is there any evidence of death, damage or disease?	There is damage from animals, likely deer and pigs.
	Are tree guards or other methods of protection intact and adequate?	Tree planting has been approved and will commence in the next month
	List areas where follow-up maintenance of plantings is required below	Some new trees need to be planted in the area near Pom 6
Additional information	Do any actions need to be undertaken in the next quarter?	Tree planting
	Do any changes need to be made to this checklist or to management actions?	No

APPENDIX B REVISED CHP CHECKLISTS

Quarterly management checklist

Date of site inspection 19/8/25 Person undertaking inspection: Andrew Sinclair

Issue	Action	Comments
Routine agricultural management activities (RAMAs)	Aside from weed and pest animal control, list any maintenance or addition of infrastructure that has occurred in the offset area	Tree Planting
Habitat values	Is native vegetation being retained?	Yes
	Is timber being left where it falls?	Yes
	Are rocks being retained?	Yes
	Are the nest boxes still intact	Yes
Exclusions	Are stock being excluded from the offset site?	Yes
	Are recreational vehicles being excluded?	Yes
	Is fire being excluded?	Yes
	Are fertilizers being excluded	Yes
	Is rubbish disposal being excluded?	Yes
Weed control	List weed control actions taken: List any related documentation	Tussocks have been sprayed
Pest animal control	List any pest animal control activities List any related documentation	1 pig trapped in area 3 on 13/6/25
Maintenance of plantings	Have plants had sufficient water?	Yes
	Is there any evidence of death, damage or disease?	There is damage from animals, likely deer and pigs.
	Are tree guards or other methods of protection intact and adequate?	Tree guards are being used but animals are just destroying them
	List areas where follow-up maintenance of plantings is required below	Area 3
Additional information	Do any actions need to be undertaken in the next quarter?	No
	Do any changes need to be made to this checklist or to management actions?	No

APPENDIX B REVISED CHP CHECKLISTS

Quarterly management checklist

Date of site inspection 24/11/25 Person undertaking inspection: Andrew Sinclair

Issue	Action	Comments
Routine agricultural management activities (RAMAs)	Aside from weed and pest animal control, list any maintenance or addition of infrastructure that has occurred in the offset area	All weed spraying is up to date More weed spraying will be carried out early 2026
Habitat values	Is native vegetation being retained?	Yes
	Is timber being left where it falls?	Yes
	Are rocks being retained?	Yes
	Are the nest boxes still intact	Yes
Exclusions	Are stock being excluded from the offset site?	Yes
	Are recreational vehicles being excluded?	Yes
	Is fire being excluded?	Yes
	Are fertilizers being excluded	Yes
	Is rubbish disposal being excluded?	Yes
Weed control	List weed control actions taken: List any related documentation	Tussocks have been sprayed
Pest animal control	List any pest animal control activities List any related documentation	1 pig trapped in area 3 on 13/6/25
Maintenance of plantings	Have plants had sufficient water?	Yes Recent rain
	Is there any evidence of death, damage or disease?	There is damage from animals, likely deer and pigs.
	Are tree guards or other methods of protection intact and adequate?	Tree guards are being used but animals are just destroying them
	List areas where follow-up maintenance of plantings is required below	
Additional information	Do any actions need to be undertaken in the next quarter?	Yes Blackberry spraying
	Do any changes need to be made to this checklist or to management actions?	No

Appendix F. Annual Monitoring Review for 2025.

Annual review

Date of inspection: 19/12/25 Person undertaking inspection :Andrew Sinclair, Jochen Rasmussen

Review question	Comment
Were all quarterly inspections undertaken?	Yes
Should the frequency be altered?	NO
Has annual monitoring at established BioMetric plots been completed?	Yes
Have all nest boxes been installed. Are they in need of repair?	Yes and no repairs needs
Is there any evidence of bushfire?	No
What positive trends are evident? For example, is habitat complexity increasing (timber on ground, good understorey cover, good regeneration, hollows and canopy vegetation retained)	A total of 86 pigs were removed. Tussock and Blackberry weed spraying conducted. More than 200 trees planted in different areas of the PVP area. No erosion observed.
What negative trends are evident? For example, are weeds and pest animal activity increasing? Is there any evidence of erosion or sedimentation requiring action?	Damage to new trees by deer. Feral pigs uprooted the ground, creating additional bare patches. The number of feral pigs rises in cooler months, and more controls will be put in place in Q2 2026.
What changes will be made to the management actions to improve biodiversity outcomes?	NO

NARLA

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