



Aurora EPBC approval compliance report

End of year 10 to October 2019

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for Development Victoria and Lendlease Communities

21 October 2021

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Summary

Background

This report records ten years of monitoring and management actions undertaken within the Aurora Development area and associated Conservation Reserves, in Epping (Figure 1, Appendix 1). This report provides a review of compliance actions against the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) approval **EPBC 2007/3524** and the associated Aurora Conservation Management Plan (CMP) (Biosis Research 2008a) up until the end of year 10 (October 2019). We acknowledge that this report is being issued 1.8 years after the year 10 date and therefore have also included a review of management and monitoring actions undertaken between October 2019 and June 2021 (ongoing management and monitoring works that have occurred beyond the conclusion of year 10).

This report documents items that have been completed and items that require ongoing management within the Aurora development in accordance with the EPBC approval and the CMP.

The Aurora development was referred to the Australian Government on 3 July 2007 under Part 9 of the EPBC Act for significant impacts upon listed threatened species and communities. On 3 August 2007, the Department of Energy and Environment (DoEE) declared that the Aurora development was a 'controlled action' and that it would be assessed by preliminary documentation. The action was approved, subject to conditions on the 16 March 2008, which have effect until July 2033. To generate offsets for significant impacts to threatened species and communities, as well as the removal of native vegetation and habitat for fauna, 14 Conservation Reserves were established within the Aurora Estate. Lendlease currently own and manage Conservation Reserves; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13, while Development Victoria currently own and manage Conservation Reserves; 10, 11 and 14. The Conservation Reserves are managed in accordance with the Aurora CMP and EPBC Act approval.

The Aurora CMP was developed in accordance with condition 1 of the EPBC approval, and outlines the ecological values within the Aurora Conservation Reserves and broader Aurora Development Area. The CMP specifies the management objectives for the Conservation Reserves under the federal EPBC approval and state obligations under Victoria's Native Vegetation Management Framework (NRE 2002). It is the key document which outlines actions to be undertaken to remain compliant with all existing approvals relating to ecology for the project (not including specific planning permit conditions for each stage).

The Conservation Reserves have been actively managed in accordance with the Aurora CMP since 2009. An annual management program has been developed, evaluated and revised annually. Within the broader development area, the ecological requirements associated with construction have been addressed in accordance with the Aurora CMP as development stages commence and progress. A review of past works and future planning within the Aurora Development has been addressed in the previous CMP implementation and EPBC compliance reports. Reports were prepared at the end of years 1, 2, 5, 8 and 9 in accordance with condition 1 of the EPBC approval.

Conditions considered satisfied at 10 years

The following EPBC approval conditions or CMP actions are considered satisfactorily completed following the ten years management and monitoring:

- Annual monitoring for remnant threatened species (Golden Sun Moth *Synemon plana* and Matted Flax-lily (MFL) *Dianella amoena*).
- Annual photo point monitoring of the Conservation Reserves

- Ten years of conservation land management and maintenance of the Net Gain patches retained within Conservation Reserves.
- Monitoring of the translocated MFL within Conservation Reserve 7 (targets met).

Condition outstanding or ongoing

The following EPBC approval conditions or CMP actions require completion or are ongoing until the time of Conservation Reserve handover to the City of Whittlesea (these tasks are directly related to fulfilling approval conditions):

- Prepare an annual scope for land management activities, which must be reviewed by an experienced ecologist prior to implementation.
- Continue implementation of land management activities outlined in the annual scope of works, which must be undertaken by experienced conservation land managers.
- Protect the Conservation Reserves through an on title security agreement – currently preferred protection mechanism is through a Trust for Nature (TfN) Deed of Covenant (negotiations underway).
- Survey and fence the final boundaries of the Conservation Reserves with permanent fencing.
- Construct pathways and landscaping as per previous advice provided by Biosis, in consultation with Biosis, TfN and City of Whittlesea, avoiding all native vegetation, tree protection zones, heritage places, MFL and reducing impacts to fauna habitat where possible.
- Install interpretive signage on the boundaries of, along pedestrian access points or at information viewing platforms within the Conservation Reserves.
- Map the current extent and quality of native vegetation within the Conservation Reserves, demonstrating the results of 10 years of targeted management. The updated mapping is required to inform shared path design so that native vegetation is avoided and to inform the preparation of management plans that will be incorporated into the Deed of Covenant (action completed for the Lendlease Reserves).
- Plant the additional MFL salvaged from south of Reserve 9 into Conservation Reserve 9 and monitor. An Addendum for the proposed updated translocation monitoring program for this plant is to be submitted to and approved by DELWP prior to planting.
- Salvage any additional MFL plants identified within the Development area and incorporate into a monitoring program (which must be approved by the appropriate regulator).
- Continue to salvage all regionally significant species identified during pre-development assessments from the development area, and propagate within a nursery and replant within the Conservation Reserves.
- Propagate Tough Scurf Pea seeds collected from the knoll adjacent to Conservation Reserve 1 and plant within Conservation Reserve 1, once abundance of rabbits is reduced in the broader area.
- Continue salvage of Striped Legless Lizard (SLL) salvage within the areas identified as habitat (Biosis Research 2010f), which have not yet undergone SLL salvage (Figure 2).
- No construction is permitted within GSM habitat adjacent to Conservation Reserves 6, 7, 9 and 12 between November and January. If works are required within areas identified as GSM habitat, habitat must be removed prior to November.
- Undertake ongoing monitoring and compliance reporting for the Growling Grass Frog (GGF) offset site, which is the ongoing responsibility of Development Victoria, to be reported on separately.

- Ongoing records of Conservation Reserve management, inspection, notes and actions will be kept by Biosis for the duration of the project.
- Ongoing records of non-compliance, boundary breaches etc. will be prepared by and kept by Biosis for the duration of the project.

Additional task recommendations

The following additional actions are strongly recommended to assist with achieving the outstanding or ongoing condition items listed above:

- Prepare an updated CMP to simplify and clarify the ongoing obligations of Development Victoria, Lendlease and Hexa Group until July 2033.
- Incorporate the Net Gain tracking and targets into the updated CMP as a consolidated document for ecological related approval obligations and management at Aurora.
- Prepare individual short management plans for each of the 14 Conservation Reserves, displaying the final boundary of the conservation area, extent of native vegetation patches, proposed offset area and baseline quality parameters that must be maintained in perpetuity. Include ongoing management actions that must be implemented to maintain compliance.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

This report records ten years of monitoring and management actions undertaken within the Aurora Development area and associated Conservation Reserves, Epping (Figure 1, Appendix 1). This report provides a review of compliance actions against the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) approval **EPBC 2007/3524** and associated Aurora Conservation Management Plan (CMP) (Biosis Research 2008a) up until the end of year 10 (October 2019). We acknowledge that this report is being issued 1.8 years after the year 10 date and therefore have also included a review of management and monitoring actions undertaken between October 2019 and June 2021 (ongoing management and monitoring works that have occurred beyond the year 10 date).

Biosis Pty Ltd was engaged by Development Victoria and Lendlease Communities (Australia) Limited (Lendlease) to prepare this year 10 compliance report.

Aurora is a residential development area in Epping North, Victoria. It is approximately 20 kilometres north of the Melbourne CBD, and 1.5 kilometres north of existing urban development in the township of Epping. It is bounded by Craigieburn Road East to the north, O'Herns Road to the south and the Craigieburn Bypass to the west, the eastern boundary follows existing property titles. Development Victoria (formerly known as VicUrban and then Development Victoria) were the major landholder of Aurora. In 2014, Lendlease acquired the majority of development land at Aurora, however, a portion of the development area and three of the Conservation Reserves remain as Development Victoria land (Reserve 10, 11 & 14) (Figure 2). Hexa Group purchased the land known as 'Northern Town Centre' from Development Victoria in 2018. The total Aurora development area is comprised of approximately 630 hectares.

Aurora is located on the basalt plains of the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion. The area is characterised by stony knolls, surface basalt rock, dry cracking clay soils and extensive albeit fragmented areas of native grassland and woodland ecosystems.

1.2 Commonwealth approval

The Aurora development was referred to the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE) on 3 July 2007 under Part 9 of the EPBC Act (Referral reference - **EPBC 2007/3524**). On 3 August 2007, DoEE declared that the Aurora development was a 'controlled action' and that it would be assessed by preliminary documentation. The action was approved subject to conditions on the 16 March 2008. Variations to the approval were approved on the 15 April 2011, 3 October 2016, 29 November 2017 and the 17 March 2019. The approval and associated conditions are in effect until July 2033.

The approval is in effect until July 2033 for listed threatened species and communities (Section 18 and 18A) and is subject to a number of conditions.

Conditions attached to the approval (current as of 08/06/2021)

1. *The person taking action must undertake all works in accordance with the Aurora Conservation Management Plan.*
2. *To protect the threatened species listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), in particular the Matted Flax-Lily (*Dianella amoena*) and Golden Sun Moth (*Synemon**

plana), the person taking the action must monitor and manage the reserves identified in Figures 1a and 1b in accordance with the Aurora Conservation Management Plan – January 2008. In particular the following actions must be taken:

- i. *Translocate the Matted Flax-lilies that occur outside reserves into reserves 7, 9, 11. This is to be undertaken by an experienced contractor and in accordance with translocation methods agreed by the proponent and Department of Sustainability and Environment.*
- ii. *Weed management must be undertaken in all areas of retained vegetation with the reserves.*
- iii. *Monitoring of the Matted Flax-lily is to be undertaken between 1 October and 1 March every 12 months commencing 2008 and continuing for a period of 10 years after establishment of reserves.*
- iv. *Monitoring of the Golden Sun Moth is to be undertaken between 1 November and 31 January every 12 months commencing immediately and continuing for a period of 10 years after establishment of reserves.*
- v. *If monitoring indicates a decrease of the Matted Flax-lily, the cause of the decline must be investigated. Corrective actions must be developed and implemented. In this event the Department must be provided, within two months of the monitoring results being known, with a report stating the corrective action(s) implemented.*
- vi. *Ecological burns must not occur in reserves containing known Golden Sun Moth habitat (6, 7, 9, and 12) 1 September - 31 January.*
- vii. *Construction activities adjacent to reserves 6, 7, 9, and 12 must not occur between 1 November and 31 January.*
- viii. *No fertilisers or insecticides must be used within reserves. Grazing must not occur within reserves, with the exception of reserves 2 and 14, unless recommended by a qualified ecologist for management purposes.*
- ix. *Pathways, signs, and other infrastructure must be located outside native vegetation patches with fencing to be installed along the boundaries of all reserves prior to construction in areas outside the reserves.*
- x. *In addition to known Golden Sun Moth habitation, reserves 2, 3, and 5, must be retained and managed to preserve potential Golden Sun Moth habitat.*

3. *To protect the threatened species listed under the EPBC Act, in particular the Striped Legless Lizard (*Delma impar*), the person taking action must:*

- a) *Prior to construction the Salvage of Striped Legless Lizards must be undertaken by a qualified person(s) in areas of suitably identified habitat. Striped legless lizards must be salvaged must be salvaged and translocated in accordance with methods outlined in the salvage and translocation protocol provided in the Aurora Conservation Management Plan – January 2008.*

4. *The person taking the action must secure an offsite offset for the protection of the Growling Grass Frog (*Litoria raniformis*) by 30 September 2019. The offset site must be approved by the Minister. The offset site at a minimum must:*

- i. *be outside the Melbourne Urban Growth Zone;*
- ii. *be no less than 10ha in size and contain opportunities for offsite dispersal;*
- iii. *be sourced in consultation with the Growling Grass Frog Recovery Team; and*

- iv. *Represent habitat critical to the survival of the L. raniformis as per page 7 of the species National Recovery Plan.*
- 5. *The person taking the action must submit an Offset Management Plan within 6 months of this variation for the Minister's approval. At a minimum, the plan must include:*
 - i. *baseline surveys;*
 - ii. *provision to covenant the offset site for protection;*
 - iii. *performance indicators, including threat abatement and adaptive measures to be implemented to adequately demonstrate a stable or improved population of L. raniformis on site;*
 - iv. *public awareness and education program;*
 - v. *monitoring and reporting.*
- 6. *The person taking the action must maintain accurate records of all activities associated with or relevant to the above conditions of approval, and make them available on request by the department. Such documents may be subject to audit by the Department, and used to verify compliance with the conditions of approval.*
- 7. *If the person taking the action has not commenced construction of the development's infrastructure within 5 years of this approval then they must notify the Minister in writing and not commence construction without the Minister's agreement.*
- 8. *The person taking the action may choose to revise the Plans approved by the Minister under conditions 1 or 5 without submitting it for approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act, if the taking of the action in accordance with the revised plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact. If the person taking the action makes this choice they must:*
 - i. *notify the Department in writing that the approved plan has been revised and provide the Department with an electronic copy of the revised plan;*
 - ii. *implement the revised plan from the date that the plan is submitted to the Department; and*
 - iii. *for the life of this approval, maintain a record of the reasons the approval holder considers that taking the action in accordance with the revised plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact.*
- 8a. *The person taking the action may revoke their choice under condition 8 at any time by notice to the Department. If the person taking the action revokes the choice to implement a revised plan, without approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act, the plan approved by the Minister must be implemented.*
- 8B. *Condition 8 does not apply if the revisions to the approved plan include changes to environmental offsets provided under the plan, in relation to a matter protected by a controlling provision for the action, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Minister. This does not otherwise limit the circumstances in which the taking of the action in accordance with a revised plan, would, or would not, be likely to have new or increased impacts.*
- 8C. *If the Minister gives a notice to the person taking the action that the Minister is satisfied that the taking of the action in accordance with the revised plan, would be likely to have a new or increased impact, then:*
 - i. *Condition 8 does not apply, or ceases to apply, in relation to the revised plan; and*
 - ii. *The person taking the action must implement the plan, approved by the Minister.*

To avoid any doubt, this condition does not affect any operation of conditions 8, 8A and 8B in the period before the day the notice is given.

At the time of giving the notice, the Minister may also notify that for a specified period of time that condition 8 does not apply for one or more specified plans required under the approval.

- 8D. *Conditions 8, 8A, 8B and 8C are not intended to limit the operation of section 143A of the EPBC Act which allows the person taking the action to submit a revised plan to the Minister for approval.*
9. *Upon the direction of the Minister, the person taking the action must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions of approval is conducted and a report submitted to the Minister. The independent auditor must be approved by the Minister prior to the commencement of the audit. Audit criteria must be agreed to by the Minister and the audit report must address the criteria to the satisfaction of the Minister.*
10. *Within three months of every 12-month anniversary of the commencement of the action, the approval holder must publish a report on their website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval, including implementation of any management plans as specified in the conditions. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication and non-compliance with any of the conditions of this approval must be provided to the Department within 2 days of discovery by the approval holder. Reports must remain published for the life of the approval. The person taking the action must continue to provide reports until such time as agreed to in writing by the Minister.*

1.2.1 Approval corrections and variations

Numerous corrections and variations to the EPBC approval have been approved by DAWE over the ten year period. A list is provided in Table 1. This year 10 compliance report records compliance against all action listed in the current conditions from the variation published on the 17/3/2019.

Table 1 List of corrections and variations to the EPBC approval for Aurora

Year	Correction or variation approved
2009	A correction in relation to the approval decision notice was made on 16 February 2009 to correct reference to Figures 2a and 2b in condition 4 (now Figure 2) and to attach the figures referred to in conditions 2 and 4 as part of the amended approval decision notice.
2010	<p>A variation to the conditions attached to the approval was sought during 2010 to address two issues which had arisen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development Victoria is not the owner of some of the land earmarked for the creation of wetland areas under condition 4. 2. It was proposed to remove the farm dam prior to the passage of a full 2 years (as per condition 4 of the EPBC approval). <p>The variation to conditions was issued on 15 April 2011. The variation was to delete condition 4 of the correction notice dated 16 February 2009 attached to the approval condition dated 16 March 2008, and substitute the conditions as specified.</p>
2011	Biosis Research has completed a review and update of the Aurora CMP. The updated version was submitted to DSEWPac for approval and was approved. A request for formal variation to the wording to the approval was submitted but then withdrawn by Development Victoria.

Year	Correction or variation approved
2015	Biosis has submitted a variation to remove the requirement to construct, manage and monitor habitat for Growling Grass Frog within Aurora on the basis of agreement reached between DoE and the national recovery plan that persisting within Aurora is no longer a good conservation outcome for the species. This variation was to revoke conditions 1, 4 and 5 and substitute with new conditions 1, 4 and 5 and add conditions 8A-8D, 9 and 10. This variation was approved on 3 October 2016.
2016	A variation was published on the 3/10/2016 to revoke conditions 1, 4 and 5. Substitute with conditions 1, 4 and 5 and add conditions 8A-D, 9 and 10.
2017	A variation was published on the 29/11/2017 to revoke conditions 4 and 5 and substitute with new conditions 4 and 5.
2019	A variation was published on the 17/3/2019 to delete conditions 2, 3, 4 and 5 attached to the approval and substitute with the conditions specified. Delete Figure 2 attached to the approval and add a definition for Aurora Conservation Management Plan.

1.3 State approval

The Aurora development and associated removal of native vegetation has been approved under the Victorian *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. The removal of native vegetation was assessed in accordance with Victoria's Native Vegetation Management Framework (NRE 2002) by Biosis in 2007 (Biosis Research 2007) and has since been endorsed by the former Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) and the City of Whittlesea (CoW). The land was rezoned to Comprehensive Development Zone to facilitate the development in 2007. Updated Net Gain tracking reports are provided for the development of each precinct throughout the duration of the development as per the requirements of the Aurora Development Plan (Development Plan Overlay –Schedule 23) and are assessed by City of Whittlesea (CoW) for each application to remove native vegetation within the Aurora Development area. This 10 year compliance tracking report does not include tracking of permit conditions included within individual planning permits issued by City of Whittlesea.

