



Local Biodiversity Areas

Annual Report 2020

3 May 2021

Annual report for the period from January to December 2020, for activities described in the Management Plans for all Local Warkworth Mining Limited offsets including:

- Southern Biodiversity Area (including the Putty Road Offset Area)
- Northern Biodiversity Area

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Location and landholder details.....	3
3	Summary of activities – 2020	7
3.1	Summary of climatic conditions.....	7
4	Monitoring Activities.....	18
4.1	Bird assemblages monitoring	18
4.2	Habitat restoration monitoring	19
5	Progress in attaining Conservation Objectives against Key Performance Indicators	19
6	Adaptive Management.....	20

1 INTRODUCTION

This annual report is a requirement of the management plans for all Local Warkworth Mining Limited offsets for the 2020 reporting period (1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020).

The report provides a summary of the key management activities completed across the biodiversity offset located within the Southern (includes the Putty Road Offset Area) and Northern Biodiversity Areas (BAs).

The management plans describe the conservation management strategies and monitoring to achieve and measure improvement and protection of the offsets biodiversity values. It is a compliance requirement of the Commonwealth and NSW environmental approvals to implement the management plans.

The Local OMP (November 2014) was prepared to satisfy the consent requirements for the New South Wales (NSW) Warkworth Mine Development Approval (DA 300-9-2002i) and replaces the former *Flora and Fauna Management Plan* and *Warkworth Sands Woodland (WSW) Offset Area OMP*. In November 2015 the NSW Warkworth Continuation Project Approval (SSD-6464) was granted providing both NSW and Commonwealth approval for the same disturbance area. Phase 2 of the EPBC2009/5081 action also commenced on 16 February 2016. In response to the granting of these new approvals, new Management Plans for the Southern and Northern BA have been prepared to satisfy the Commonwealth approval EPBC2009/5081 and the NSW consent (SSD-6464), replacing both the Local and Putty Road OMPs.

The Biodiversity Offset Portal contains the supporting documentation for this report, including photo point monitoring. Access to the portal is restricted, relevant regulators have been provided with login details; please contact Mount Thorley Warkworth should you require assistance.

2 LOCATION AND LANDHOLDER DETAILS

The locations of the local BAs are shown in **Figure 1**, **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**, details are provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Local Biodiversity Areas

Biodiversity Area	Land Owner	Area (ha)	Offset Area (ha)	Location
Northern BA	Coal & Allied Operations Pty Ltd	344	341	Approximately 7km north of the Warkworth Mining Lease and in close proximity to the Hunter Valley Operations. Accessed via Comleroi Road.
Southern BA (including the Putty Road Offset)	Coal & Allied Operations Pty Ltd Miller Pohang Coal Company Pty Ltd Warkworth Mining Limited	1,023	986	Immediately west and north of Warkworth Mine. Intersected by Putty Road in the south, and Wallaby Scrub Road and the Golden Highway in the north.

Location of the Warkworth Mining Limited Biodiversity Areas

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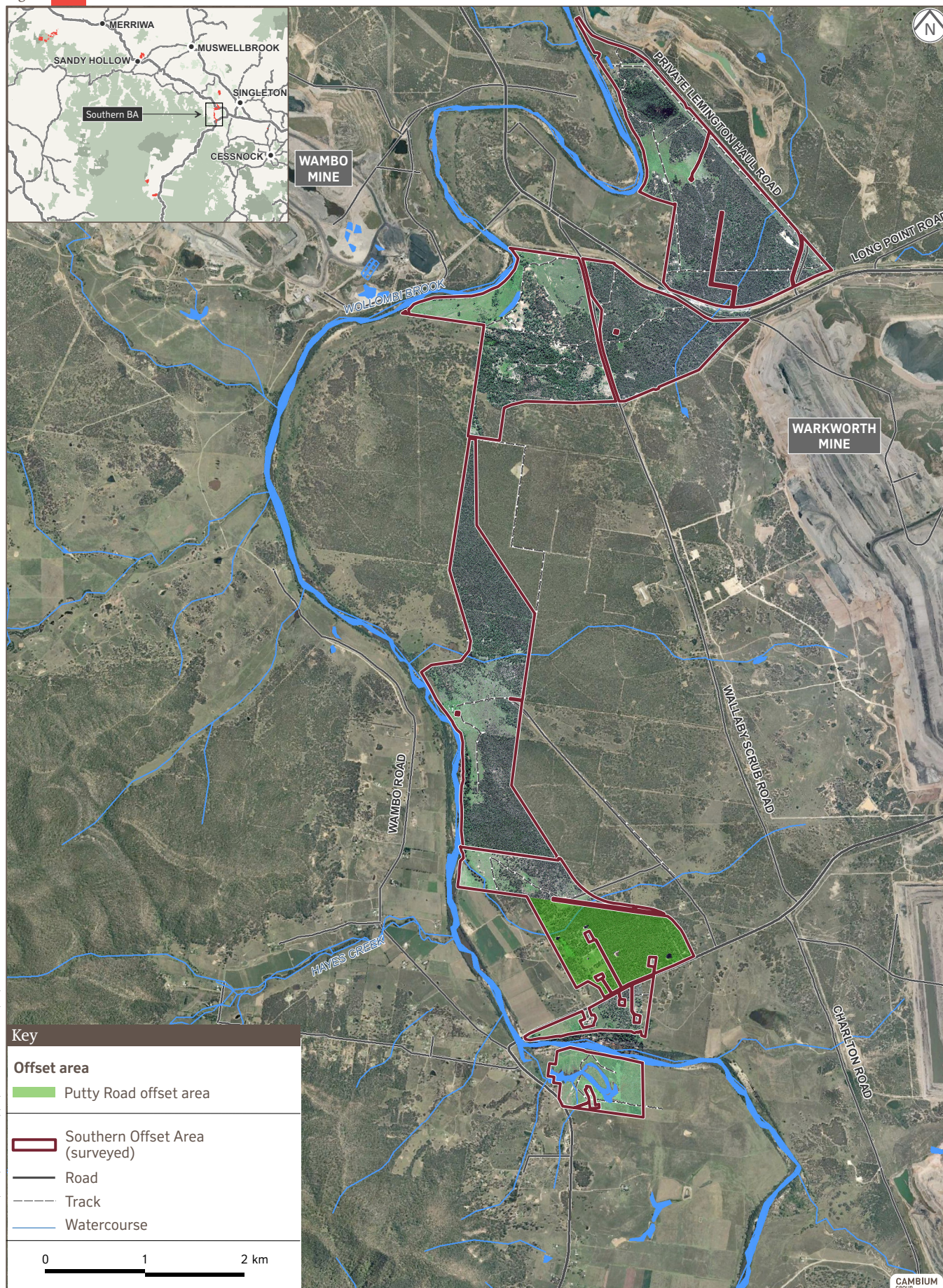
Figure 1