1.4 Conservation reserves

Offsets for the loss of native vegetation and species habitat within the development area are generated across 14 Conservation Reserves within the Aurora Estate. Lendlease currently own and manage Conservation Reserves; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13, Development Victoria currently own and manage Conservation Reserves; 10,11 and 14. These areas are also managed for the protection of threatened species and fauna habitat in accordance with the Aurora Conservation Management Plan (CMP) (a condition of approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)). A number of the Conservation Reserves also contain Aboriginal and historic heritage sites. The process of protecting the Conservation reserves on title is currently underway and until the reserves are suitably protected on title, the reserves are not officially providing offsets for the Aurora Development.

The Conservation Reserves have been managed in accordance with the CMP and the Net Gain & Offset Tracking Report since 19 October 2009. The 10 year nominated Net Gain offset management and monitoring period was completed in October 2019. Although the 10 year management period has been completed under the CMP, ongoing management is required until the reserves are suitably protected on title and handed over to council.

1.5 Conservation Management Plan implementation and compliance reporting

The purpose of this EPBC compliance (Section 2) and CMP implementation (Section 3) report is to document compliance with Conditions 1 and 10 of the EPBC approval.

Compliance with the CMP is Condition 1 of the EPBC approval:

1. *The person taking action must undertake all works in accordance with the Aurora Conservation Management Plan.*

Additionally Condition 10 was added to the approval in a variation received on the 3 October 2016 which states the following:

10. *Within three months of every 12-month anniversary of the commencement of the action, the approval holder must publish a report on their website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval, including implementation of any management plans as specified in the conditions. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication and non-compliance with any of the conditions of this approval must be provided to the Department within 2 days of discovery by the approval holder. Reports must remain published for the life of the approval. The person taking the action must continue to provide reports until such time as agreed to in writing by the Minister.*

This report has been compiled to summarise the final year (year 10) of management and reporting for the Aurora development and also includes a summary of works completed after year 10 until June 2021. The report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 of this report outlines the EPBC approval conditions and a summary of how these conditions have been addressed to date.
- Section 3 addresses all individual management actions outlined in the CMP.
- Section 4 includes a summary of future management activities and strategies that are planned for the future.

As names of the organisations and departments involved in the Aurora project have changed over the years and to save providing explanation in the body of this report, Table 2 provides a list of current and previous names for reference.

Section 2.7 of the CMP states that 'a report will be prepared at the end of years 1, 2, 5 and 10 to the responsible authority DSE (now DELWP) and DEWHA (now DAWE) incorporating a review of past works and future planning'. The reports for end of year 1 (Biosis Research 2010a) and year 2 (Biosis Research 2011a) were completed in August 2010 and November 2011, respectively. The report for end of year 5 (Biosis 2015) was completed in March 2015. The reports have been submitted to Development Victoria, City of Whittlesea, DEPI (now DELWP) and the federal Minister for the Environment.

Table 2 List of department name changes and associated acronyms

Current name	Previous names
Development Victoria	Development Victoria VicUrban Urban and Regional Land Corporation (URLC)
Biosis	Biosis Research

Current name	Previous names
Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (DAWE)	Department of the Environment (DoE) Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPaC) Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) Department of the Environment and Water (DEW) Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE)
Department of the Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP)	Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DNRE)

2. Compliance with EPBC approval conditions

Table 3 provides a summary of activities undertaken in 2008–2019 and 2020– June 2021 as part of the Aurora project in relation to each of the EPBC approval conditions. Cross referencing with the CMP sections in Section 3 is provided where appropriate.

2.1 Progress on meeting EPBC approval conditions

Table 3 Conditions attached to the EPBC approval - Aurora Residential Subdivision, Epping North (EPBC 2007/3524)

Conditions attached to the approval (as at 8 June 2021)	Notes on compliance	Condition met (Yes, No or Ongoing).
1. The person taking action must undertake all works in accordance with the Aurora Conservation Management Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works within the Aurora development area and Conservation Reserves have been undertaken in accordance with the Aurora Conservation Management Plan (Biosis Research 2008a) to date. Section 3 provides a breakdown of compliance items undertaken in accordance with the CMP. 	Ongoing
2. To protect the threatened species listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), in particular the Matted Flax-Lily (<i>Dianella amoena</i>) and Golden Sun Moth (<i>Synemon plana</i>), the person taking the action must monitor and manage the reserves identified in Figures 1a and 1b in accordance with the Aurora Conservation Management Plan – January 2008. In particular the following actions must be taken:		
i. Translocate the Matted Flax-lilies that occur outside reserves into reserves 7, 9, 11. This is to be undertaken by an experienced contractor and in accordance with translocation methods agreed by the proponent and Department of Sustainability and Environment.	<p>Aurora Matted Flax-lily Translocation Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aurora Matted Flax-lily Translocation Plan (Biosis 2013) was prepared in 2013 and endorsed by DEPI. A total of 26 individuals of MFL were recorded outside reserves 6, 9 and 10 prior to 2014. Plants were salvaged on 20 January 2014 in accordance with the translocation plan (Biosis 2013) and propagated at Grey box and Grasslands indigenous Nursery (GAGIN). Two clones from each parent plant salvaged were translocated into Conservation Reserve 7 in winter 2015. Annual monitoring of the planted MFL occurred between 2015 and 2021. Establishment targets outlined in the Aurora Matted Flax-lily Translocation Plan (Biosis 2013) were met during year 6 of monitoring (summer 2020/21 – The translocation of these 26 plants is deemed a success and monitoring was concluded in January 2021 (Biosis 2021). <p>Aurora Matted Flax-lily Translocation Plan – Addendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2017, four additional MFL plants were located outside of the southern boundary of Conservation Reserve 9. The boundary for Reserve 9 was extended as far as possible within Lendlease land to capture and protect 3 of these MFL but 1 remained within the development area of Hexa Group. The plant was salvaged in 2020 and clones are currently held in the Native Grass Matters nursery (previously GAGIN). An addendum to the Aurora Matted Flax-lily Translocation Plan has been prepared and will be submitted to DELWP for approval for the planting and monitoring of these new clones. 	Ongoing
ii. Weed management must be undertaken in all areas of retained vegetation with the reserves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weed management to date has been undertaken in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan (Biosis 2008) and annual works plan by specialised native vegetation management contractors under the supervision of Biosis. 	Ongoing
iii. Monitoring of the Matted Flax-lily is to be undertaken between 1 October and 1 March every 12 months commencing 2008 and continuing for a period of 10 years after establishment of reserves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of remnant MFL plants was undertaken annually between 1 October and 1 March and concluded in December 2018. 	Yes
iv. Monitoring of the Golden Sun Moth is to be undertaken between 1 November and 31 January every 12 months commencing immediately and continuing for a period of 10 years after establishment of reserves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of Golden Sun Moth populations was undertaken annually between 1 November and 31 January within the Aurora Conservation Reserves and concluded in 2018. 	Yes
v. If monitoring indicates a decrease of the Matted Flax-lily, the cause of the decline must be investigated. Corrective actions must be developed and implemented. In this event the Department must be provided, within two months of the monitoring results being known, with a report stating the corrective action(s) implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring has indicated that the population of Matted Flax-lily within the Conservation Reserves remains healthy. Management actions implemented to maintain the healthy population of MFL included: watering, weed control or replanting of clones. Monitoring program of MFL is now concluded. 	Yes
vi. Ecological burns must not occur in reserves containing known Golden Sun Moth habitat (6, 7, 9, and 12) between 1 September and 31 January.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No ecological burns were undertaken within the Conservation Reserves identified as Golden Sun Moth habitat between 1 September and 31 January. A deliberately lit wildfire spread through Conservation Reserve 14 on 19 December 2015. This reserve is known habitat for GSM. 	Ongoing
vii. Construction activities adjacent to reserves 6, 7, 9, and 12 must not occur between 1 November and 31 January.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No construction has occurred adjacent to reserves between November 1 and 31 January. Where construction has occurred, habitat for Golden Sun Moth was removed prior to these dates. Construction is not yet completed adjacent to reserves 6, 9 and 12. <p>Construction is completed adjacent to reserve 7. However, a shared path is currently proposed for construction within the reserve boundary, therefore this condition is still relevant and ongoing for reserves 6, 7, 9 and 12.</p>	Ongoing

Conditions attached to the approval (as at 8 June 2021)	Notes on compliance	Condition met (Yes, No or Ongoing).
viii. No fertilisers or insecticides must be used within reserves. Grazing must not occur within reserves, with the exception of reserves 2 and 14, unless recommended by a qualified ecologist for management purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To date, no fertilisers or insecticides have been used within any of the Aurora Conservation Reserves. Grazing has only occurred within reserve 14. Cattle grazing has been utilised to manage biomass across the broader area of the reserve. Net Gain vegetation patches have been fenced off and are protected from cattle grazing. 	Ongoing
ix. Pathways, signs, and other infrastructure must be located outside native vegetation patches with fencing to be installed along the boundaries of all reserves prior to construction in areas outside the reserves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reserves had a post and wire and farm fence installed along the boundary prior to construction commencing within the adjacent development area. Since 2018 additional construction mesh fencing panels have been installed along reserve boundaries prior to adjacent construction to further protect the reserves. Final fencing and landscaping will be in line with this condition. 	Ongoing
x. In addition to known Golden Sun Moth habitation, reserves 2, 3, and 5, must be retained and managed to preserve potential Golden Sun Moth habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing management of reserves 2, 3 and 5 is consistent with measures to manage GSM habitat. 	Ongoing
3. To protect the threatened species listed under the EPBC Act, in particular the Striped Legless Lizard (<i>Delma impar</i>), the person taking action must:		
a) Prior to construction the Salvage of Striped Legless Lizards must be undertaken by a qualified person(s) in areas of suitably identified habitat. Striped legless lizards must be salvaged must be salvaged and translocated in accordance with methods outlined in the salvage and translocation protocol provided in the Aurora Conservation Management Plan – January 2008.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earlier assessments throughout the area identified potential habitat for Striped Legless Lizard (SLL) in the larger stony knolls with abundant rocks, cracks, and remnant native vegetation (Biosis Research 2008). In accordance with the current EPBC Act approval and approved CMP (Biosis 2008), salvage for SLL within this identified habitat is undertaken within the Aurora Development Area prior to the commencement of construction. Salvage is currently undertaken in accordance with the SLL salvage at Aurora Section C and beyond (Biosis Research 2009). The purpose of the salvage operation is to capture SLL and lodge the specimens with Museums Victoria. Over 95% of SLL salvage has been completed across the development area, with some small portions remaining which will be salvaged prior to construction. It is not recommended to undertake SLL salvage as per the salvage and translocation protocol within the conservation reserves where suitable habitat is present and pathways are proposed for construction. The methods in the salvage and translocation protocol are too destructive and not suitable for sensitive areas. Alternately it is proposed that an ecologist supervise all initial ground disturbance works within the reserves to capture SLL if present. If SLL are detected within a Conservation Reserve further advice from DELWP will be sought on the release of animals within the conservation reserve. 	Ongoing
4. The person taking the action must secure an offsite offset for the protection of the Growling Grass Frog (<i>Litoria raniformis</i>) by 30 September 2019. The offset site must be approved by the Minister. The offset site at a minimum must: I. be outside the Melbourne Urban Growth Zone; II. be no less than 10ha in size and contain opportunities for offsite dispersal; III. be sourced in consultation with the Growling Grass Frog Recovery Team; and IV. Represent habitat critical to the survival of the <i>L. raniformis</i> as per page 7 of the species National Recovery Plan.	See Table 4.	Yes
5 The person taking the action must submit an Offset Management Plan within 6 months of this variation for the Minister's approval. At a minimum, the plan must include: I. baseline surveys; II. provision to covenant the offset site for protection; III. performance indicators, including threat abatement and adaptive measures to be implemented to adequately demonstrate a stable or improved population of <i>L. raniformis</i> on site; IV. public awareness and education program; V. monitoring and reporting.	See Table 4.	Yes
6 The person taking the action must maintain accurate records of all activities associated with or relevant to the above conditions of approval, and make them available on request by the department. Such documents may be subject to audit by the Department, and used to verify compliance with the conditions of approval.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports were completed for Matted Flax-lily and Golden Sun Month monitoring annually. Reports documenting the extent and completion of SLL salvage are prepared as it occurs. All reports are available for view by the Department. This report has been compiled in order to maintain accurate records of activities associated with the conditions of the CMP and therefore the EPBC approval. 	Ongoing

Conditions attached to the approval (as at 8 June 2021)	Notes on compliance	Condition met (Yes, No or Ongoing).
7 If the person taking the action has not commenced construction of the development's infrastructure within 5 years of this approval then they must notify the Minister in writing and not commence construction without the Minister's agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the first stages commenced in 2008. 	Yes
8 The person taking the action may choose to revise the Plans approved by the Minister under conditions 1 or 5 without submitting it for approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act, if the taking of the action in accordance with the revised plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact. If the person taking the action makes this choice they must: I. notify the Department in writing that the approved plan has been revised and provide the Department with an electronic copy of the revised plan; II. implement the revised plan from the date that the plan is submitted to the Department; and III. for the life of this approval, maintain a record of the reasons the approval holder considers that taking the action in accordance with the revised plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No revised plans have been finalised to date. It is likely that the Conservation Management Plan will be updated to reflect ongoing compliance actions for the life of the approval. A revised version (Version 2) of the CMP was completed by Biosis in December 2012, which included an assessment of the works completed to that date and some amendments to the information and management strategies based on those works (Biosis 2012a). The intention was that Version 2 of the CMP would be current to the end of 2019 although it should still be periodically reviewed and modified if necessary. At the end of 2019 a new CMP was to be drafted to prescribe the ongoing management of the reserves beyond the initial 10 year Net Gain period. Version 2 of the CMP was accepted by DEPI and submitted to DoE in 2013. However, at the request of Development Victoria (now Development Victoria), Version 2 of the CMP was not formally submitted. As such, the basis of this end of year 10 compliance report will be assessed against the 2008 version of the CMP. No new CMP has been prepared for ongoing management. 	Ongoing
8a The person taking the action may revoke their choice under condition 8 at any time by notice to the Department. If the person taking the action revokes the choice to implement a revised plan, without approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act, the plan approved by the Minister must be implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA No revised plans have been finalised to date. 	Ongoing
8B Condition 8 does not apply if the revisions to the approved plan include changes to environmental offsets provided under the plan, in relation to a matter protected by a controlling provision for the action, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Minister. This does not otherwise limit the circumstances in which the taking of the action in accordance with a revised plan, would, or would not, be likely to have new or increased impacts.	NA	Ongoing
8C If the Minister gives a notice to the person taking the action that the Minister is satisfied that the taking of the action in accordance with the revised plan, would be likely to have a new or increased impact, then: I. Condition 8 does not apply, or ceases to apply, in relation to the revised plan; and II. The person taking the action must implement the plan, approved by the Minister. To avoid any doubt, this condition does not affect any operation of conditions 8, 8A and 88 in the period before the day the notice is given. At the time of giving the notice, the Minister may also notify that for a specified period of time that condition 8 does not apply for one or more specified plans required under the approval.	NA	Ongoing
8D Conditions 8, 8A, 8B and 8C are not intended to limit the operation of section 143A of the EPBC Act which allows the person taking the action to submit a revised plan to the Minister for approval.	NA	Ongoing
9 Upon the direction of the Minister, the person taking the action must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions of approval is conducted and a report submitted to the Minister. The independent auditor must be approved by the Minister prior to the commencement of the audit. Audit criteria must be agreed to by the Minister and the audit report must address the criteria to the satisfaction of the Minister.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent audit has not been undertaken to date. 	Ongoing
10 Within three months of every 12-month anniversary of the commencement of the action, the approval holder must publish a report on their website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval, including implementation of any management plans as specified in the conditions. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication and non-compliance with any of the conditions of this approval must be provided to the Department within 2 days of discovery by the approval holder. Reports must remain published for the life of the approval. The person taking the action must continue to provide reports until such time as agreed to in writing by the Minister.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the addition of this condition in October 2016 compliance reports have been published on the following website by Development Victoria: https://www.development.vic.gov.au 	Ongoing

Table 4 EPBC Act approval conditions associated with the Growling Grass Frog (GGF) offset site (EPBC 2007/3524) for the Aurora development

Condition	Condition details	Actions completed in accordance with the Offset Management Plan (OMP)	OMP section	Condition met
4	The person taking the action must secure an offsite offset for the protection of the GGF by 30 September 2019.	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) executed between the Approval Holder and current landowner in May 2018. Offset site was secured with a deed of covenant on the 23 February 2021.	Section 3.1.1	Yes
4	The offset site must be approved by the Minister.	Ministerial approval obtained.	Section 3.1.1	Yes
4	The offset must be outside the Melbourne Urban Growth Zone.	Offset is in Gippsland, Victoria and outside the Melbourne Urban Growth Zone.	Section 2.3	Yes
4	The offset must be no less than 10 ha in size and contain opportunities for offsite dispersal.	Offset is larger than 10 ha and covers 13.25 ha and is contiguous with the public land water frontage of the Perry River.	Figure 4	Yes
4	The offset must be sourced in consultation with the GGF Recovery Team.	Offset site selection process involved liaison with the GGF recovery team.	Sections 1.1 and 2.3.3	Yes
4	The offset must represent habitat critical to the survival of GGF.	Offset site provides wetlands that conform to GGF habitat as per the National Recovery Plan (Clemann and Gillespie 2012 p.7).	Section 2.3	Yes
5	The person taking the action must submit an Offset Management Plan within 6 months of this variation for the Minister's approval.	An Offset Management Plan (OMP) was prepared and submitted to the Minister within 6 months of the variation (EPBC 2007/3524) dated 17/3/2019: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biosis 2019 (V3 Jan 2019). Aurora Growling Grass Frog Offset Management Plan (EPBC 2007/3524): 191 Springberg Lane, Perry Bridge, Victoria. Report for Development Victoria & Lendlease Communities. Authors: Mueck S and Goddard M. Biosis Pty Ltd, Melbourne. Project no. 26651. Development Victoria received approval from the DAWE delegate for the OMP in March 2019. During Nov 2019 a number of comments on the OMP (V3) above were provided to Biosis by Trust for Nature which DAWE required be incorporated into the final OMP (V4) below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biosis 2020 (V4 March 2020). Aurora Growling Grass Frog Offset Management Plan (EPBC 2007/3524): 191 Springberg Lane, Perry Bridge, Victoria. Report for Development Victoria & Lendlease Communities. Authors: Mueck S and Goddard M. Biosis Pty Ltd, Melbourne. Project no. 26651. 	Section 3.10	Yes
5	The plan must include baseline surveys.	The OMP includes provision for baseline monitoring of this population in the first available breeding season after commencement of this OMP. The OMP places responsibility on the Offset site Landowner for monitoring (which includes baseline monitoring).	Section 3.10	Yes
5	The plan must include provision to covenant the offset site for protection.	A TfN covenant will provide legal protection for the offset site. Offset site was secured with a deed of covenant on the 23 February 2021.	Section 3.4	Yes
5	The plan must include performance indicators, including threat abatement and adaptive measures to be implemented to adequately demonstrate a stable or improving conservation status of GGF on site.	An annual monitoring program is included in the OMP to evaluate the species abundance and note breeding activity. Water salinity will also be monitored to ensure a diversity of suitable habitats persist.	Section 3.10	Yes
5	The plan must include a public awareness and education program.	Section 3.1.2 of the OMP provides a strategy for a public awareness and education program. An on-site awareness program for GGF will be established at Aurora in association with the constructed wetlands. This will include interpretive signage for the created habitat and its value to this species.	Section 3.1.2	Yes
5	The plan must include monitoring and reporting.	An annual monitoring and reporting program is included in the OMP. Annual monitoring reports are to be submitted at least two months prior to the anniversary date of the execution of the OMP to allow time for compliance to be assessed before the anniversary date.	Section 3.10	Yes

3. Compliance with the Conservation Management Plan

This section provides a summary tracking of compliance of each action outlined within the CMP (Biosis Research 2008), in accordance with Condition 1 of the EPBC approval (Section 2). More detailed tables including all individual sub-actions and compliance notes for all years can be viewed in Appendix 2.

3.1 Reserve management

Table 5 Reserve management end of year 10 and 2020-2021

Conservation Management Plan action	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
2.3.1 Establish and protect the reserves	Suitable protection mechanism discussions continued. LL and DV are pursuing a Trust for Nature covenant. An onsite meeting with TfN occurred May 2019.	Further discussions with TfN were undertaken during 2020 and 2021 and a quote for establishing the deed of covenant was obtained on the 27/05/2021 to further progress this item. Ongoing land management contracts include budget for contingency actions.	Ongoing
2.3.2 Fencing, access control and information	WLS continue to check fences in all reserves, report breaches and fix any issues. Permanent Conservation fences are currently topic of discussion between DV/LL and WLS. Pathways are being designed as construction with each stage is completed. These are being designed in conjunction with Biosis ecologists to ensure paths follow the correct construction requirements, and all natural values are protected.	All reserves are fenced with temporary farm fencing. Permanent wire mesh fencing has been installed for reserve 1. This fence serves as the prototype for permanent fencing of the Lendlease Reserves. Development Victoria Reserve 14 is fully fenced, reserve 10 remains a farm style fence which requires replacing with permanent fencing at the landscape stage. Reserve 11 has a permanent vehicle exclusion wire rope fence installed. Grazing continues in Reserve 14 in areas outside of fenced native vegetation. No Go Zone sign have been installed on all reserve boundaries adjacent to active construction works. Renewed inductions were given at the end of 2019 to the landscape team ULS and civil team Rokon on behalf of Lendlease. Updated inductions were given in 2021 to Rokon and the new landscape team. Interpretive signage is being discussed, and will be installed once construction is complete. Biosis has begun providing advice for pathway locations as construction around some reserves is almost complete. Advice given for Precinct 3. Dogs will be prohibited from reserves and interpretive signs will incorporate this requirement.	Ongoing
2.3.3 Tree Protection and recruitment	Fences and gates are to be maintained securely to prevent public access and illegal removal of fallen timber for firewood WLS continue to fix fencing as required. Biosis also undertake quarterly reserve checks to check fencing.	Fallen timber and branches are retained within the reserves. Weed control works are ongoing. Cover of high threat weeds unlikely to be reduced to below 10% due to Chilean Needle Grass providing extensive habitat for Golden Sun Moth. The reduction of high threat weeds to below 10% is not necessary to meet the recruitment targets stipulated in the Net Gain report, however ongoing reduction and management of high threat weeds will occur. WLS continue to monitor and manage pest animals throughout the reserves. Rabbit control programs have been undertaken annually as needed. Assessment of tree health within conservation reserves has not occurred. Reserve 4, 10 and 14 require supplementary planting. Biosis have recommended that pathway plantings include species that would improve the overall species diversity and habitat available to fauna.	Ongoing
2.3.4 Biomass Control	Biomass control is managed by slashing and brushcutting in reserves 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Biomass within reserve 14 is managed through cattle grazing and brushcutting within the fenced native vegetation patches. Biomass in reserve 2 continues to be an issue.	Biomass control is managed by slashing and brushcutting in reserves 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Biomass within reserve 14 is managed through cattle grazing and brushcutting within the fenced native vegetation patches. Biomass in reserve 2 continues to be an issue.	Ongoing
2.3.5 Weed Control	Weed control is ongoing in all Conservation Reserves with WLS contracted to undertake weed control works.	Weed control is ongoing within the conservation reserves. The extent and quality of native vegetation was mapped within the Lendlease reserves 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13 in February – March 2021. The results of this current native vegetation mapping exercise indicates an overall increase in the extent of native vegetation from 25.4 hectares at the commencement of management to 33.2 hectares at the beginning of 2021 (assuming native vegetation extents within the Development Victoria reserves remained the same). The lack of weed score taken during the original and current vegetation quality assessments can also be compared to show overall weed cover has been reduced within the reserves with an improvement in score for 8 out of the 11 reserves.	Ongoing
2.3.6 Organic litter and logs	Fallen timber and branches are retained within the reserves.	Fallen timber and branches are retained within the reserves. Trees removed within Lendlease development areas have been stockpiled as logs in a fenced off compound for later placement within reserves.	Ongoing

3.2 Potential construction impacts

Table 6 Potential construction impacts end of year 10 and 2020-2021

Conservation Management Plan action	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
2.4 Potential Construction Impacts	Construction works adjacent to reserves is ongoing. No-Go Zone fencing, sediment, weed and dust control is ongoing. Civil contractors address these items through the Biosis induction packages provided and contractor Construction Environmental Management Plans.	Construction works adjacent to reserves is ongoing. No-Go Zone fencing, sediment, weed and dust control is ongoing. Civil contractors address these items through the Biosis induction packages provided and contractor Construction Environmental Management Plans.	Ongoing

3.3 Threatened flora management

Table 7 Threatened flora management end of year 10 and 2020-2021

Conservation Management Plan action	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
2.5.1 Threatened flora management - MFL	Monitoring of remnant MFL concluded in December 2018. New development areas are traversed to detect any undetected MFL plants and salvage undertaken if detected. One new plant was detected in the development area south of reserve 9 and will be translocated.	One MFL south of reserve 9 was salvaged in 2020. The Clones are now with the Native Grass matters nursery (previously called GAGIN). An Addendum to the MFL translocation plan is in the process of being reviewed and approved for planting of these clones into reserve 9. Seed was collected from Western Golden-tip <i>Goodia medicaginea</i> from a stony knoll adjacent to reserve 1 for propagation and planting into reserve 1 once rabbit numbers are further reduced.	Ongoing (MFL to be planted into reserve 9)

3.4 Threatened fauna management

Table 8 Threatened fauna management end of year 10 and 2020-2021

Conservation Management Plan action	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
2.6.1 Threatened fauna management - GSM	The final year of GSM monitoring at Aurora saw a large number of moths recorded. 2586 GSM were recorded in reserve 14 and larger than average number of individuals recorded across reserves 6, 7, 9 and 12. Low numbers were recorded in reserve 13.	Whilst the annual monitoring for GSM is complete and land management in conservation reserves is ongoing other items such as creating GSM habitat in open space and habitat linkages along Edgars Creek has not yet been undertaken.	No
2.6.2 Threatened fauna management - Growling Grass Frog	This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	NA
2.6.3 Threatened fauna management - Striped Legless Lizard salvage	Salvage was undertaken in Precinct 4 (Parcel 2). Salvage in SLL habitat is ongoing.	Salvage occurred within a portion of the M6 development area. Areas requiring further salvage are displayed in Figure 2, Appendix 1. Updated inductions were given in May 2021 with SLL Fact Sheets provided.	Ongoing

3.5 Planning, monitoring and reporting

Table 9 Planning, monitoring and reporting end of year 10 and 2020-2021

Conservation Management Plan action	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
2.7 Planning, monitoring and reporting	Photo point and threatened species monitoring concluded this year.	Photo point and threatened species monitoring concluded at the end of year 10. Translocated MFL in reserve 7 met the success targets in January 2021 and are now considered established. Land management works continues within the Conservation Reserves until hand over to council. This is the end of year 10 compliance report.	Yes

4. Future planning and management

The EPBC approval and associated conditions are in effect until July 2033. Development at Aurora is ongoing within the development area. Landscaping works are proposed within and adjacent to Conservation Reserves and the Conservation Reserves are still to be protected on title and handed over to the City of Whittlesea for ongoing management.

This section aims to outline ongoing tasks that will be required to remain compliant with the existing approvals and ensure the current native vegetation quality and fauna habitat contained within the reserves continues to be managed and does not decrease in quality from this point forward.

4.1 Conservation Reserves

The following works are required for the ongoing management and establishment of the 14 Conservation Reserves until they are handed over to City of Whittlesea.

- Prepare an annual scope for land management activities, which must be reviewed by an experienced ecologist prior to implementation.
- Continue implementation of land management activities outlined in the annual scope of works, which must be undertaken by experienced conservation land managers.
- Protection of the Conservation Reserves on title – currently preferred protection mechanism is through a Trust for Nature Deed of Covenant (negotiations underway).
- Survey and fence the final boundaries of the Conservation Reserves with permanent fencing.
- Construct pathways and landscaping as per previous advice provided by Biosis, in consultation with Biosis, TfN and City of Whittlesea, avoiding all native vegetation, tree protection zones, heritage places, MFL and reducing impacts to fauna habitat where possible.
- Install interpretive signage on the boundaries of, along pedestrian access points or at information viewing platforms within the Conservation Reserves.
- Map the current extent and quality of native vegetation within the Conservation Reserves, to demonstrate the results of 10 years of targeted management. The updated mapping is required to inform shared path design to avoid native vegetation and for input into management plans that will be incorporated into the Deed of Covenant (action completed for the Lendlease Reserves).

4.2 Conservation Management Plan update

The 2008 CMP is the key documentation for the implementation of conservation management actions at Aurora. There has been several EPBC condition variations since this document was written. The understanding of practicality of implementation has also changed after ten years of management and monitoring. The Conservation Reserve boundaries were modified slightly from the original plan shown in the 2008 CMP (no overall loss in area). Clearer and easy to implement actions are required for ongoing construction management.

- An updated CMP is recommended for the remainder of the construction phase at Aurora, which will address the issues noted above and provide clearer ongoing direction for Development Victoria, Lendlease, Hexa Group and their contractors.

The intention will be to write a plan that would not result in a new or increased impact through implementation, as per Condition 8 of EPBC approval - **EPBC 2007/3524**. This plan would be submitted to DAWE and City of Whittlesea for comment and review.

4.3 Threatened flora management

- Plant the additional MFL salvaged from south of Reserve 9 into Conservation Reserve 9 and monitor survival and health. An Addendum for the proposed updated translocation monitoring program for this plant is to be approved by DELWP prior to planting.
- Salvage any additional Matted Flax-lily plants identified within the Development area incorporate into a monitoring program that is approved by the appropriate regulator.
- Salvage all regionally significant species identified during pre-development assessments from the development area, and propagate within a nursery and plant within the Conservation Reserves.
- Propagate the Tough Scurf Pea seeds collected from the knoll adjacent to Conservation Reserve 1 and plant within Conservation Reserve 1, following reduction in rabbit abundance in the broader area.

4.4 Threatened fauna management

- Continue Striped Legless Lizard salvage within the areas identified as habitat (Biosis Research 2010f), which have not yet undergone SLL salvage (Figure 2).
- Ensure construction that occurs within GSM habitat adjacent to Conservation Reserves 6, 7, 9 and 12, occurs between November and January. If works are required within areas identified as GSM habitat, habitat will be removed prior to November.
- Continue monitoring and compliance reporting for the GGF offset site (the ongoing responsibility of Development Victoria, to be reported on separately).
- In 2014, following the year 5 Growling Grass Frog (GGF) monitoring, the second triennial GGF health and sustainability report (Biosis 2014) determined that the GGF population within the Aurora development is not self-sustaining. Therefore, annual monitoring was discontinued and an alternate offsite-offset site was pursued. As a result, a number of EPBC Act conditions were no longer a requirement. On 3 October 2016, the Department of the Environment, determined that compensatory offsets were required for the development project's significant impact upon Growling Grass Frog *Litoria raniformis*, which is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Following this, Biosis completed a variation submission to revoke Conditions 4 and 5 and replace with new conditions 4 and 5. Subsequently, 3 suitable GGF sites were identified in April 2017 (Biosis 2017). Further investigation to determine the suitability and land ownership was required and therefore Biosis completed a variation submission to revoke conditions 4 and 5 and replace with new conditions 4 and 5. This request has now been approved. A suitable site has also now been secured and the Aurora Growling Grass Frog Offset Management Plan (EPBC 2007/3524): 191 Springberg Lane, Perry Bridge, Victoria, has been developed and approved by DAWE. The offset site will be secured and managed for the purposes of conservation in perpetuity via a covenant as per Section 3A of the Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972 managed by the Trust for Nature (TfN).

4.5 Reporting

- Prepare a monitoring reports for the one MFL salvaged from south of Reserve 9 once the Aurora Matted Flax Lily Translocation Plan Addendum has been approved by DELWP.
- Prepare individual letter reports for Striped Legless Lizard as development stages begin and salvage is undertaken.
- Keep records of Conservation Reserve management activities, inspection findings, notes and actions and maintain records for the duration of the project.
- Keep records of non-compliance, boundary breaches etc. for the duration of the project (Biosis task).
- Prepare an updated CMP to simplify and clarify the ongoing obligations of Development Victoria, Lendlease and Hexa Group until July 2033. Incorporate the Net Gain tracking and targets into this report as a consolidated document for ecology at Aurora.
- Prepare individual short management plans for each of the 14 Conservation Reserves, displaying the final boundary, extent of Net Gain patches and current native vegetation extent. Specify baseline quality parameters that must be maintained in perpetuity and ongoing management actions.
- Undertake compliance reporting as outlined within the Growling Grass Frog offset Management Plan.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 Figures