Southern Biodiversity Area - Putty Road offset area

Annual Compliance Report

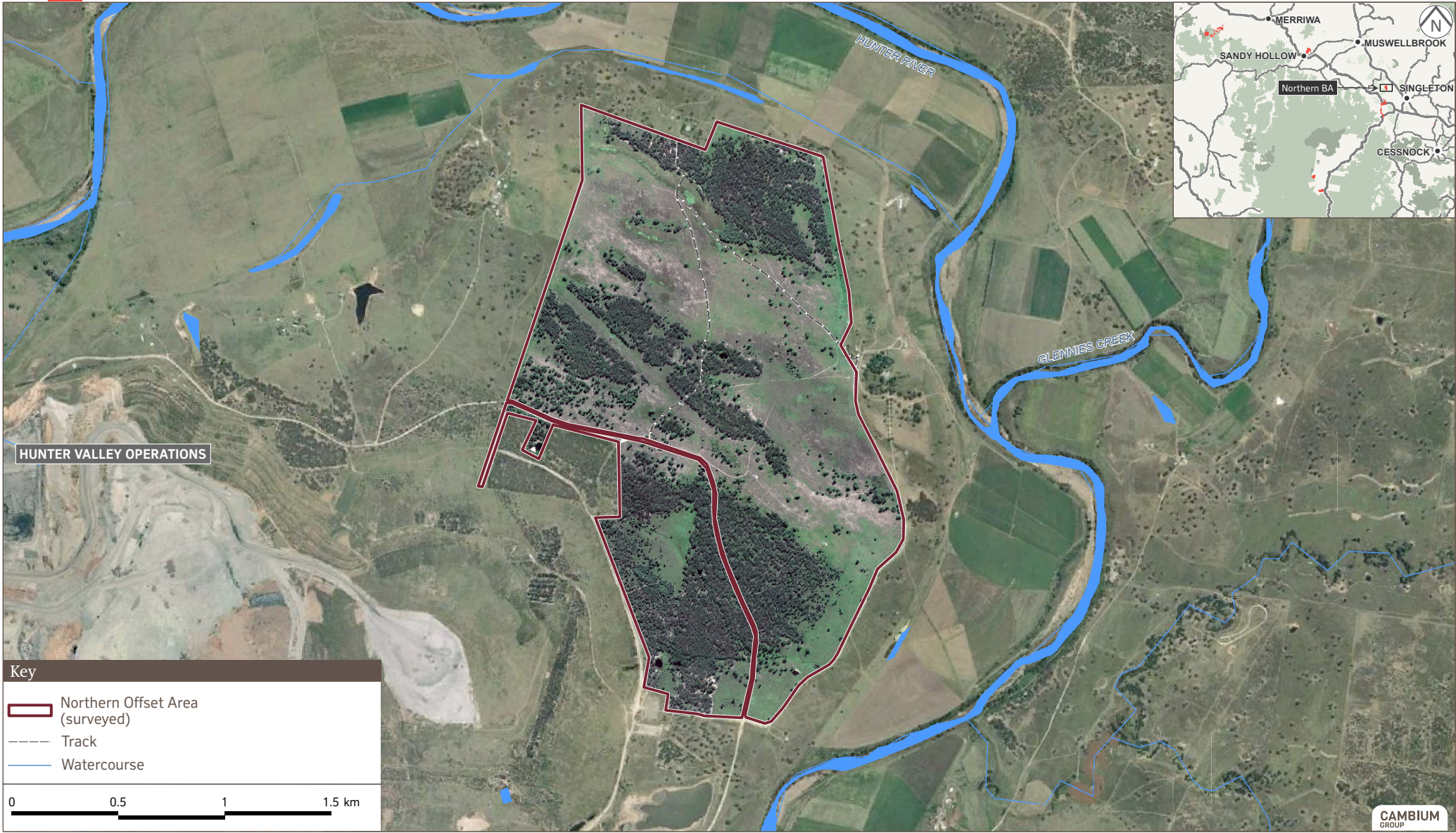
Figure 2



Northern Biodiversity Area
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Figure 3



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3 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES – 2020

Table 2 provides a summary of the activities undertaken during the reporting period (year 4) and the progress in attaining the Performance Criteria for the key Conservation Management Strategies in the management plans.

3.1 Summary of climatic conditions

Figure 4 and **Figure 5** show the monthly actual rainfall compared to the long-term average for the Northern BA and Southern BA for the reporting period. In 2020 rainfall was well above average for February, March, July, October and December with minimal rainfall in May. The Southern BA received 898mm of rainfall which was 367mm above the long-term average and the Northern BA received 970mm which was 454mm above the long-term average. The high rainfall was a significant factor in the survival of the Central Hunter Grey Box – Ironbark Woodland River Oak Forest and Warkworth Sands Woodland tube stock planted from May to December 2020.