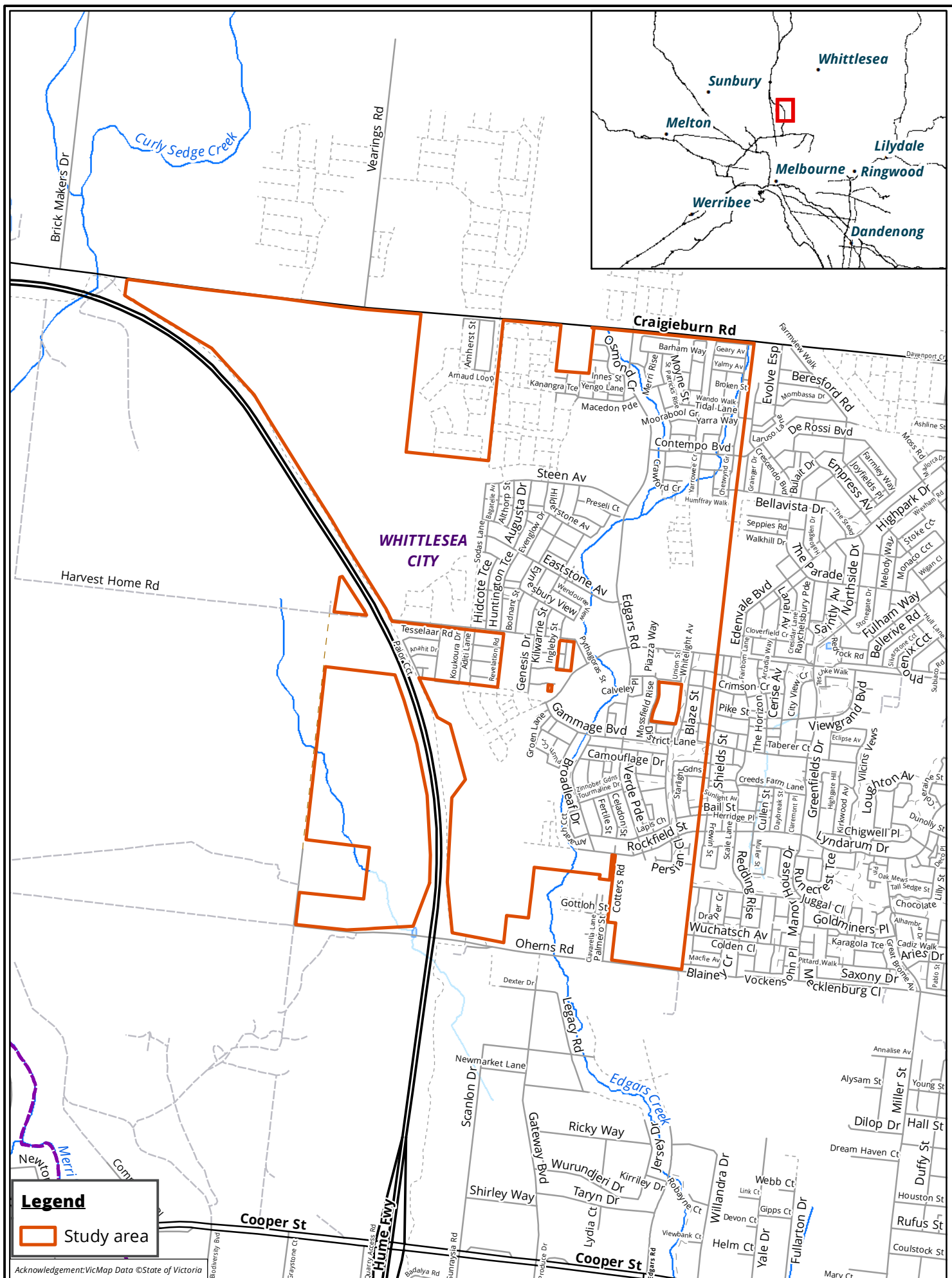
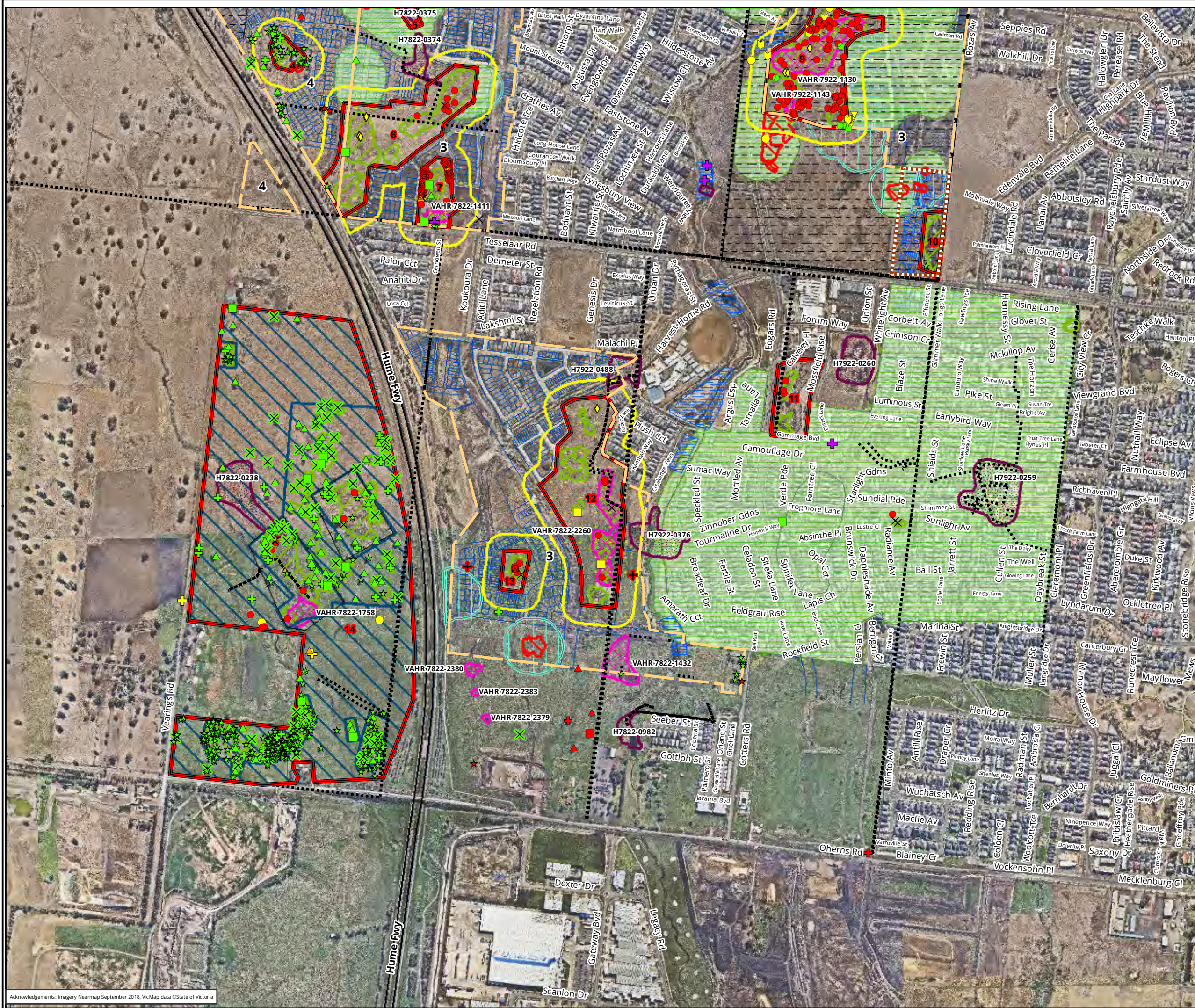


Figure 1 Location of the Aurora development, Epping North, Victoria



Legend

Conservation Reserve

- Conservation Reserve
- Area requiring Striped Legless Lizard salvage
- Striped Legless Lizard salvage completed
- Lobed Needle-grass zone
- Golden Sun Moth reserve
- 50m "No construction" buffer zone between 1 November & 31 January
- Creek modifications areas for Growling Grass Frog
- Growling Grass Frog record
- Conditional Stock Grazing Area
- Native Vegetation retained
- Native Vegetation removal allowed

Trees

- Very Large Old Tree to be retained
- Large Old Tree to be retained
- Medium Old Tree to be retained
- Small tree to be retained
- Very Large Old Tree to be removed
- Large Old Tree to be removed
- Medium Old Tree to be removed
- Small tree to be removed

Dead trees

- Was to be retained
- To be removed

Nationally significant flora records

Matted Flax-lily record

- Recorded in Year 9
- New record year 9
- Not located during year 9 monitoring
- Presumed dead

State significant flora records

- Arching Flax-lily (S)
- Fragrant Saltbush (S)
- Pale-flower Crane's-bill (S)
- Small Scurf Pea (S)
- Tough Scurf Pea (S)
- Western Golden-tip (S)

Aboriginal archaeological sites

- VAHR-7822-#### - Aboriginal archaeological place Refer to CHMP for salvage protocol
- Historic Dry Stone Wall (DSW) Refer to DSW management plan
- H 7822-#### - Historic site Refer to Heritage Victoria for permit requirements
- Precinct boundary
- M6 Development area

Figure 2b: Ecology and heritage features at Aurora.

0 100 200 300 400 500

Metres
Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

biosis
Biosis Pty Ltd
Albury, Ballarat, Melbourne, Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 19345,
Date: 28 November 2019,
Checked by: KK, Drawn by: SKM, Last edited by: tjurner
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Appendix 2 Compliance with the Conservation Management Plan tracking tables

Reserve management 2009 - end of year 10 and 2020-2021

Reserve Management-Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
2.3.1 Establish and protect the reserves								Suitable protection mechanism discussions continued. LL and DV are pursuing a Trust for Nature covenant. An onsite meeting with TfN occurred May 2019.	Further discussions with TfN were undertaken during 2020 and 2021 and a quote for establishing the deed of covenant was obtained on the 27/05/2021 to further progress this item. Ongoing land management contracts include budget for contingency actions.	Ongoing
	<i>VicUrban in consultation with City of Whittlesea and DSE will determine and implement a suitable protection mechanism (e.g. a Section 173 agreement or Conservation Covenant) to protect the reserves once the boundaries are formally defined.</i>	Ongoing A letter jointly prepared by Places Victoria and the City of Whittlesea was submitted to DoE to describe the approach that has been agreed between the two organisations in relation to protection and management of the conservation reserves at Aurora. DoE replied in writing (letter dated 11 September 2011) that the approach is considered acceptable.	Ongoing Places Victoria must implement a suitable protection mechanism.	Ongoing Suitable protection mechanism is still to be implemented for all reserves.	Ongoing Suitable protection mechanism is still to be implemented for all reserves.	Ongoing Suitable protection mechanism is still to be implemented for all reserves.	Ongoing Suitable protection mechanism discussions commenced. Four mechanisms under investigation: 1. Updates to Council's standard practices and/or planning control (Integration with Council Practices); 2. Trust for Nature covenant made under Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972 (TfN Covenant); 3. Land management co-operative agreement made under section 69 of the Conservation Forests and Lands Act 1987 with DELWP (Section 69 Agreement); 4. Agreement	Ongoing Suitable protection mechanism discussions continued. LL and DV are pursuing a Trust for Nature covenant. An onsite meeting with TfN occurred May 2019.	Ongoing Further discussions with TfN were undertaken during 2020 and 2021 and a quote for establishing the deed of covenant was obtained on the 27/05/2021 to further progress this item.	

Reserve Management-Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
							made under section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Section 173 Agreement) with Council.			
	<i>VicUrban will identify annual management costs for implementation of this plan, and commit to timely provision of annual budget for management works.</i>	Yes This had been completed by the end of Year 1.	No Year 6 costs remain to be allocated.	Yes Year 6 'catch up' works were costed and carried out within Lendlease Reserves 1-9, 12 and 13. Contracts for these reserves for years 7-10 are in the process of being tendered. Year 6 management works were not undertaken within Places Victoria Reserves 10, 12 and 14. A 3-month 'catch-up' period was undertaken to bring the reserves back to a suitable standard.	Yes A new works program was established and carried out within Lendlease Reserves 1-9, 12 and 13. Ad Hoc management was undertaken within Development Victoria reserves 10, 11 and 14.	Yes A management works scope was established and consistent monthly management works were undertaken within all reserves.	Yes Western Land Services were awarded the contract for management works for both Development Victoria and Lendlease and undertook monthly management works within all reserves.	Yes Western Land Services were awarded the contract for management works for both Development Victoria and Lendlease and undertook monthly management works within all reserves.	Yes LL and DV have money set aside for ongoing contractor management until the time reserves are handed over to council.	
	<i>Contingency funding should be held in reserve to cover issues that are unforeseen.</i>	Yes Contingency funding was held in reserve to cover issues and variations to the reserve contracts proposed by the Superintendent (Biosis) were approved promptly by DV/LL. Additional tasks included: staking around all of the Matted Flax-lilies and slashing areas for GSM habitat.	Yes Contingency funding was held in reserve to cover issues and variations to the reserve contracts proposed by the Superintendent (Biosis) have been approved promptly. Additional tasks included: salvage of Matted Flax-lilies and storage in the GAGIN nursery.	Yes Superintendent and Contractor contracts have included budgets for contingency actions, and have been approved by Lendlease as required.The land management contract to end Oct 2017 has been awarded to Western Land Services (WLS).	Yes Superintendent and Contractor contracts have included budgets for contingency actions, and have been approved by Lendlease as required.The land management contract to end Nov 2019 has been awarded to WLS.	Yes Superintendent and Contractor contracts have included budgets for contingency actions, and have been approved by Lendlease as required.The land management contract to end Nov 2019 has been awarded to WLS.	Yes Superintendent and Contractor contracts have included budgets for contingency actions, and have been approved by Lendlease as required.The land management contract to end Nov 2019 has been awarded to WLS.	Yes Superintendent and Contractor contracts have included budgets for contingency actions, and have been approved by Lendlease as required.The land management contract to end Nov 2019 has been awarded to WLS.	Yes Ongoing land management contracts include budget for contingency actions.	
2.3.2 Fencing, access control and information								WLS continue to check fences in all reserves, report breaches and fix any issues. Permanent Conservation fences	All reserves are fenced with temporary farm fencing. Permanent wire mesh fencing has been installed for	Ongoing

Reserve Management-Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
								<p>are currently topic of discussion between DV/LL and WLS. Pathways are being designed as construction with each stage is completed. These are being designed in conjunction with Biosis ecologists to ensure paths follow the correct construction requirements, and all natural values are protected.</p>	<p>reserve 1. This fence serves as the prototype for permanent fencing of the Lendlease Reserves. Development Victoria Reserve 14 is fully fenced, reserve 10 remains a farm style fence which requires replacing with permanent fencing at the landscape stage. Reserve 11 has a permanent vehicle exclusion wire rope fence installed. Grazing continues in Reserve 14 in areas outside of fenced native vegetation. No Go Zone sign have been installed on all reserve boundaries adjacent to active construction works. Renewed inductions were given at the end of 2019 to the landscape team ULS and civil team Rokon on behalf of Lendlease. Updated inductions were given in 2021 to Rokon and the new landscape team.</p> <p>Interpretive signage is being discussed, and will be installed once construction is complete. Biosis has begun providing advice for pathway locations as construction around some reserves is</p>	

Reserve Management-Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
									almost complete. Advice given for Precinct 3. Dogs will be prohibited from reserves and interpretive signs will incorporate this requirement.	
	<i>Appropriate fencing will be installed with lockable gates as soon as possible around all reserves, on the reserve boundaries, to exclude domestic stock and prevent non-essential vehicle access.</i>	Yes All reserves were fenced with post and wire farm fencing and lockable gates. Reserves 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 were fenced between November 2008 and February 2009. Fencing of the remaining reserves 2, 3, 8 and 14 was completed in February 2010	Yes Firefighting works in February 2013 damaged gates and fences. These have not been reinstated. Fencing of the external boundaries of the reserves is important to demarcate the reserves and ensure unintentional damage does not occur. Gates must be reinstated to allow access for management contractors.	Yes Firefighting works in February 2013 damaged gates and fences. These have not been reinstated. Fencing of the external boundaries of the reserves is important to demarcate the reserves and ensure unintentional damage does not occur. Gates must be reinstated to allow access for management contractors.	Yes Reserve 1 secure. Reserve 2 entrance to reserve fixed and locks replaced. Fencing reinstated at reserve 3. Reserve 4 secure, but a gate should be installed. Reserve 5 secure, sign installed on the gate. Fencing and gate reinstated and sign installed on reserve 6. Fencing secure in reserve 7. Reserve 8 is secure, but needs a lock reserve 9 fencing in wrong place. Reserve not secure. Recommend temporary fencing along western boundary when construction works begin. Reserve 12 and 13 secure, signs installed in both reserves.	No June 2017 WLS inspected a noted breeches to fences. In June WLS noted reserve 3, 1, 2, 6, and 7. WLS also noted that in October reserve 9, 6, 4, and 5 were inspected and secure.	No WLS continue to check fences in all reserves, report breaches and fix any issues. Permanent Conservation fences are currently topic of discussion between DV/LL and WLS.	No WLS continue to check fences in all reserves, report breaches and fix any issues. Permanent Conservation fences are currently topic of discussion between DV/LL and WLS.	No Permanent wire mesh fencing has been installed for reserve 1. This fence serves as the prototype for permanent fencing of the Lendlease Reserves. Development Victoria Reserve 14 is fully fenced, reserve 10 remains a farm style fence which requires replacing with permanent fencing at the landscape stage. Reserve 11 has a permanent vehicle exclusion wire rope fence installed.	
	<i>In areas 2 and 14, grazing may be permitted to continue in the short term within exotic grassland outside the native vegetation patches and where there are few trees, to help control grass growth. If grazing is allowed in these larger reserves, internal fencing will be installed</i>	Yes All reserves were mapped by WLS in December 2018. Reserves 1, 4, 8 and 9 have not had any stock grazing within them since this time. The southern section of Reserve 7 was not fenced initially to allow stock access to the dam in this area. This section	Yes There is no stock grazing any of the reserves. While fencing is not essential for stock exclusion now, there have been instances of people accessing the reserves in the undeveloped area and dumping hard rubbish.	Yes In reserves 2 and 14 grazing was allowed in the more modified areas of the reserves as a means of biomass control and wildfire prevention (under section 41 of the Country Fire Authority Act 1958). High quality patches of native vegetation	Yes In reserves 2 and 14 grazing was allowed in the more modified areas of the reserves as a means of biomass control and wildfire prevention (under section 41 of the Country Fire Authority Act 1958). High quality patches of native vegetation	Yes Grazing is the main method utilised to control biomass and fire hazard reduction. Key ecological areas, including high quality native vegetation patches are fenced to	Yes Grazing is the main method utilised to control biomass and fire hazard reduction. Key ecological areas, including high quality native vegetation patches are fenced to prevent stock access. The remaining areas	Yes Grazing is the main method utilised to control biomass and fire hazard reduction. Key ecological areas, including high quality native vegetation patches are fenced to prevent stock access. The remaining areas	Yes Grazing continues within reserve 14 with reduced stocking rates determined by the lease holder.	

Reserve Management-Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
	<i>to separate areas to be grazed from areas to be protected from grazing. These fences will be located with advice from an ecologist.</i>	<p>was fenced in late 2010 to exclude stock and the grazier has installed a water point outside the reserves. Fencing around the dam in reserve 7 has been reinforced to prevent stock from accessing the area.</p> <p>In reserves 2 and 14 stock grazing was allowed in the more modified areas of the reserves as a means of biomass control and wildfire prevention (under section 41 of the Country Fire Authority Act 1958). See Item 5 below. Additional fencing was installed around all patches of canopy trees within Reserve 14 over the period Feb-May 2011 to enable stock exclusion from these areas.</p> <p>Reserves 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 have had issues with stock breaching reserve fencing during the first two years of management. Details are supplied at Item 13 below.</p>		have been fenced to prevent stock access.	have been fenced to prevent stock access.	prevent stock access. The remaining areas remained unfenced to allow grazing beneath trees within the reserves.	<p>remained unfenced to allow grazing beneath trees within the reserves. Grazing continues to be used to meet the biomass control management actions required under the CMP.</p> <p>Reserve 14 continues to be grazed permanently. Cattle are restricted to areas outside Net Gain patches. A number of MFL have been identified as requiring fencing.</p>	<p>remained unfenced to allow grazing beneath trees within the reserves. Grazing continues to be used to meet the biomass control management actions required under the CMP.</p> <p>Reserve 14 continues to be grazed throughout the year. Cattle are restricted to areas outside Net Gain patches. A number of MFL in res 14 require fencing from cattle.</p> <p>Over grazing was recorded within reserve 14 and immediate destocking was recommended.</p> <p>A rotational grazing regime has been recommended for reserve 14.</p> <p>Biomass is a problem in reserve 2.</p>		
	<i>Signage will be installed to ensure contractors are aware of reserve boundaries and do not enter these areas.</i>	Yes Most of the reserves are remote from current construction areas; however signs stating that these areas are a conservation reserve were installed on all construction fronts for Reserves 10, 11 and 12. An example is provided below.Reserve 9 was also facing construction close to the western	Yes Signage has not been installed on Reserve 9.Signs on Reserve 12 were burnt in the large-scale grassfire in Feb 2013. They have not been replaced.Other reserves now need signage due to the proximity of residential development.Signage identifying the reserves	Yes Signs are currently being prepared to install on fencing around all reserves. Development is encroaching on several of the reserves and it is important to retain signs on reserves to prevent egress by the public and	Yes Signs installed on gates in reserves 5, 6, 12 and 13.	Yes Signs have been installed on all reserve gates. Many of these signs have falling down or need repairing. Annual site inspections have recorded this and forwarded the requests onto	Yes Signs have been installed on all reserve gates. Many of these signs have falling down or need repairing. Annual site inspections have recorded this and forwarded the requests onto WLS or the project manager at	Yes Signs were installed on all reserve gates. Many of these signs have fallen down or need repairing. Annual site inspections have recorded this matter and forwarded the requests onto WLS or the project manager at Biosis.Signs for no-	Yes No Go Zone sign have been installed on all reserve boundaries adjacent to active construction works.	

Reserve Management-Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
		perimeter in the next 12 months. Signage was to be installed prior to commencement of construction in this area.	as conservation areas is required on all reserves adjacent to development stages/sections to ensure contractors and residents do not enter or damage the area.	external contractors.Action: ensure signs are installed on fences around all reserves.		WLS or the project manager at Biosis.Signs for no-go zones have been established in areas where construction has begun and is impacting the conservation reserves.	Biosis.Signs for no-go zones have been established in areas where construction has begun and is impacting the conservation reserves.During the site inspection, fence breaches and areas requiring signs are identified and the appropriate person at LL or DV is notified.	go zones were established in areas where construction has begun.During the site inspection, fence breaches and areas requiring signs are identified and the appropriate person at LL or DV is notified.		
	<i>Contractor environmental management plans will include environmental induction of all personnel.</i>	<p>Yes The contractor EMP was reviewed by Biosis for Section B.</p> <p>Biosis had been asked periodically by Places Victoria to induct new contractors when they first commence work within Aurora.</p>	<p>Yes Biosis has periodically inducted new contractors when they first commence work within Aurora.</p> <p>Biosis to regularly check with Places Victoria / Spiire that this continues to occur.</p>	<p>Yes 2015 - Biosis inducted Georgiou for Ecology and Heritage issues for Lendlease Development Parcel 9. Ecology and Heritage induction packs were also provided to Georgiou.</p>	<p>Yes All construction personnel are to be aware of the ecological values within Aurora. The site Forman was inducted by Biosis and inducted all other contractors working with Aurora.</p>	<p>Yes All construction personnel were to be aware of the ecological values within Aurora. The site Forman was inducted by Biosis and then inducted all other contractors working with Aurora.</p>	<p>Yes All construction personnel were to be aware of the ecological values within Aurora. The site Forman was inducted by Biosis and then inducted all other contractors working with Aurora.</p> <p>Biosis inducted Rokon and ULS in August 2019. Biosis continue to induct all civil personnel when each stage begins.</p>	<p>Yes All construction personnel were to be aware of the ecological values within Aurora. The site Forman was inducted by Biosis and then inducted all other contractors working with Aurora.</p> <p>Biosis inducted Rokon and ULS in August 2019. Biosis continue to induct all civil personnel when each stage begins.</p>	<p>Yes Renewed inductions were given at the end of 2019 to the landscape team ULS and civil team Rokon on behalf of Lendlease. Updated inductions were given in 2021 to Rokon and the new landscape team.</p>	
	<i>Once civil construction is complete, interpretive signage will be installed for prospective residents, so that they are aware of the values of the reserves from the earliest possible time.</i>	<p>Yes Civil construction adjacent to Reserve 11 was to be completed over the next 12 months.</p> <p>Places Victoria had engaged with Biosis to develop text for interpretive signage.</p>	<p>Yes Civil construction adjacent to Reserve 11 is completed and will be completed adjacent to Reserve 12 next year.</p> <p>Interpretive signage has not yet been installed due to Places Victoria postponing the design of signs.</p>	<p>Yes Civil construction around Reserve 11 is now complete, and the northern and eastern boundaries of Reserve 12.</p> <p>Action: interpretive signage is now required at Reserves 11 (PV) and 12 (LL).</p>	<p>Yes Civil construction around Reserve 11 is complete, and the northern and eastern boundaries of Reserve 12. Interpretative signage has not yet been established.</p>	<p>No Civil construction around Reserve 11 is complete, and the northern and eastern boundaries of Reserve 12. Interpretative signage has not yet been established.</p> <p>Signs are being discussed, and will be installed once</p>	<p>No Civil construction around Reserve 11 is complete, and the northern and eastern boundaries of Reserve 12. Interpretative signage has not yet been established.</p> <p>Signs are being discussed, and will be installed once</p>	<p>No Civil construction around Reserve 11 is complete, and the northern and eastern boundaries of Reserve 12. Interpretative signage has not yet been established.</p> <p>Signs are being discussed, and will be installed once construction is complete.</p>	<p>No Interpretive signage is to be installed as part of the landscape packages and is currently being designed for the Lendlease reserves.</p>	

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							construction is complete.			
	<i>Pedestrian access will be prevented to stony rises. Controlled access will be provided to other parts of the reserves if there is sufficient space. Walking/cycle trails will be located outside native vegetation patches, in accordance with ecological advice, and outside tree canopies.</i>	Yes Landscaping works around the knoll in Reserve 11 were submitted to Local Council for approval. In line with the CMP and following discussions between DSE and Places Victoria it was agreed that all pedestrian access, landscaping and footpaths will be limited to the areas surrounding the stony knoll with no landscaping or footpaths on the knoll.The need for internal fencing to prevent pedestrian access to the knoll area will be monitored and in the event that the absence of barriers leads to unacceptable damage, then the need for internal fencing will be reviewed.Other than this issue, pathways in the vicinity of the reserves have not yet been designed.	Yes Pathways within reserves have not yet been designed.Development surrounding Reserve 11 is now complete and this reserve remains without pathways in accordance with this objective.Biosis is to review any pathway designs to ensure knolls are protected. The need for additional internal fences will be monitored.	Yes Pathways within reserves have not yet been designed.No pathway is required within Reserve 11.Action: Biosis is to review all pathway designs to ensure knolls and other values are protected.	Yes Pathways within reserves have not yet been designed.No pathway is required within Reserve 11.Action: Biosis is to review all pathway designs to ensure knolls and other values are protected.	Yes Pathways are being designed as construction with each stage is completed. These are being designed in conjunction with Biosis ecologists to ensure paths follow the correct construction requirements, and all natural values are protected.	Yes Pathways are being designed as construction with each stage is completed. These are being designed in conjunction with Biosis ecologists to ensure paths follow the correct construction requirements, and all natural values are protected.Biosis has begun providing advice for pathway locations as construction around some reserves is almost complete. Advice given for Precinct 3.	Yes Pathways are being designed as construction with each stage is completed. These are being designed in conjunction with Biosis ecologists to ensure paths follow the correct construction requirements, and all natural values are protected.Biosis has begun providing advice for pathway locations as construction around some reserves is almost complete. Advice given for Precinct 4 and reserve 10.	Yes Detailed designs for a pathway within reserve 7 and 5 are currently being developed in consultation with Biosis. Lendlease and their landscape team Spiire will continue to work with Biosis in the design and location of pathways within the reserves.	
	<i>Unleashed dogs will be prohibited within reserves.</i>	Yes This was to be discouraged by fencing and interpretive signage (after civil construction is complete).	Yes This will be discouraged by fencing and interpretive signage (after civil construction is complete).	Yes Dogs will be prohibited from reserves and interpretive signs will incorporate this requirement. Action: Incorporate this requirement in interpretive signs for Reserves 11 (PV) and 12 (LL).	Yes Dogs will be prohibited from reserves and interpretive signs will incorporate this requirement. Only reserve 11 is open to the public. All other reserve are fenced and access is restricted to inducted personnel.	Yes Dogs will be prohibited from reserves and interpretive signs will incorporate this requirement. Only reserve 11 is open to the public. All other reserve are fenced and access is restricted to inducted personnel.	Yes Dogs will be prohibited from reserves and interpretive signs will incorporate this requirement. Only reserve 11 is open to the public. All other reserve are fenced and access is restricted to inducted personnel.	Yes Dogs will be prohibited from reserves and interpretive signs will incorporate this requirement. Only reserve 11 is open to the public. All other reserve are fenced and access is restricted to inducted personnel.	Yes Access to the reserves is still restricted. Landscaping and design will encourage people to stay on paths. Dogs will only be permitted on the shared path network, no access off paths is to be permitted.	
	<i>Information brochures, signage, public meetings, wildflower</i>	Yes The 'Go Wild at Aurora' community day was held on 3 October	Yes The reserves are increasingly becoming surrounded by	Yes Oct 2015 - No community engagement	No It is unclear if this action has taken place.	No It is unclear if this action has taken place.	No It is unclear if this action has taken place.	No It is unclear if this action has taken place.	Yes Regular articles on the environment are contributed by	

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	<i>gardens, community plantings and school involvement, etc. will be used to increase public awareness and appreciation of reserves.</i>	2009. This event was aimed at raising community awareness about environmental initiatives at Aurora such as the Growling Grass Frog habitat and measures to encourage greener lifestyles.A 'hard hat' tour for residents was held 26 June 2010 to showcase natural and cultural heritage within Aurora. Approximately 60 people participated in tours led by Places Victoria and a ranger from the Melbourne Wildlife Sanctuary.Eco-Information wine and cheese evening was held on 30 June 2009 to inform residents further on the biodiversity initiatives at Aurora. This included information covering management, protection, and value of the flora and fauna of Aurora.6 Stars & Beyond: Aurora Trivia Night on 28 November 2010, that included many questions involving endangered species & native planting topics.An annual spring market was held in October each year (2010 and 2011) with stalls selling and encouraging the use of native plants. Project partners on this have included: Urban Reforestation, Very Edible Gardens, Sustainability Victoria, Melbourne Water, Merri Creek Management Committee, Victorian Indigenous Nursery Co-op, Aurora Community	residential and urban development.No further community activities have occurred in year 5.	activities occurred during Year 6.Interpretive signage are planned to educate the public on ecological values within Aurora. A series of interpretive trails will be constructed which will incorporate some of the reserves.Action: Enact community engagement activities particularly with respect to reserves becoming surrounded by development.					Biosis to the residents newsletter distributed by Lendlease.	

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		Garden Group, Creeds Farm Living and Learning Centre, City of Whittlesea, Yarra Valley Water, Our Planet Productions, and Cultivating Community, amongst others.Welcome events were held quarterly to introduce all new residents to Aurora. Information includes awareness on biodiversity to foster a sense of pride in not only the residential community but also the integration of biodiversity values into the estate.The reserves are in the early stages of set up and management, and are largely remote from the current developed areas within Aurora. Specific awareness and appreciation of the reserves will receive increasing focus as the reserves are managed and become more a part of the surrounding residential community.Interpretive signage and art projects are planned to educate the public on ecological values within Aurora. A series of interpretive trails will be constructed which will incorporate some of the reserves.								
	<i>Interpretive signage will be installed at the pedestrian access points. Signage will indicate any restrictions on visitors (e.g. no dogs) and explain the</i>		No Interpretive signage should be installed at each of the reserves once stages adjacent are being constructed to explain the ecological value of the reserve and	No 2015 – No pedestrian access points have been developed. Action: Interpretive signage should be	No No pedestrian access points have been developed. Action: Interpretive signage should be installed at each of	No No pedestrian access points have been developed. Action:	No No pedestrian access points have been developed. Action: Interpretive signage should be	No A number of pedestrian access points have been nominated for Conservation Reserves. Permanent fencing	No A number of pedestrian access points have been nominated for Conservation Reserves. Permanent fencing is currently	

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	<i>ecological values of the reserve and management activities. Signage will be developed in consultation with Council.</i>		<p>indicate restrictions on access.</p> <p>See also items 8 and 10 above.</p>	<p>installed at each of the reserves once stages adjacent are being constructed to explain the ecological value of the reserve and indicate restrictions on access.</p> <p>See also items 8 and 10 above.</p>	the reserves once stages adjacent are being constructed to explain the ecological value of the reserve and indicate restrictions on access.	Interpretive signage should be installed at each of the reserves once stages adjacent are being constructed to explain the ecological value of the reserve and indicate restrictions on access.	installed at each of the reserves once stages adjacent are being constructed to explain the ecological value of the reserve and indicate restrictions on access.	is currently being installed as stages are completed. Interpretative signs will be installed following completion of permanent fencing and surrounding features.	being installed as stages are completed. Interpretative signs will be installed following completion of permanent fencing and surrounding features.	
	All fences and signage will be maintained in good repair at all times.	Yes Fencing - There have been ongoing issues with maintaining the reserve fencing, due to damage by kangaroos and (mainly) stock – refer to item 4. The current fencing is mostly star pickets with ~ 1.3 m high ring lock fencing. In some areas the kangaroos and cattle have been pushing the star pickets over and trampling the ring lock fencing.The fencing contractors initially engaged by Places Victoria indicated difficulty in providing sturdy fencing because the ground is almost solid rock. The grazier subsequently installed electric fencing around the existing fencing to prevent stock putting pressure on the fence. Biosis advised the fencing could also be improved by putting in wooden posts at corners and other strategic locations, running at least one top strand of wire around the perimeter and straining	Yes Fencing - Fences and gates were damaged by the extensive fires at Aurora in February 2013.There is currently no stock at Aurora, and kangaroos have no longer been noted to be causing damage to fences.While internal fencing is not essential, boundary fences and access gates must be reinstated around all reserves to clearly demarcate the boundaries and prevent damage to the reserves and the ecological values they contain.	Yes Fencing - 2015 – Aus. Eco were engaged to repair fences and gates as part of the ‘catch-up’ contract for LL reserves. These will be maintained by WLS in Year 7. Action -Install permanent fencing around Reserves 9 and 12 as these are being surrounded by development.	Yes WLS have continued to inspect reserve fencing and fix any breeches. This is ongoing.	Yes WLS have continued to inspect reserve fencing and fix any breeches. This is ongoing.	Yes WLS have continued to inspect reserve fencing and fix any breeches.Biosis check fences during quarterly site inspections.	No WLS have continued to inspect reserve fencing and fix any breeches.Reserve 7 fencing was removed on the southern eastern boundaries of the reserve. Temporary fencing was established.Fencing along the eastern boundary of reserve 9 was removed. No temporary fencing was established on this boundary. ROKON and Biosis will establish temporary fencing in July 2019. MFL close to the boundary will be fenced with bunting prior to fencing.	No Fence to reserve 4 was cut, this was repaired immediately after noting the breach. The fence around reserve 10 remains damaged or has otherwise continually been cut for unauthorised accessed. Installation of permanent fences are likely to prevent further fence breaches. Signage is currently being designed for Lendlease reserves	

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		<p>the fencing if the electric fencing is not effective. Reserves 5, 6, 7, 12 and 13 had problems with stock breaching reserve fences during year 1. In June 2010 Places Victoria implemented the following strategies to tackle this problem: The grazer was to inspect the electric fences where stock are in the surrounding paddock, daily. Any reported breaches in the fencing were to be fixed and stock removed promptly (ideally within 24 hrs). Fortnightly meetings were scheduled with all involved parties (Places Victoria, Biosis and the grazer) to more closely monitor the fencing situation. Fencing reinforcements were made to Reserves 7, 6 and 5. In year 2, damage to the Reserve 10 and Reserve 11 fences from an unknown source resulted in cattle temporarily accessing these reserves in separate incidents during December 2010 (Reserve 10) and May 2011 (Reserve 11). Cattle were removed immediately and fencing repairs were subsequently completed. Damage to the fence resulting from branch fall from a large River Red-gum in Reserve 14 in early March 2011 resulted in stock accessing one of</p>								

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		<p>the internal exclusion areas. Stock were removed and fences were promptly repaired.As a result of gates being left open by unknown persons in Reserve 2 cattle entered one of the exclusion areas in June 2011. Cattle were removed, all contractors were reminded of the need to keep gates locked at all times and a new lock was subsequently provided for the gate.Breaches of the Reserve 13 fencing by stock in March 2011resulted in heavy grazing of the reserve by up to 60 cattle. Stock were removed and Places Victoria reinforced the fence with new corner posts and straining wire was installed.In July 2011 cattle breached the Reserve 12 fence in multiple places resulting in > 50 stock in the reserve. Stock were removed from the reserve and relocated out of the paddock surrounding the reserve. Biosis have requested the Reserve 12 fence be replaced with cattle proof fencing to DSE fencing specification standards prior to stock returning to the paddock surrounding Reserve 12. Due to the ongoing issues with the original reserve fencing new fencing contractors experienced in working</p>								