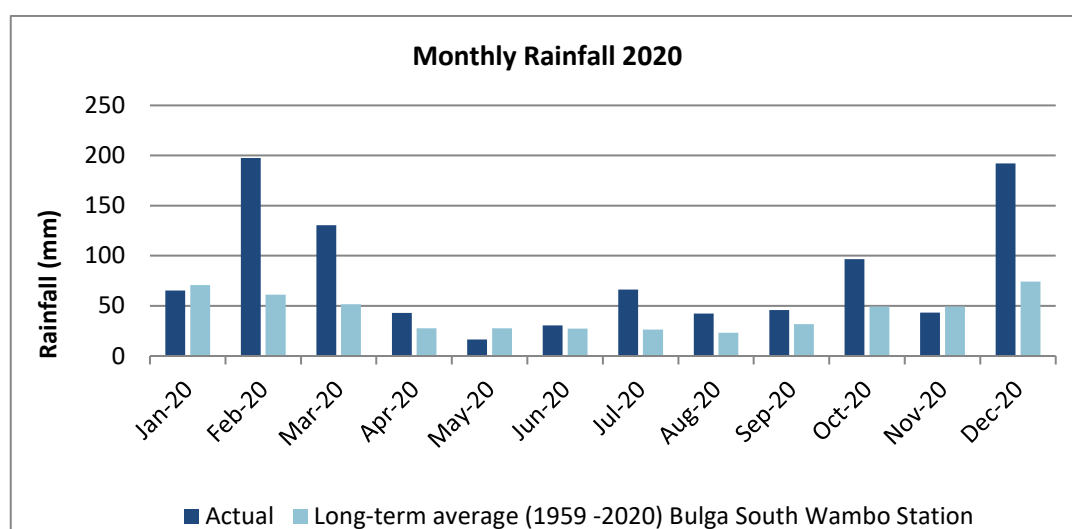


FIGURE 4 MONTHLY RAINFALL – NORTHERN BA

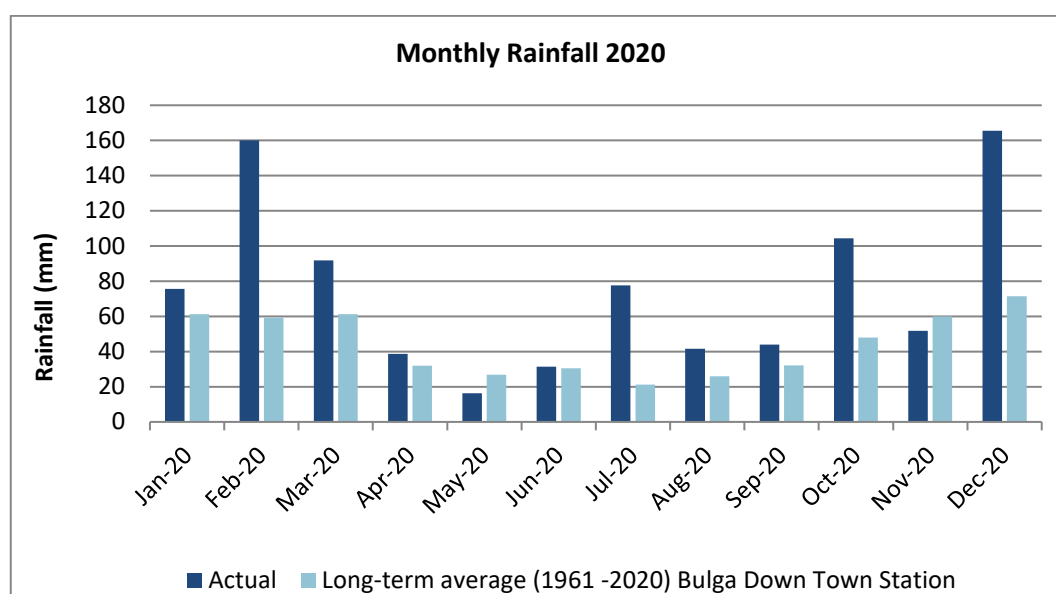


FIGURE 5 MONTHLY RAINFALL –SOUTHERN BA

Table 2 Summary of progress against Performance Criteria

Conservation Actions	Year 1 to Year 5 (2020 is Year 4)	Year 6 to Year 10	Completion Criteria	Actions 2021
ACTIVE RESTORATION				
Southern BA WSW planting (40ha)				
Performance Criteria	Collection of seed. Plant propagation. Tubestock planted. Completed survival assessment.	Ecological monitoring completed	Ecological monitoring demonstrates a trajectory toward the reference site or the benchmark values for HU872 for all attributes measured over the three consecutive assessments (the average of all plots).	
Activity / Progress	Seed collection and plant propagation was undertaken. In 2017 1ha of WSW tubestock was planted in the Southern BA. In 2018 14 ha of WSW Tubestock planted in the Southern BA including replanting the sand quarry and old orchard areas. In 2019 maintenance of planting areas was undertaken and included infill planting of over 9,000 tubestock. In 2020 maintenance of planting areas was undertaken and included infill planting of over 2,000 tubestock. Survival Assessments were completed for all planting areas Ecological monitoring was undertaken in 2020.			Collect seed and propagate plants. Undertake survival assessments. Undertake infill planting to restore Warkworth Sands Woodland in the Southern BA.
Southern BA CHGBIW planting (240ha)				
Performance Criteria	Collection of seed. Plant propagation. Tubestock planted. Completed survival assessment.	Ecological monitoring completed.	Ecological monitoring demonstrates a trajectory toward the reference site or the NSW Biometric HU817 for all attributes measured over three consecutive assessments (the average of all plots).	

Conservation Actions	Year 1 to Year 5 (2020 is Year 4)	Year 6 to Year 10	Completion Criteria	Actions 2021	
Activity / Progress	Seed collection and plant propagation was undertaken. Restoration activities included tubestock planting of Central Hunter Grey Box – Ironbark Woodland in the Southern BA. In 2017, 89 ha of the Southern BA was planted with over 13,000 tubestock planted into rip lines. In 2018 118 ha of the Southern BA was planted with over 20,000 tubestock planted into rip lines. In 2019 maintenance of planting areas was undertaken and included infill planting of over 10,000 tubestock. In 2020 maintenance of planting areas was undertaken and included infill planting of over 3,800 tubestock. The site preparation for these sites included ripping by dozer and weed control. To mimic nature the tree species were planted at a spacing of 5 -10m and shrubs species planted in clumps as commonly found with understory species within this vegetation type. All plants were watered, fertilised and protected with a tree guard. Survival Assessments were completed for all planting areas. Ecological monitoring was undertaken in 2020.				Collect seed and propagate plants. Undertake survival assessments. Undertake infill planting of Central Hunter Grey Box – Ironbark Woodland in the Southern BA.
Southern BA ROF planting (26ha)					
Performance Criteria	Collection of seed. Plant propagation. Tubestock planted. Completed survival assessment.			Survival assessment greater than 70%	

Conservation Actions	Year 1 to Year 5 (2020 is Year 4)	Year 6 to Year 10	Completion Criteria	Actions 2021
Activity / Progress	Seed collection and plant propagation was undertaken. Restoration activities included planting River Oak Forest in the Southern BA. In 2018, 11ha of the Southern BA was planted with over 2,000 tubestock planted into rip lines. In 2019 maintenance of planting areas was undertaken and included infill planting of over 800 tubestock. In 2020 maintenance of planting areas was undertaken and included infill planting of 3,200 tubestock. The site preparation for this site included ripping by dozer and weed control. To mimic nature the tree species were planted at a spacing of 5 -10m and shrubs species planted in clumps as commonly found with understory species within this vegetation type. All plants were watered, fertilised and protected with a tree guard. Survival Assessments were completed for all planting areas. Ecological monitoring was undertaken in 2020.			Collect seed and propagate plants. Undertake survival assessments. Undertake infill planting of 11ha of River Oak Forest in the Southern BA.
Northern BA WSW planting (195ha)				
Performance Criteria	Collection of seed. Plant propagation. Tubestock planted. Completed survival assessment.	Ecological monitoring completed.	Ecological monitoring demonstrates a trajectory toward the reference site or the benchmark values for HU872 for all attributes measured over three consecutive assessments (the average of all plots).	

Conservation Actions	Year 1 to Year 5 (2020 is Year 4)	Year 6 to Year 10	Completion Criteria	Actions 2021
Activity / Progress	Seed collection and plant propagation was undertaken. Restoration activities included planting Warkworth Sands Woodland in the Northern BA. In 2014 work commenced to restore over 80 hectares of Warkworth Sands Woodland, this involved the planting of seedlings and the relocation of sand salvaged ahead of mining activities. In 2017, 10,800 tubestock were planted into 44 50x50m patches. Topsoil from ahead of mining operations at MTW was salvaged and hauled to the Biodiversity Area prior to planting commencing. In total Ten patches received 50mm of topsoil over the whole patch, two received 50mm of topsoil over half the patch, 12 received 25mm of topsoil over the patch and ten received no topsoil. Holes were dug for tubestock, either by hand or auger and all plants were watered, fertilised and protected with a tree guard. In 2018 maintenance of planting areas was undertaken and included infill planting of over 8,000 tubestock. In 2019 maintenance of planting areas was undertaken and included infill planting of over 3,000 tubestock. In 2020 planting progressed at the Northern BA with 9,112m³ of WSW sand stripped ahead of mining at MTW and hauled to the Northern Biodiversity Area. 5,480m³ of this WSW sand was spread into strips and seeded with native grasses to increase the groundcover diversity then planted with 4,500 tubestock Survival Assessments were completed for all planting areas Ecological monitoring was undertaken in 2020.			Collect seed and propagate plants. Undertake survival assessments Spread topsoil from ahead of mining operations at MTW into the 2021 Northern BA planting strips. Undertake planting of 4ha of Warkworth Sands Woodland in the Northern BA

Conservation Actions	Year 1 to Year 5 (2020 is Year 4)	Year 6 to Year 10	Completion Criteria	Actions 2021
Northern BA CHGBIW planting (23ha)				
<i>Performance Criteria</i>	<i>Collection of seed. Plant propagation. Tubestock planted. Completed survival assessment.</i>	<i>Ecological monitoring completed.</i>	<i>Ecological monitoring demonstrates a trajectory toward the reference site or the NSW Biometric HU817 for all three attributes measured over three consecutive assessments (the average of all plots).</i>	
Activity / Progress	Restoration activities included tubestock planting of Central Hunter Grey Box – Ironbark Woodland in the Northern BA. In 2017, 6ha of the Northern BA was planted with 2,780 tubestock planted into rip lines. The site preparation for this site included ripping by dozer and weed control. To mimic nature the tree species were planted at a spacing of 5 -10m and shrubs species planted in clumps as commonly found with understory species within this vegetation type. All plants were watered, fertilised and protected with a tree guard. In 2018 maintenance of planting areas was undertaken and included infill planting. Survival Assessments were completed for all planting areas. Ecological monitoring was undertaken in 2020.			