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		<p>in rocky terrain were engaged by Places Victoria in 2011 for reserve fencing repairs and replacement. These contractors undertook the reinforcements for sections of the Reserve 13, 7 and 6 fencing and construction of the new fences in Reserve 14 detailed under item 4 above.</p> <p>Biosis, Places Victoria and the grazier met regularly (at least once a month) to discuss on going grazing matters including stock rotation. High biomass in the reserves and low biomass in the grazed areas surrounding reserves coupled with high stocking rates were identified as factors likely to have contributed to the Reserve 12 and 13 fencing breaches. As of July 2011 it had been agreed grazing pressure in areas surrounding reserves would be reduced in order to lessen the appeal of biomass within reserves to stock. This was to be done initially by implementing a more frequent stock rotation schedule and if stock pressure on reserve fencing still occurred, a lower stocking rate would be implemented. All reserve fencing was being reviewed by Places Victoria and would have been replaced (rather than repaired) on an as</p>								

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		needs basis if grazing continued.								
2.3.3 Tree Protection and recruitment								Fences and gates are to be maintained securely to prevent public access and illegal removal of fallen timber for firewood WLS continue to fix fencing as required. Biosis also undertake quarterly reserve checks to check fencing.	Fallen timber and branches are retained within the reserves.Weed control works are ongoing.Cover of high threat weeds unlikely to be reduced to below 10% due to Chilean Needle Grass providing extensive habitat for Golden Sun Moth. The reduction of high threat weeds to below 10% is not necessary to meet the recruitment targets stipulated in the Net Gain report, however ongoing reduction and management of high threat weeds will occur. WLS continue to monitor and manage pest animals throughout the reserves. Rabbit control programs have been undertaken annually as needed.Assessment of tree health within conservation reserves has not occurred. Reserve 4, 10 and 14 require supplementary planting. Biosis have recommended that pathway plantings include species that would improve the overall species diversity and habitat available to fauna.	Ongoing

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	<i>Fallen timber and branches will be retained in tree protection/recruitment areas, and exclude these areas from mowing programs (however, slashing for ecological purposes may be appropriate, for example to encourage tree regeneration).</i>	Yes Fallen timber and branches were retained within the Reserves with trees (2, 4, 6, 7, 10, and 14).	Yes Fallen timber and branches are being retained within the Reserves with trees (2, 4, 6, 7, 10, and 14). Action: Fences and gates are to be maintained securely to prevent public access and illegal removal of fallen timber for firewood.	Yes Fallen timber and branches are being retained within the Reserves with trees (2, 4, 6, 7, 10, and 14). Action: Fences and gates are to be maintained securely to prevent public access and illegal removal of fallen timber for firewood.	Yes Fallen timber and branches are being retained within the Reserves with trees (2, 4, 6, 7, 10, and 14). Action: Fences and gates are to be maintained securely to prevent public access and illegal removal of fallen timber for firewood.	Yes Fences and gates are to be maintained securely to prevent public access and illegal removal of fallen timber for firewood.	Yes Fences and gates are to be maintained securely to prevent public access and illegal removal of fallen timber for firewood.	Yes Fences and gates are to be maintained securely to prevent public access and illegal removal of fallen timber for firewood WLS continue to fix fencing as required. Biosis also undertake quarterly reserve checks to check fencing. A dead River Red-Gum was removed from within Reserve 7 in June 2019, along the southern boundary. The tree was removed and placed within reserve 7. Biosis supervised the removal and placement within the reserve.	No Illegal firewood collection occurred in April 2021 within reserve 4. The fence was cut and limbs lopped off trees along with the removal of some smaller recruiting trees. Fence was repaired immediately.	
	<i>Total weed cover will be reduced below existing levels.</i>	Yes Weed control works commenced in October 2009.	Yes Weed control works have been ongoing since October 2009 and as a result there has been a significant reduction in the extent of weed cover at Aurora. All high-threat woody weeds have been removed and an ongoing seasonal control programme continues to maintain low coverage of weeds particularly on all stony knolls. Land within reserves that do not constitute native vegetation patches continue to be dominated by perennial weed grasses such as Chilean Needle-grass and Toowoomba Canary	Yes 2015 - Weed control works have been undertaken as part of the 'catch-up' contract undertaken by Australian Ecosystems in LL reserves. Weed control works were expanded in this contract to include those areas dominated by grass weeds.	Yes WLS continue to undertake weed control works. Within Stony Knolls high threat weeds such as broad leaf species and grasses have been consistently sprayed. Brush cutting around Stony knolls to push high threat grasses such as Chilean needle-grass has been undertaken to allow natural regeneration of native species. Within grassy areas that cannot be sprayed large grassy areas are mowed, and follow up spot spraying undertaken. All high threat woody	No WLS continue to undertake weed control works. Within Stony Knolls high threat weeds such as broad leaf species and grasses have been consistently sprayed. Brush cutting around Stony knolls to push high threat grasses such as Chilean needle-grass has been undertaken to allow natural regeneration of native species. Within grassy	No WLS continue to undertake weed control works. Within Stony Knolls high threat weeds such as broad leaf species and grasses have been consistently sprayed. Brush cutting around Stony knolls to push high threat grasses such as Chilean needle-grass has been undertaken to allow natural regeneration of native species. Within grassy areas that cannot be sprayed large grassy areas are	No WLS continue to undertake weed control works. Within Stony Knolls high threat weeds such as broad leaf species and grasses have been consistently sprayed. Brush cutting around Stony knolls to push high threat grasses such as Chilean needle-grass has been undertaken to allow natural regeneration of native species. Within grassy areas that cannot be sprayed large grassy areas are mowed, and follow up spot spraying	Yes Description as per year 10. The extent and quality of native vegetation was mapped within the Lendlease reserves 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13 in February – March 2021. The results of this current native vegetation mapping exercise indicates an overall increase in the extent of native vegetation from 25.4 hectares at the commencement of management to 33.2 hectares at the beginning of 2021 (assuming native vegetation extents within the	

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			Grass. Efforts to reseed these areas are likely to be expensive and require high inputs of resources and time. Slashing has been effective in these areas to maintain low biomass. Slash and bag of these areas could assist in reducing seeds in the soil bank.Following the February 2013 wildfire there was a marked increase in annual grass and herbaceous weeds.		weeds have been removed within all reserves. Follow up work continues to be undertaken to reduce woody weed regrowth. Land within reserves that do not constitute native vegetation patches continue to be dominated by perennial weed grasses such as Chilean Needle-grass and Toowoomba Canary Grass.	areas that cannot be sprayed large grassy areas are mowed, and follow up spot spraying undertaken. All high threat woody weeds have been removed within all reserves. Follow up work continues to be undertaken to reduce woody weed regrowth. Land within reserves that do not constitute native vegetation patches continue to be dominated by perennial weed grasses such as Chilean Needle-grass and Toowoomba Canary Grass.	mowed, and follow up spot spraying undertaken. All high threat woody weeds have been removed within all reserves. Follow up work continues to be undertaken to reduce woody weed regrowth. Land within reserves that do not constitute native vegetation patches continue to be dominated by perennial weed grasses such as Chilean Needle-grass and Toowoomba Canary Grass.Biosis continue to check weed levels and notify WLS where weed control is required.	undertaken. All high threat woody weeds have largely been removed within all reserves. Follow up work continues to be undertaken to reduce woody weed regrowth. Land within reserves that do not constitute native vegetation patches continue to be dominated by perennial weed grasses such as Chilean Needle-grass and Toowoomba Canary Grass.Biosis continue to check weed levels and notify WLS where weed control is required.	Development Victoria reserves remained the same). The lack of weed score taken during the original and current vegetation quality assessments can also be compared to show overall weed cover has been reduced within the reserves with an improvement in score for 8 out of the 11 reserves,	
	<i>The cover of high threat weeds will be reduced to below 10%.</i>	No This is the end of 10 year aim. We are working towards this.High threat weeds are listed on page 12 of the CMP.	No This is the end of 10 year aim. Land management contractors are working towards this. Consistency in awarding land management contracts with no lag in time periods would assist in achieving this goal.	No This is the end of 10 year aim. Land management contractors are working towards this. Review list of high threat weeds, e.g. Plantago.	No This is the end of year 10 aim. WLS continue to manage and reduce the cover of high threat weeds throughout all reserves, particularly in areas of high quality native vegetation patches. This is an ongoing task.	No This is the end of year 10 aim. WLS continue to manage and reduce the cover of high threat weeds throughout all reserves, particular in areas of high quality native vegetation patches. This is an ongoing task.	No This is the end of year 10 aim. WLS continue to manage and reduce the cover of high threat weeds throughout all reserves, particular in areas of high quality native vegetation patches.WLS have undertaken weed mapping in all reserves. Many of the reserves do not meet the <10% high threat cover.Reserves are	No WLS continue to manage and reduce the cover of high threat weeds throughout all reserves, particular in areas of high quality native vegetation patches.WLS have undertaken weed mapping in all reserves. Many of the reserves do not meet the <10% high threat cover.Reserves are still dominated by high threat weeds.	No Updated weed mapping to occur in spring 2021 to determine current levels but it is unlikely to be less than 10% given the inclusion of Chilean Needle Grass in the high threat weeds list. For some reserves such as reserve 2 and 14 this action item will never be met as the majority of the grassy area is 'high threat weeds' which in the case of reserve	

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							still dominated by high threat weeds. Weed cover is >25% in knolls, 25-75% bordering knolls, and >75% in all other areas. This is an ongoing task.	Weed cover is >25% in knolls, 25-75% bordering knolls, and >75% in all other areas.This is an ongoing task.	14 provide the largest and best quality area of Golden Sun Moth habitat protected in the reserves. The goal of this action item is to allow for recruitment of River Red Gums within the conservation reserves. The reduction of high threat weeds to below 10% is not necessary to meet the recruitment targets stipulated in the Net Gain report, however ongoing reduction and management of high threat weeds will occur.	
	<i>Construction, including paths, will be avoided within the Net Gain tree protection area (the area encompassed by twice the canopy diameter).</i>	Yes This action applies to trees identified as 'protected' for Net Gain. These trees are remote from areas currently being developed.	Yes This action applies to trees identified as 'protected' for Net Gain. These trees are remote from areas currently being developed.	Yes Development commenced in LL Parcel 1, which contains trees to be 'protected' for Net Gain. Action: These trees and any trees being encroached by development works will need to be adequately protected.	Yes LL and DV continue to consult with Biosis ecologists regarding the design of pathways within net gain patches and areas where tree protection areas are located.	Yes LL and DV continue to consult with Biosis ecologists regarding the design of pathways within net gain patches and areas where tree protection areas are located.	Yes LL and DV continue to consult with Biosis ecologists regarding the design of pathways within net gain patches and areas where tree protection areas are located.	Yes LL and DV continue to consult with Biosis ecologists regarding the design of pathways within net gain patches and areas where tree protection areas are located.	Yes LL and DV continue to consult with Biosis ecologists regarding the design of pathways within net gain patches and areas where tree protection areas are located.	
	<i>Exotic grass growth in woodland areas (reserves 2, 4 and 14) will be controlled by herbicide spraying and/or slashing under the canopy of retained River-Red Gums trees and within the tree protection area to reduce grass competition for new tree seedlings. Damage</i>	Yes It is not feasible to slash in these areas, due to uneven ground surface and embedded rock. Weed spraying around the retained River Red-gums within reserves is included in the vegetation management contracts.	Yes Embedded rock has been removed from a small area in Reserve 12 as a trial. Slashing technology now available can cope better with embedded rock which has made slashing more feasible.	Yes 2015 – Reserve 4 is too small for a slasher, but grass weeds have been sprayed. Reserve 2 has been partially slashed. LL are investigating the feasibility of grazing in Reserve 2 to manage biomass.	Yes Reserves 2 and 14 have had permitted grazing in the more modified areas of the reserves as a means of biomass control and wildfire prevention (under section 41 of the Country Fire Authority Act 1958). High quality native vegetation patches	Yes Reserve 14 has had permitted grazing in the more modified areas of the reserves as a means of biomass control and wildfire prevention (under section 41 of the	Yes Reserve 14 has had permitted grazing in the more modified areas of the reserves as a means of biomass control and wildfire prevention (under section 41 of the Country Fire Authority Act 1958). High quality	No Reserve 14 has had permitted grazing in the more modified areas of the reserves as a means of biomass control and wildfire prevention (under section 41 of the Country Fire Authority Act 1958). High quality native vegetation patches	Yes Cattle stock numbers have been reduced and evidence of new recruitment is occurring in reserve 14. All other reserves are managed by brush cutting or slashing where possible. Biomass in reserve 2 continues to be a problem	

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	<i>to existing seedling regeneration, and native understorey species will be avoided.</i>				have been fenced to prevent stock access.	Country Fire Authority Act 1958). High quality native vegetation patches have been fenced to prevent stock access. Reserves 10 and 11 are mowed and brush cut.	native vegetation patches have been fenced to prevent stock access. Currently, there are only stock in reserve 14. Reserves 10 and 11 are mowed and brush cut.Biomass in reserve 2 around River Red-gums and outside net gain patches is an issue.	have been fenced to prevent stock access. Currently, there are only stock in reserve 14. Reserves 10 and 11 are mowed and brush cut.Biomass in reserve 2 around River Red-gums and outside net gain patches is an issue. Overgrazing in reserve 14 has reduced recruiting saplings throughout the broader area.	however eucalypts are recruiting within this reserve.	
	<i>Newly regenerated trees will be marked as necessary so they can be avoided during site management activities such as slashing, weed control and burns.</i>	Yes There was prolific recruitment of River Red-gums in Reserves 2 and 14 during the year 2 management period following higher than average rainfall. A number of seedlings were marked for ongoing management (reduction of competition/watering) as required. Biosis were to monitor this with feedback from the contractors. Additional seedlings and small trees were marked, however the contractors were aware of this issue and avoided damaging any during their management works. As the reserves were quite open in 2011, it was easy to locate young trees.	No Many of the saplings in Reserve 2 and 14 burnt in the Feb 2013 fire and are re-growing. This should be reviewed in the coming seasons when the density of saplings will be able to be assessed. In addition to Reserves 2 and 14, there is also abundant recruitment of eucalypts in Reserves 7 and 10. Contractors are aware of recruited trees and know to avoid damaging/removing these during maintenance works.	No 2015 - Contractors are aware of recruited trees and know to avoid damaging/removing these during maintenance works.	No Contractors are aware of recruited trees and know to avoid damaging/removing these during maintenance works.	No Throughout the reserves, particularly reserves 2 and 14 there has been a substantial amount of River Red-gum regeneration. Land management contractors are qualified to identify recruitment by native species and will void any damage to these recruits.	No Throughout the reserves, particularly reserves 2 and 14 there has been a substantial amount of River Red-gum regeneration. Land management contractors are qualified to identify recruitment by native species and will void any damage to these recruits. Over grazing has become a threat to recruitment in reserve 14.	No Throughout the reserves, particularly reserves 2 and 14 there has been a substantial amount of River Red-gum regeneration. Land management contractors are qualified to identify recruitment by native species and will void any damage to these recruits. Over grazing has become a threat to recruitment in reserve 14.	No Recruiting trees have not been marked. However the land management contractors are qualified to identify recruitment by native species and have avoided any damage to these recruits.	
	<i>Rabbit and hare populations will be reduced and controlled, through poison baits or similar methods, without soil disturbance.</i>	Yes Rabbit baiting was included in the ongoing management works.	Yes Rabbit baiting is included in the ongoing management works.	Yes Rabbit baiting is included in the ongoing management works.	Yes WLS continue to monitor and manage pest animals throughout the reserves. Rabbit control programs have been	Yes WLS continue to monitor and manage pest animals throughout the reserves. Rabbit control	Yes WLS continue to monitor and manage pest animals throughout the reserves. Rabbit control programs have been	Yes WLS continue to monitor and manage pest animals throughout the reserves. Rabbit control programs have been	Yes WLS continue to monitor and manage pest animals throughout the reserves. Rabbit control programs have been	

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					undertaken as needed.	programs have been undertaken 6 as needed.	undertaken as needed.	undertaken as needed.	undertaken annually as needed.	
	<i>Possum populations (Common Brushtail Trichosaurus vulpecula) will be monitored and tree guards installed as necessary. The age of many of the trees within the reserve makes them vulnerable to environmental stresses.</i>	Yes Tree health was monitored and tree guards were installed on larger trees in Reserve 2.	No Monitoring of tree health was not been undertaken. Tree guards were not been inspected to determine state of repair.	No 2015 – No tree guards were installed. Action: Tree guards are to be replaced on trees in Reserve 2. Land management contractor to inspect trees in other reserves in regard to this requirement.	No Possums are no longer considered a threat to canopy trees. These will be implemented if required in the future.	No Possums are no longer considered a threat to canopy trees. These will be implemented if required in the future.	No Possums are no longer considered a threat to canopy trees. These will be implemented if required in the future.	No Possums are no longer considered a threat to canopy trees. These will be implemented if required in the future.	No Possums are no longer considered a threat to canopy trees. These will be implemented if required in the future.	
	<i>An arborist will be engaged to provide additional specialist advice as needed. The advice should focus on protection of tree health, and should not intervene to prevent natural processes such as development of tree hollows and branch drop. The value of tree hollows to fauna such as bats, possums and some bird species should be taken account of in any decisions regarding pruning of branches.</i>	Yes An arboricultural assessment of all trees in Aurora was completed in June 2008 by Galbraith and Associates. Their previous assessment was completed in 2006. Trees had put on substantial canopy foliage growth with the rainfall over the year 2 period. The specialist advice has not been sought as yet, but tree health is being monitored and advice will be sought in future if needed.	No A review of all trees is recommended for 2015.	No Assessment of tree health within conservation reserves has not occurred.	No Assessment of tree health within conservation reserves has not occurred.	No Assessment of tree health within conservation reserves has not occurred.	No Assessment of tree health within conservation reserves has not occurred.	No Assessment of tree health within conservation reserves has not occurred.	No Assessment of tree health within conservation reserves has not occurred.	
	<i>An open shrub canopy will be re-established using species such as Blackwood Acacia melanoxylon, Black Wattle A. mearnsii and Hedge Wattle A. paradoxa to provide more diverse habitat for woodland birds (reserves 2, 4, 10, 11 and 14).</i>	Yes Supplementary planting will be considered after the first 2-3 years of management has been completed. Natural shrub regeneration has been observed in Reserves 11, 12, 9 and 6 following removal of stock grazing pressure and following the better rainfall received earlier this year. Regeneration was being monitored and the need for supplementary planting	Yes Supplementary planting has not been required. A variety of native shrubs are naturally regenerating.	Yes Supplementary planting has not been required. A variety of native shrubs are naturally regenerating. Thinning of shrubs may need to be considered in some areas.	Yes Supplementary planting has not been required. A variety of native shrubs are naturally regenerating. Thinning of shrubs may need to be considered in some areas.	Yes Supplementary planting has not been required. A variety of native shrubs are naturally regenerating. Thinning of shrubs may need to be considered in some areas.	No Reserve 4, 10 and 14 may require supplementary planting. Biosis have recommended that pathway plantings include species that would improve the overall species diversity and habitat available to fauna.	No Reserve 4, 10 and 14 require supplementary planting. Biosis have recommended that pathway plantings include species that would improve the overall species diversity and habitat available to fauna.	No Reserve 4, 10 and 14 require supplementary planting. Biosis have recommended that pathway plantings include species that would improve the overall species diversity and habitat available to fauna.	