Conservation Actions	Year 1 to Year 5 (2020 is Year 4)	Year 6 to Year 10	Completion Criteria	Actions 2021
PASSIVE RESTORATION				
Weed control and monitoring				
<i>Performance Criteria</i>	At least two weed control events each year for species listed in Table 14 of Management Plans and other weeds recorded from monitoring activities. All actions recorded in Annual Report. Complete Rapid Condition Assessment and Property Inspections.	At least one weed control event each year for species listed in Table 14 of Management Plans and other weeds recorded from monitoring activities. All actions recorded in Annual Report. Complete Rapid Condition Assessment and Property Inspections.	Ecological monitoring data indicates a trajectory for reduction in exotic plant cover over three consecutive assessments.	
Activity / Progress	Weed contractor engaged to undertake weed control activities at the Northern and Southern BA throughout the year. In 2020 weed control targeted the following species: African boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>), African lovegrass (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>), African olive (<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>Cuspidate</i>), Blue heliotrope (<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>), Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>), Castor oil plant (<i>Ricinus communis</i>), Coolatai grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>), Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium</i> sp), Farmers friends (<i>Biden pilosa</i>), Galenia (<i>Galenia pubescens</i>), Green cestrum (<i>Cestrum parqui</i>), Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), Mother of millions (<i>Bryophyllum delagone</i>), Paddys Lucerne (<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>), Paterson's curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>), Prickly pear (<i>Opuntia stricta</i>), Telegraph weed (<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>), and Tiger pear (<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>), Rapid Condition Assessment and Property Inspections were completed in 2020.			Control noxious species and stop weeds spreading into previously un-infested areas. Undertake Rapid Condition Assessment. Undertake Property Inspections.

Conservation Actions	Year 1 to Year 5 (2020 is Year 4)	Year 6 to Year 10	Completion Criteria	Actions 2021
Pest control and monitoring				
Performance Criteria	At least two control events each year for species listed in Table 20 of Management Plans, and any other species recorded from monitoring activities.	At least one control events each year for species listed in Table 17 of Management Plans, and any other species recorded from monitoring activities.	No observed vertebrate pest or damage.	Ecological monitoring demonstrates a trajectory to benchmark values for all attributes measured over three consecutive assessments (the average of all plots).
	Active participation in programme coordinated by HLLS, this may include local control actions.	Active participation in programme coordinated by HLLS, this may include local control actions.		
	Complete biannual inspection and report all works completed and actions for next year.	Complete biannual inspection and report all works completed and actions for next year.		
Activity / Progress	In 2020 a vertebrate pest contractor was engaged to undertake programmes across the Southern and Northern BA. Two 1080 ground baiting programmes were undertaken targeting wild dogs and foxes in autumn and spring. Shooting of vertebrate pests undertaken throughout the year. Biannual property inspections were undertaken in 2020.			Undertake vertebrate pest management including 1080 ground baiting programmes scheduled for autumn and spring to target wild dogs and foxes. Undertake 1080 baiting programmes scheduled for winter to target feral pigs and rabbits. Undertake Property Inspections.
Grazing				
Performance Criteria	Grazing is conducted in accordance with the Management Plan.			
	Boundary fences maintained.			
	Complete Rapid Condition Assessment and Property Inspections.			
Activity / Progress	Boundary fence repairs were undertaken in 2020 to exclude cattle. No strategic grazing was undertaken in the BAs in 2020. Property Inspections and Rapid Condition Assessments were undertaken in 2020.			Undertake Property Inspections. Undertake Rapid Condition Assessment. Maintain boundary fences.

Conservation Actions	Year 1 to Year 5 (2020 is Year 4)	Year 6 to Year 10	Completion Criteria	Actions 2021
Bushfire Management Plan (BFMP), Ecological burn and monitoring				
Performance Criteria	Actions implemented.	Actions implemented.	All required actions of BFMP have been implemented.	
	Review and revise if required.	Review and revise if required.	BFMP has been reviewed annually and revised if required.	
	Complete Rapid Condition Assessment and Property Inspections.	Complete Rapid Condition Assessment and Property Inspections.		
		Completed ecological fire management plan for MZ1, MZ3, MZ5, MZ7, MZ8 and MZ9.		
Activity / Progress	BFMP reviewed.			Review BFMP.
	Fuel load assessments were undertaken in 2020.			Undertake Property Inspections.
	Property Inspections and Rapid Condition Assessment were undertaken in 2020.			Undertake Rapid Condition Assessment.
				Undertake fuel load assessments.
Infrastructure Improvements and monitoring				
Performance Criteria	Completed GDP for all infrastructure improvement actions.			.
	Maintenance of tracks and fences completed at least every 3 years.			
	Property Inspections undertaken.			
Activity / Progress	GDP completed for track maintenance at Southern BA in 2020.			Maintain tracks and boundary fences.
	Boundary fences maintained and Property Inspections undertaken in 2020.			Undertake Property Inspections
Erosion monitoring inspections and reports				
Performance Criteria	Complete Rapid Condition Assessment and Property Inspections			
Activity / Progress	Rapid Condition Assessment and Property Inspections undertaken in 2020.			Undertake Rapid Condition Assessment.
	No significant erosion issues identified at either BA			Undertake Property Inspections.

Conservation Actions	Year 1 to Year 5 (2020 is Year 4)	Year 6 to Year 10	Completion Criteria	Actions 2021
Dam conversion and rehabilitation and monitoring				
Performance Criteria	Prepare dam conversion plan. Dam conversion complete and rehabilitation has stabilised the site. Property inspections.	Observed natural flow regime and no erosion. Property inspections.	All works completed.	
Activity / Progress	Property inspections undertaken in 2020.			Prepare a dam conversion plan. Undertake Property Inspections.
Natural Regeneration and monitoring				
Performance Criteria	Annual weed control, vertebrate pest and fire management actions implemented as per management plans. Complete Rapid Condition Assessment and Property Inspections.		Ecological monitoring demonstrates a trajectory to benchmark values for all attributes measured over three consecutive assessments (the average of all plots).	
Activity / Progress	All actions implemented in 2020 as per management plans. Rapid Condition Assessment and Property Inspections undertaken in 2020.			Undertake Property Inspections. Undertake Rapid Condition Assessment.
Controlled Activities				
Performance Criteria	No reported incidents of prohibited actions undertaken Yancoal, contractors, consultants or other agents of Yancoal. Any clearing of vegetation reported in Annual Report. Signage and locks (where required) maintained. Complete risk assessment for any recreation activities. All occupants of residents compliant with requirements of the MP. No Cultural Heritage sites knowingly disturbed and any protective barricading maintained. Damaged and unwanted fences removed. All Property Inspections completed.			

Conservation Actions	Year 1 to Year 5 (2020 is Year 4)	Year 6 to Year 10	Completion Criteria	Actions 2021
Activity / Progress	In 2017 trespassing and illegal tree clearing and timber getting within the Southern Biodiversity Area resulted in felling approximately 40 full sized trees and 100 small trees. This unauthorised activity was reported to both Department of Environment and Energy and Department of Planning and Environment in October 2017. Internal fences and waste were removed from the Southern BA areas to be planted in 2018 and sections of boundary fence at the Northern BA and Southern BA were repaired and replaced where needed. New Biodiversity Area signs were installed in 2017. Regular property inspections were undertaken. In 2020 there were no reported incidents or prohibited actions undertaken on the Biodiversity Areas.			Undertake Property Inspections.

4 MONITORING ACTIVITIES

The following table provides a summary of the monitoring activities undertaken as detailed in the MP. Monitoring reports and results are available on the Biodiversity Offset Portal.

Table 3 Monitoring Activity Summary

Monitoring	2020	Date/s	Completed by
Bird Assemblage	X	July – August 2020, next due July – August 2022	ANU Enterprise
Habitat Restoration	X	November 2020, next due September – November 2022	SLR Consulting
Rapid Condition Assessment	X	November 2020 next due September – November 2021	Advisor – Land Management
Property Inspection	X	April/November 2020, next due April/November 2021	Advisor – Land Management

4.1 Bird assemblages monitoring

Bird assemblage monitoring is undertaken every two years as part of the ecological monitoring requirements to assess changes in the condition and extent of the woodland habitats within the BAs and the ongoing usage of these habitats by woodland birds. Previous bird monitoring methodology (2014 – 2018) included two-hectare, 20-minute area searches with one visit to each monitoring site. In 2020 two-hectare, 20-minute area searches were undertaken with each site visited three times between June and September 2020, to cover the period when swift parrots and regent honeyeaters are most likely to be present on site. The maximum count of all bird species detected visually or audibly during the survey period and within the boundaries of each survey site were recorded. Data from the 2020 monitoring program demonstrates that three visits to each monitoring site is sufficient to record the majority of bird species regularly occupying the monitoring sites.

A total 124 species of birds were recorded throughout the eight Biodiversity Areas. Bird species richness has increased by eight species on 2016 data and by two species on 2018 data. Three regent honeyeaters- two males and a female were detected at Putty BA. This is the first confirmed record of regent honeyeater utilising habitat within the Putty BA. A single male regent honeyeater was also detected on the Goulburn River BA, though not during formal bird monitoring surveys and not within an established monitoring site. No swift parrots were detected occupying any of the Biodiversity Areas. Overall bird activity was likely affected by lagged effects of drought, namely a lack of eucalypt blossom and vegetation dieback.

The following are the recommendations and discussion summaries for the Local Biodiversity Areas.

Northern BA

After three visits, a total of 36 bird species were detected during standardised surveys and 43 bird species were detected occupying the property. Two threatened species were detected and ten species for the first time in 2020.

There was no mistletoe blossom, which likely suppressed the number of nectarivorous species present during 2020 surveys. Noisy miner numbers were relatively high however, it is recommended that ongoing habitat restoration is more favourable than culling as a means of reducing noisy miner impacts on woodland birds at this location.

Southern BA

After three visits, a total of 56 bird species were detected during standardised surveys and 66 bird species were detected occupying the property. Four threatened species were detected and eight species for the first time in 2020.

There was very little eucalypt or mistletoe flowering and no apparent lerp infestations during 2020 surveys. Evidence of pig activity and rabbit abundance were generally low. Restoration plantings are progressing well and should offer improved habitat for small woodland birds over the coming years as they mature.