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		will be considered over the next 12 months.								
2.3.4 Biomass Control								Biomass control is managed by slashing and brushcutting in reserves 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Biomass within reserve 14 is managed through cattle grazing and brushcutting within the fenced native vegetation patches. Biomass in reserve 2 continues to be an issue.	Biomass control is managed by slashing and brushcutting in reserves 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Biomass within reserve 14 is managed through cattle grazing and brushcutting within the fenced native vegetation patches. Biomass in reserve 2 continues to be an issue.	Ongoing
	<i>Areas within reserves 2 and 14 which are dominated by Toowoomba Canary-grass and Chilean Needle-grass will be slashed annually or grazed, to control the growth of these exotic species.</i>	Yes As stated above, it is not feasible to slash these areas due to uneven ground topography and presence of embedded rock. Grazing has been implemented outside of the fenced exclusion areas intermittently over the past year (year 2). It is anticipated that biomass in these areas will become an issue to manage in the coming spring/summer fire prevention period and will continue to be managed through pulse grazing, subject to assessment by Biosis.	Yes Slashing of such extensive areas is not economically feasible. Grazing should be reinstated in Reserves 2 and 14. Slashing has been undertaken extensively in the smaller reserves (9, 12 and 13) to control biomass, aesthetic benefits, and provide fire mitigation.	Yes Slashing was undertaken within Reserves 12 and 13. A combination of grazing and slashing within Reserve 2 would be optimal and more economical.	Yes Grazing licence between pony club and Lendlease is extended. Slashing undertaken by WLS in reserves 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12.	Yes Reserves 2 and 14 have had permitted grazing in the more modified areas of the reserves as a means of biomass control and wildfire prevention (under section 41 of the Country Fire Authority Act 1958). High quality native vegetation patches have been fenced to prevent stock access. Currently, there is only stock in reserve 14. Reserves 10 and 11 are mowed and brush cut.	No Grazing is still permitted in Reserve 14. Biomass is not an issue. Grazing has been removed within reserve 2. There is a high level of biomass within Reserve 2.	No Grazing is still permitted in Reserve 14. Stocking rates were too high and some overgrazing occurred. There is a high level of biomass within Reserve 2.	No Stocking rates within reserve 14 have been reduced and biomass is at an appropriate level. There is a high level of biomass within Reserve 2.	
	<i>Biomass within reserves dominated by native grasses will be periodically reduced through fire. Fire will be</i>	Yes In year 1 ecological burning was attempted in a small number of reserves in Autumn 2010, with little success.	Yes In February 2013, most reserves were burnt during an extensive wildfire. It has therefore not been	Yes No ecological burning took place within year 6 due to the time since the wildfire in Feb 2013.	Yes Land management contractors attempted to undertake an	No Brush cutting is used as a replacement tool for fire.	No Brush cutting is used as a replacement tool for fire. Small scale burning is used in	Yes Brush cutting is used as a replacement tool for fire. Small scale burning is used in	No Brush cutting is used as a replacement tool for fire. Small scale burning is used in	

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	<i>patchy (no more than 20% of the reserve area per year). Patches will be burnt at an interval of no less than five years. This will maintain fauna habitat, and avoid creating extensive areas of bare soil that will be colonised by weeds. Follow-up weed control is essential after each burn.</i>	Adequate preparation was undertaken, with both contractors submitting and having approved a burn plan for their reserves and obtaining the necessary permits. However, there was not enough biomass within the reserves to burn due to previous heavy grazing by stock.In year 2 ecological burning was conducted in all reserves excepting reserve 11, with mixed success. Adequate preparation was undertaken, with both contractors submitting and having approved a burn plan for their reserves and obtaining the necessary permits. Biomass reduction in reserves 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 14 was typically high, particularly in areas dominated by Nassella spp. However, lower lying areas dominated by Phalaris aquatica (e.g. reserve 9) did not carry fire well likely due to substantial rainfall over the summer period causing sustained high moisture and limiting curing of grass foliage.Weed control works have been undertaken twice in the burn areas since the Autumn 2011 burns.	necessary to undertake ecological burning of the reserves. All reserved demonstrated ecological benefit following the fire with prolific flowering of native species and reduced biomass of perennial weeds.A review of the restriction of burning was undertaken and incorporated into Version 2 of the CMP, which has yet to be formally submitted to the DoE.As flagged in the year 1 report we are currently undergoing a review of the restriction of burning to 20% of each reserve. Due to the large weed infested areas within the knolls, and the lack of capacity to slash due to rock, it would be beneficial to be able to burn a larger proportion of the reserves, particularly in the poorer quality areas. Consideration would still be given to habitat for Golden Sun Moth to ensure their habitat is not impacted. We have discussed this with Council and DSE, who support the proposed changes. Proposed updates to the CMP burn restrictions have been submitted to DSEWPaC.	Ecological burning has been included in the Land Management Contract for Year 7. Action: Commence a patchwork approach of ecological burning in Year 7.	ecological burn within 20% reserve 2 on the stony knoll. Due to high number of kangaroos grazing there was very little grass to carry the fire.	Small scale burning is used in reserves that are not bounded by residents. This is an ongoing task.	reserves that are not bounded by residents. This is an ongoing task.	reserves that are not bounded by residents.A number of stony knolls in Reserve 3 and 2 were burned June 2019.This is an ongoing task.	reserves that are not bounded by residents. This is an ongoing task.	
	<i>Slashing machinery used in reserves will be clean and free of weed seeds.</i>	Yes Not applicable to date.	Yes Slashing now occurs within some reserves. Contractors have been asked to comply with strict hygiene requirements.	Yes Slashing now occurs within some reserves. Action: Ensure contractors comply with strict	Yes Slashing now occurs within some reserves. Action: Ensure contractors comply with strict	Yes Slashing now occurs within some reserves. Action: Ensure contractors	Yes Slashing now occurs within some reserves. Action: Ensure contractors comply with strict	Yes Slashing now occurs within some reserves. Action: Ensure contractors comply with strict hygiene	Yes Slashing now occurs within some reserves. Action: Ensure contractors comply with strict hygiene	

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				hygiene requirements.	hygiene requirements.	comply with strict hygiene requirements. This is an ongoing task.	hygiene requirements. WLS have internal hygiene practices. This is an ongoing task.	requirements. WLS have internal hygiene practices. This is an ongoing task.	requirements. WLS have internal hygiene practices. This is an ongoing task.	
2.3.5 Weed Control								Weed control is ongoing in all Conservation Reserves with WLS contracted to undertake weed control works.	Weed control is ongoing within the conservation reserves.The extent and quality of native vegetation was mapped within the Lendlease reserves 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13 in February – March 2021. The results of this current native vegetation mapping exercise indicates an overall increase in the extent of native vegetation from 25.4 hectares at the commencement of management to 33.2 hectares at the beginning of 2021 (assuming native vegetation extents within the Development Victoria reserves remained the same). The lack of weed score taken during the original and current vegetation quality assessments can also be compared to show overall weed cover has been reduced within the reserves with an improvement in score for 8 out of the 11 reserves.	Ongoing

Reserve Management-Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
	<i>All woody weeds will be controlled in all conservation reserves, to achieve less than 1% cover over ten years. Key species are Sweet Briar, Hawthorn and African Boxthorn.</i>	<p>Yes All adult woody weeds have been treated. Most of the larger trees/shrubs have been removed (e.g. mainly Boxthorn and Hawthorn), with a few dead individuals left standing in Reserve 12 as habitat. There is a high cover of Briar Rose throughout Aurora. These plants were cut and treated within the reserves in year 1 (February 2010), but many reshot.</p> <p>As of the end of year 2 re-sprouting woody weeds have had at least 1 follow up treatment with generally high success in all but Reserve 11 where the close proximity to indigenous shrubs has made removal of a number of woody weeds difficult and prolific Broom regeneration is an ongoing problem. The annual works plan will continue to address woody weeds with ongoing treatment of woody weed regrowth across all reserves and additional resources directed to woody weed follow up in Reserve 11. This is included in the vegetation management contracts.</p>	Yes Completed but ongoing surveillance is required for new recruits.	Yes Completed but ongoing surveillance is required for new recruits.	Yes Completed but ongoing surveillance is required for new recruits. WLS continue to monitor and remove emerging and resprouting plants, particularly in high value areas.	<p>Yes Completed but ongoing surveillance is required for new recruits. WLS continue to monitor and remove emerging and resprouting plants, particularly in high value areas.</p> <p>This is an ongoing task.</p>	<p>Yes Completed but ongoing surveillance is required for new recruits. WLS continue to monitor and remove emerging and resprouting plants, particularly in high value areas.</p> <p>Biosis undertake quarterly checks and inform WLS if woody weeds are found within the reserves.</p> <p>This is an ongoing task.</p>	<p>No Completed but ongoing surveillance is required for new recruits. WLS continue to monitor and remove emerging and resprouting plants, particularly in high value areas.</p> <p>There is a large number of Sweet Briar shrubs in Reserve 14. WLS began removing these in April, but postponed removal until the plants are actively growing. Spring 2019.</p> <p>This is an ongoing task.</p>	Yes Regrown Sweet Briar in reserve 14 have been removed. Ongoing surveillance is being undertaken to detect new occurrences of weedy weeds to be treated.	
	<i>Toowoomba Canary-grass, Chilean Needle-grass, Cocksfoot and any new high threat perennial grass weeds will be eradicated within the native</i>	Yes Thistles (mainly Spanish Artichoke, Spear Thistle and Variegated Thistle) have been treated throughout the reserves seven times over the 2 years of	Yes Treatment of native vegetation patches, particularly the stony knolls, has been effective at minimizing the presence of Toowoomba Canary-	Yes 2015 – Weedy grasses and thistles are continually being managed by the Land Management Contractor within	Yes Weedy grasses and thistles are continually being managed by the Land Management Contractor within	No Land management contractors continue to work throughout the reserves to	No Land management contractors continue to work throughout the reserves to remove high	No Land management contractors continue to work throughout the reserves to remove high threat weeds. Land	No Spanish Artichoke and Spear Thistle continue to be a problem within reserve 14. They are being treated but are not yet eradicated	

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	<i>vegetation patches. Spanish Artichoke and Spear Thistle will be eliminated within conservation reserves.</i>	management and will continue to receive ongoing treatment. Mature plants have been largely eliminated and works are now focussing on preventing juveniles from reaching maturity.High threat grassy/herbaceous weed control has been conducted within the native vegetation patches 7 times over the Year 1 and 2 management periods to date.In year 1 this was most effective in Reserves 1, 4, 5, 8, 9 and less successful in the remaining reserves due largely to close grazing (low biomass) making it difficult to identify many of the weeds. Burning would also have helped works, but was hampered by low biomass levels.In year 2 seeding of high threat perennial grasses has been largely prevented on knolls and mature plants have now been treated repeatedly. Annual and herbaceous weeds continue to be a problem, particularly in recently disturbed areas (burnt/grazed by rabbits). Additional weed species have been added to the priority high threat weeds list for the year three annual works including Plantago lanceolata, Hypochoeris radicata, Arctotheca calendula and Ehrharta spp. to help combat this problem.In plains	grass, Chilean Needle-grass and Cocksfoot within these areas. These species are dominant outside of native vegetation patches within reserves and as such there is a constant source of seed. This objective is aided by the fact that the stony knolls generally do not provide optimal habitat for these weedy grass species due to the dry, rocky habitat present. Thistles have been treated throughout the reserves repeatedly during all management years. Mature plants have been largely eliminated and works are now focusing on preventing juveniles from reaching maturity and seeding.	native vegetation patches.	native vegetation patches.	remove high threat weeds. Land management contractors are focusing works towards areas of high quality native vegetation.This is an ongoing task.	threat weeds. Land management contractors are focusing works on areas of high quality native vegetation.All Spanish Artichoke Thistles have been treated in reserve 14 in Summer 2018. This is an ongoing task.	management contractors are focusing works on areas of high quality native vegetation. This is an ongoing task.	from this reserve. Native vegetation patches are treated monthly to keep high threat weeds under control.Land management contractors continue to work throughout the reserves to remove high threat weeds. Land management contractors are focusing works on areas of high quality native vegetation.	

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		grassland areas off knolls high biomass levels due to the substantial rainfall over the spring/summer period impeded access and limited the success of grassy herbaceous treatments (Reserve 9 in particular). This will continue to be addressed over the management period.In Reserves 4 and 10 due to the dominance of exotic species and high biomass levels increasing the likelihood of off-target damage high threat weed control works have focussed on core areas of higher native vegetation cover. The longer term strategy for these reserves is to use a combination of burning and follow up weed control to eliminate high threat weeds, in combination with supplementary planting to assist with increasing native species levels in the understorey.Control of all high threat weeds will be ongoing, with the aim of eliminating them from patches.								
	<i>Total weed cover will be reduced over the ten year period to enhance tree regeneration in woodland areas. Where current levels are >50%, the target is <50%. Where current levels are >25%, the target is <25%.</i>	No Weed control is a major part of the native vegetation management contracts and we are working towards these goals.In reserves 4 and 10 due to the dominance of exotic species in the woodland understorey, supplementary planting of native species will be required to meet	No Weed control is a major part of the native vegetation management contracts and contractors are working towards these goals.Seed orchardsTwo seed orchards have been set up – in Reserves 2 and 4. A third site in Reserve 12	No Weed control continues and the focus is now on the extensive areas dominated by grassy weeds surrounding the stony rises.Seed orchardsThe seed orchards have been abandoned. WLS should investigate	No Weed control continues and the focus is now on the extensive areas dominated by grassy weeds surrounding the stony rises.	No Weed control continues and the focus is now on high quality native vegetation patches, particularly areas of protected Stony Knoll patches.	No Weed control continues and the focus is now on high quality native vegetation patches, particularly areas of protected Stony Knoll patches. Extensive high threat weedy grasses	No Weed control continues and the focus is now on high quality native vegetation patches, particularly areas of protected Stony Knoll patches. Extensive high threat weedy grasses surrounding Stony Knolls are also being	No Woodland areas in reserves 2 and 14 contain extensive areas of grassy weed cover. It would be detrimental to reduce the weedy cover of Chilean Needle Grass in reserve 14 to less than 50% as this is the predominate	

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		understorey improvement targets.Biosis recommended the establishment of a native seed orchard to assist with production of seed for understorey improvements at Aurora (particularly in Reserves 4 and 10). Places Victoria, Whittlesea City Council and DSE have all been consulted and are in support of the idea. A site has been identified in Reserve 2 and will be developed over the next year.	was scalped and seeded but not monitored.	the appropriateness of reinstating these.		Extensive high threat weedy grasses surrounding Stony Knolls are also being targeted to push weeds back and allow native vegetation to regenerate naturally.	surrounding Stony Knolls are also being targeted to push weeds back and allow native vegetation to regenerate naturally.There is a large level of biomass in Reserve 2 There has been a large amount of River Red-Gum regeneration, however biomass continues to be high in these areas and seedling death through competition or wildfire remains a risk.There has been a high level of River Red-Gum recruitment in Reserve 14 following the 2015 fire. However cattle continue to browse new recruits preventing seedling establishment. While biomass is low in areas outside of knolls, weed cover remains high (>75%).	targeted to push weeds back and allow native vegetation to regenerate naturally.There is a large level of biomass in Reserve 2 There has been a large amount of River Red-Gum regeneration, however biomass continues to be high in these areas and seedling death through competition or wildfire remains a risk.There has been a high level of River Red-Gum recruitment in Reserve 14 following the 2015 fire. However cattle continue to browse new recruits preventing seedling establishment. While biomass is low in areas outside of knolls, weed cover remains high (>75%). A rotational grazing regime is recommended for 2019. Discussions with the land manager (Lynn Vearing), Biosis and DV have begun.	food source and habitat for Golden Sun Moth. Weedy grasses and biomass will be continued to be pushed outwards from knolls in reserve 2 with native grasses colonising outwards from the knolls.	
	<i>Weeds will be controlled in a timely way, i.e. before seeding.</i>	Yes This is a condition in the native vegetation management contracts.	Yes This is a condition in the native vegetation management contracts.	Yes Continual renewal of land management contracts has occurred within LL reserves and will ensure timely treatment of weeds.	Yes Continual renewal of land management contracts will ensure weed species at targeted at appropriate times of the year.	Yes WLS have a contract until October 2018 to manage weeds within the reserves. This includes timely weed control that attempts to reduce weed	Yes WLS have a contract until October 2018 to manage weeds within the reserves. This includes timely weed control that attempts to reduce weed	Yes WLS have a contract until October 2019 to manage weeds within the reserves. This includes timely weed control that attempts to reduce weed growth and reproduction.	Yes Ongoing land management within the reserves aims to prevent seed set by weed species.	