Some of the monitoring sites are in unproductive vegetation communities that are relatively static and where bird diversity is low. Not only are swift parrots and regent honeyeaters very unlikely to be detected at these sites, the data derived from them is unlikely to help determine if habitat management is assisting in enhancing woodland bird numbers on these properties. Consideration should be given to moving these sites or adding more sites where habitat management is more proactive.

4.2 Habitat restoration monitoring

This study completes the fourth round of habitat restoration monitoring for the Southern and Northern BAs. The following are the results and recommendations from the 2020 habitat restoration monitoring report.

There is a high level of variability in the condition of the Central Hunter Grey Box Ironbark Grassland and Warkworth Sands Grassland (Management Zones 2 and 4). Parts of these communities have little biodiversity value and negligible recovery potential.

It is recommended that further planting or seeding of local woodland species is undertaken.

The Warkworth Sands Woodland, Central Hunter Grey Box Ironbark Woodland and Hunter Lowland Red Gum Woodland were found to be near benchmark condition, despite not meeting benchmark for some parameters. Restoration techniques should be continued in accordance with the Management Plans to ensure continued improvement in the condition of the vegetation.

5 PROGRESS IN ATTAINING CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The primary conservation objectives for the local offset areas (including the Putty Road Offset) are to:

- enhance biodiversity values across the BAs;
- protect the WSW Offset Area and Putty Road Offset Area under a legally binding conservation covenant;
- increase the condition of WSW and Ironbark EECs and observe a transition from grassland to woodland;
- enhance habitat and foraging opportunities for the woodland birds; and
- contribute to and enhance the existing network of protected vegetation within the Hunter Valley.

Table 2 indicates the progress in attainment of the long-term conservation objectives, the ecological monitoring data supports the continued implementation of the conservation management strategies.

6

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

No new environmental risks have been identified during the reporting period.

Table 4 Local Offset Areas Biodiversity Values and Key Performance Indicators

Area	Biodiversity Value	Description and baseline metric	KPI	Progress comment
Southern BA	Ironbark Woodland	Total area: 446.7ha RCA Average Health rating 18.1/20 (MZ1)	Extent and condition of woodland over 10 years.	RCA results: 2014 – 18/20 2015 – 18/20 2016 – 18/20 2017 – 18.5/20 2018 – 18.5/20 2019 – 18/20 2020 – 17.5/20 Area and health maintained.
	Ironbark Grassland	Total area: 258.4ha	Transition of grassland to woodland.	2020 monitoring supports continued implementation of the conservation management strategies.
	WSW	Total area: 137ha RCA Average Health rating 17.7 /20 (MZ3)	Extent and condition of woodland over 10 years.	RCA results: 2014 – 16/20 2015 – 18/20 2016 – 17/20 2017 – 18/20 2018 – 19/20 2019 – 19/20 2020 – 17/20 Area and health maintained.
	WS Grassland	Total area:40.3ha	Transition of grassland to woodland.	
	Hunter Lowland Red Gum Forest	Total area: 32.4ha RCA Average Health rating 18.6/20 (MZ5)	Extent and condition over 10 years.	RCA results: 2014 – 17/20 2015 – 19/20 2016 – 19/20 2017 – 19/20 2018 – 18.5/20 2019 – 18.5/20 2020 – 19/20 Area and health maintained.

Fauna Habitat	Low potential habitat	Observe maintenance or increase habitat condition rating over 10 years	2020 monitoring supports continued implementation of the conservation management strategies.
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Area	Biodiversity Value	Description and baseline metric	KPI	Progress comment
Northern BA	Ironbark Woodland	Total area: 103.6ha RCA Average Health rating 18.6/20 (MZ1)	Extent and condition of woodland over 10 years.	RCA results: 2014 – 18/20 2015 – 18.5/20 2016 – 19.5/20 2017 – 19.5/20 2018 – 18/20 2019 – 18/20 2020 – 19/20 Area and health maintained.
	Ironbark Grassland	Total area: 23.1ha	Transition of grassland to woodland.	
	WSW	Total area: 19.5ha RCA Average Health rating 18.5/20 (MZ3)	Maintain woodland extent over 10 years.	RCA results: 2014 – 17.5/20 2015 – 18/20 2016 – 19/20 2017 – 19/20 2018 – 18.5/20 2019 – 18.5/20 2020 – 19/20 Area and health maintained.
	WS Grassland	Total area: 194.5	Transition of grassland to woodland	2020 monitoring supports continued implementation of the conservation management strategies.
	Fauna Habitat		Observe maintenance or increase habitat condition rating over 10 years	2020 monitoring supports continued implementation of the conservation management strategies.