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						growth and reproduction.	growth and reproduction. Biosis inform WLS of any immediate action required.			
	<i>Residents will be provided with information about potential weed species that should not be planted in gardens.</i>	<p>Yes The Places Victoria resident's user guide 'Enjoying your home at Aurora', has been updated. Information about weed species and garden plantings is included along with more information about the location and values of the conservation reserves.</p> <p>The Aurora resident quarterly newsletter 'Sunrise', regularly includes articles on weed management and suggested native plantings for private residences – front and back yards.</p>	No Residents should continue to be provided with information on weed species and garden plantings, and educational information on the conservation reserves.	No Action: provide residents with information on weed species to be prohibited in gardens.	No Action: provide residents with information on weed species to be prohibited in gardens.	No Action: provide residents with information on weed species to be prohibited in gardens.	No It is unclear if this has happened.	No It is unclear if this has happened.	No It is unclear if this has happened.	
	<i>Reserves will be monitored during weed control activities for any new high threat weeds. Lobed Needle-grass (recorded in the vicinity of reserves 1 and 9) is a high threat species which will be reported to DSE if found. Control of this species is the responsibility of the State Government.</i>	Yes The reserves were monitored regularly both by Biosis and by the vegetation management contractors. Bathurst Burr was a new high threat weed that was more recently recorded within the reserves, and was targeted for treatment.Biosis identified patches of Lobed Needle-grass in and near Reserve 9 and reported this to the then Department of Primary Industries, including GPS coordinates of the plants. A Lobed Needle Grass Management Plan was developed for all	Yes Biosis and the land management contractors are monitoring and controlling the known locations of Lobed Needle-grass and will note any additional occurrences encountered.	Yes The known locations of Lobed Needle-grass will continue to be monitored by the Land Management Contractor, and any additional occurrences noted and controlled in accordance with the Lobed Needle-grass Management Plan.	Yes The known locations of Lobed Needle-grass will continue to be monitored by the Land Management Contractor, and any additional occurrences noted and controlled in accordance with the Lobed Needle-grass Management Plan.	Yes The known locations of Lobed Needle-grass will continue to be monitored by the Land Management Contractor, and any additional occurrences noted and controlled in accordance with the Lobed Needle-grass Management Plan.	Yes The known locations of Lobed Needle-grass will continue to be monitored by the Land Management Contractor, and any additional occurrences noted and controlled in accordance with the Lobed Needle-grass Management Plan.Two patches were found in Reserve 9 and 12. WLS were notified and the seed was removed and destroyed and the plant treated with the appropriate herbicide.	Yes The known locations of Lobed Needle-grass will continue to be monitored by the Land Management Contractor, and any additional occurrences noted and controlled in accordance with the Lobed Needle-grass Management Plan.	Yes The known locations of Lobed Needle-grass will continue to be monitored by the Land Management Contractor, and any additional occurrences noted and controlled in accordance with the Lobed Needle-grass Management Plan.	

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		contractors working in affected areas.					the appropriate herbicide.			
	<i>Areas or individuals of threatened flora species will be pegged to ensure that weed control contractors avoid accidental damage to them during management works.</i>	<p>Yes All monitored Matted Flax-lilies within Aurora and Reserve 14 were clearly marked with star pickets. Populations of Small Scurf-pea in reserve 9 were also marked. Additional plants recently identified in reserves including Western Golden Tip and Fragrant Salt Bush were marked (Reserve 12 and 9) or were to be marked in the coming months (Reserve 6) where necessary.</p> <p>There is a small population of Small Scurf-pea Cullen parvum and Tough Scurf-pea Cullen tenax immediately outside the south-east boundary of Reserve 9. These plants were also marked with star pickets and had baskets put over the plants to impede grazing. As of January 2011 the area has had cattle proof fencing installed around it.</p> <p>All Matted Flax-lilies located within the Aurora Development area outside conservation reserves were marked with a star picket and in areas exposed to stock, plants were fenced. These plants were clearly marked for avoidance on the Aurora constraints maps provided to contractors.</p>	Yes Matted flax-lilies were salvaged from the development area in January 2014 and are in a nursery awaiting translocation into Reserve 7.	Yes All known MFL that are being monitored as part of the annual monitoring program have been marked with a star picket and numbered tag. It has been agreed in consultation with DELWP that no additional plants require monitoring as sufficient numbers of plants are included in the monitoring program.	Yes All known MFL that are being monitored as part of the annual monitoring program have been marked with a star picket and numbered tag. It has been agreed in consultation with DELWP that no additional plants require monitoring as sufficient numbers of plants are included in the monitoring program. WLS continue to hand weed and brush cut around MFL.	Yes All known MFL that are being monitored as part of the annual monitoring program have been marked with a star picket and numbered tag. It has been agreed in consultation with DELWP that no additional plants require monitoring as sufficient numbers of plants are included in the monitoring program. WLS continue to hand weed and brush cut around MFL.	Yes All known MFL that are being monitored as part of the annual monitoring program have been marked with a star picket and numbered tag. It has been agreed in consultation with DELWP that no additional plants require monitoring as sufficient numbers of plants are included in the monitoring program. WLS continue to hand weed and brush cut around MFL.	<p>Yes Annual monitoring of MFL has been completed. Plants will be monitored as part of the quarterly checks undertaken by Biosis.</p> <p>WLS continue to hand weed and brush cut around MFL.</p> <p>WLS found and pegged a MFL in reserve 9. This plant will not be marked with a star picket, but WLS have noted this plant for future management.</p> <p>Reserve MFL have been fenced.</p>	<p>Yes WLS continue to hand weed and brush cut around MFL.</p> <p>MFL are marked however other threatened flora species are not.</p>	

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		The constraints maps were updated regularly to include the most up to date information on threatened species locations and updated maps were supplied to all contractors.								
	<i>Weed control (spraying) allow for treatment of all woody weeds and thistles throughout reserve. Allow for treatment of high threat weeds (refer to list in Appendix 4). Unit means - all target weeds within reserve treated onceTiming means - at start of contract, weed cover results to be provided.</i>	Yes Weed control works commenced in October 2009. All but a few scattered woody weeds have been removed within the reserves. Thistles have been treated throughout the reserves three times in the management period. Woody weed and thistle regrowth is receiving ongoing treatment.	Yes All adult woody weeds have been treated. Most larger trees/shrubs have been removed (e.g. mainly Boxthorn and Hawthorn), with a few dead individuals left standing in Reserve 12 as habitat. There is a high cover of Briar Rose throughout Aurora. These plants were cut and treated within the reserves in year 1 (February 2010), but many reshot. As of the end of year 2 re-sprouting woody weeds have had at least 1 follow up treatment with generally high success in all but Reserve 11 where the close proximity to indigenous shrubs has made removal of a number of woody weeds difficult and prolific Broom regeneration is an ongoing problem. The annual works plan will continue to address woody weeds with ongoing treatment of woody weed regrowth across all reserves and additional resources directed to woody weed follow up in Reserve 11. This is included in the	Yes Additional work was completed in reserve 7 including brush cutting the reserve to improve GSM habitat and maintenance of the Matted Flax-lily.	Yes WLS continue to treat all woody weeds within conservation reserves.	Yes WLS continue to treat all woody weeds within conservation reserves.	Yes WLS continue to treat all woody weeds within conservation reserves. All untreated woody weeds and high threat weeds were noted and forwarded to WLS for control.Artichoke thistles within reserve 14 were sprayed summer 2018.	Yes WLS continue to treat all woody weeds within conservation reserves. All untreated woody weeds and high threat weeds were noted and forwarded to WLS for control.Sweet Briar in Reserve 14 will be removed once the plants begin to grow again (spring 2019).	Yes WLS continue to treat all woody weeds within conservation reserves. All untreated woody weeds and high threat weeds were noted and forwarded to WLS for control.	

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			vegetation management contracts.							
	<i>Spray and map weeds - allow for treatment of all woody weeds and thistles throughout reserve. Allow for treatment of high threat weeds (refer to list in Appendix 4). Unit means - all target weeds within reserve treated once Timing means - at start of contract, weed cover results to be provided.</i>	No It is unclear if this happened.	No It is unclear if this has happened.	Yes Weed mapping completed.	No It is unclear if this was undertaken for this year.	No It is unclear if this was undertaken for this year.	Yes Weed mapping was completed in all reserves by WLS. Areas of high weed cover were identified. All reserves were mapped by WLS in December 2018.	Yes Weed mapping was completed in all reserves by WLS. Areas of high weed cover were identified.	No Ongoing weed mapping to occur to.	
2.3.6 Organic litter and logs								Fallen timber and branches are retained within the reserves.	Fallen timber and branches are retained within the reserves. Trees removed within Lendlease development areas have been stockpiled as logs in a fenced off compound for later placement within reserves.	Ongoing
	<i>All fallen timber, branches and stumps will be retained within the reserves.</i>	Yes This was undertaken.	Yes This is being done. Reserves 2 and 14 have additional woody debris as a result of firefighting activities in February 2013.	Yes All woody debris is being retained within reserves. Gates and fences must be secured to prevent public access and removal of firewood.	Yes All woody debris is being retained within reserves. Gates and fences must be secured to prevent public access and removal of firewood.	No Action: ensure fences and gates are adequately maintained to prevent the public from removing firewood.	No Action: ensure fences and gates are adequately maintained to prevent the public from removing firewood. Discussions regarding the appropriate style of fencing and materials are in progress.	Trees removed within Lendlease development areas have been stockpiled as logs in a fenced off compound for later placement within reserves.	No Illegal firewood collection occurred within reserve 4 in April 2021.	
	<i>Reserves will be fenced (as previously recommended in section 2.3.2) which will reduce the risk of unauthorised firewood collection.</i>	Yes Farm style fence installed around reserves.	Yes Farm style fence installed around reserves.	Yes Farm style fence installed around reserves.	Yes Farm style fence installed around reserves.	Yes Farm style fence installed around reserves.	Yes Farm style fence installed around reserves. Discussions regarding the appropriate style of permanent fencing and	Yes Farm style fence installed around reserves. Discussions regarding the appropriate style of permanent fencing	Yes Permanent mesh chain link fence installed around reserve 1. Permanent fencing for other reserves to follow.	

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							materials are in progress.	and materials are in progress.		
	<i>Stockpiles of branches will be removed from the bases of trees in the pony club lease area (reserve #2) and re-spread beneath the tree canopy.</i>	No This had not yet been undertaken and was scheduled to occur within the next 12 months.	No Reserve 2 was burnt in the February 2013 fire and therefore an inspection was not undertaken as the stockpiles were likely to have been burnt.	No No longer relevant.	No No longer relevant.	No No longer relevant.	No No longer relevant.	No No longer relevant.	No No longer relevant.	
	<i>Logs from trees that are removed from the development zone will be placed within more disturbed sections of reserves (2, 4, 10 and 14). The project ecologist will identify suitable locations for log placement.</i>	No This had not been required.	No This has not been required as yet.	No Investigate the use of logs from trees removed from LL Parcel 1.	No This has not been undertaken.	Yes Trees removed within Lendlease development areas have been stockpiled as logs in a fenced off compound for later placement within reserves.	Yes Trees removed within Lendlease development areas have been stockpiled as logs in a fenced off compound for later placement within reserves.	Yes Trees removed within Lendlease development areas have been stockpiled as logs in a fenced off compound for later placement within reserves.	Yes Trees removed within Lendlease development areas have been stockpiled as logs in a fenced off compound for later placement within reserves.	

Potential construction impacts 2009 - end of year 10 and 2020-2021

Construction impacts - Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
2.4 Potential Construction Impacts								Construction works adjacent to reserves is ongoing. No-Go Zone fencing, sediment, weed and dust control is ongoing. Civil contractors address these items through the Biosis induction packages provided and contractor Construction Environmental Management Plans.	Construction works adjacent to reserves is ongoing. No-Go Zone fencing, sediment, weed and dust control is ongoing. Civil contractors address these items through the Biosis induction packages provided and contractor Construction Environmental Management Plans.	Ongoing
	<i>A managed buffer between the fence and the limit of construction will be</i>	Yes The construction of the Aurora Main Drain commenced in June 2010, adjacent	Yes No additional construction has occurred adjacent to reserves where	Yes Many reserves have temporary fencing that abuts the reserve	Yes Many reserves have temporary fencing that abuts the reserve	Yes Many reserves have temporary fencing that abuts the reserve	Yes Contractors installed No Go Zone temporary fencing along	Yes Contractors are required to install No Go Zone temporary fencing along reserve boundaries adjacent to their	Yes In many cases the previously installed farm fence and the	

Construction impacts - Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
	<i>provided where native vegetation patches and/or trees adjoin the reserve boundary fence. This will be marked with plastic webbing or similar.</i>	to the northern boundary of Reserve 11. A construction exclusion zone was implemented with temporary fencing installed as part of the contractors Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and monitored by the site superintendent. Construction of Gammage Boulevard at the southern end of Reserve 11 did not incorporate a managed buffer. Stockpiles of soil abutted the boundary fence but did not intrude into the reserve.	native vegetation patches or trees inside the reserve about the reserve boundary during year 5.	boundaries. In many cases there is no managed buffer between the fence and the limit of construction. In areas where there is a managed buffer, temporary fencing or plastic webbing with no-go zone fencing is used.	boundaries. In many cases there is no managed buffer between the fence and the limit of construction.	boundaries. In many cases there is no managed buffer between the fence and the limit of construction. Some breaches of reserve fences have been noted however native vegetation patches have not been impacted.	reserve boundaries adjacent to their works area prior to commencement. This has overall helped reduce the incidents of fence damage and entry to reserves by contractors.	works area prior to commencement. Where possible this fence is installed one meter off the existing boundary of conservation reserves. This is not possible in areas where services are being installed along the reserve boundaries. On the eastern side of Reserve 9 the reserve fencing was removed during construction. There is no buffer between the limit of works and fence. No temporary fencing was installed. ROKON will be installing temporary fencing in July 2019. Biosis will supervise this. Reserve 10 has had its fence breached several times with one side being cut and the southern boundary moved by contractors to park boring equipment for boring works that occurred along the southern boundary. Reserve 7 had the fenced breached by contractors multiple times but no damage to native vegetation or MFL occurred.	spatial design location of the reserve boundaries do not pair up. This has caused confusion and is a risk for potential fence breaches. It has been recommended that the final reserve boundary is surveyed and the permanent fence installed prior to adjacent construction for any future works. This will assist in clarity for contractors and site superintendents etc. A temporary fence and No Go Zone signage is still to be installed and managed 1m off the permanent reserve fence boundary where possible.	
	<i>Weeds that establish following soil disturbance near the perimeter of the reserve will be regularly sprayed / slashed to prevent seeding.</i>	Yes This had not been required as yet as at July 2011.	Yes Development around Reserve 11 has been completed and the Aurora maintenance contractors manage the interface.	No It is unclear if this action is being undertaken. WLS continue to manage weeds within the reserves.	No It is unclear if this action is being undertaken. WLS continue to manage weeds within the reserves.	No It is unclear if this action is being undertaken. WLS continue to manage weeds within the reserves.	No There is no evidence of this action is being undertaken. WLS continue to manage weeds within the reserves.	No There is no evidence of this action is being undertaken. WLS continue to manage weeds within the reserves.	No There is no evidence of this action is being undertaken. WLS continue to manage weeds within the reserves.	
	<i>Dust will be controlled during construction to prevent deposition on adjacent native vegetation. Measures will</i>	Yes Dust has not been an issue within the reserves; however dust control is a normal part of good construction practice and is	Yes Dust control is a normal part of good construction practice and should have been covered in the contractor EMPs.	Yes Dust control is a normal part of good construction practice and should have been covered in the contractor EMPs.	Yes Dust control is a normal part of good construction practice and should have been covered in the contractor EMPs.	Yes Civil works within the Lendlease development area have managed dust through implementation of	Yes Civil works within the Lendlease development area have managed dust through implementation of	Yes Civil works within the Lendlease development area have managed dust through implementation of their EMP and the use of a water spray down truck within the works	Yes Civil works within the Lendlease development area continue to manage dust through	

Construction impacts - Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
	<i>include:~ minimise extent of exposed soil and/or soil stockpiles~ water as required to suppress dust emission~ revegetation / stabilisation of bare soil.</i>	covered in the contractor EMPs.	Biosis is not superintendent for these works.	Biosis is not superintendent for these works.	Biosis is not superintendent for these works.	their EMP and the use of a water spray down truck within the works area where dust may be an issue.	their EMP and the use of a water spray down truck within the works area where dust may be an issue.	area where dust may be an issue.	implementation of their EMP and the use of a water spray down truck within the works area where dust may be an issue.	
	<i>Where necessary, sediment control fences (e.g. geotextile or similar) will be placed at the limit of construction fence to prevent contaminated water from entering the reserves.</i>	No This had not been required as at July 2011.	No Sediment control should have been addressed in the contractor EMPs. No evidence of sediment control adjacent to reserves has been observed.	No Sediment control should have been addressed in the contractor EMPs. No evidence of sediment control adjacent to reserves has been observed.	No Sediment control should have been addressed in the contractor EMPs. No evidence of sediment control adjacent to reserves has been observed.	No Sediment control should have been addressed in the contractor EMPs. No evidence of sediment control adjacent to reserves has been observed.	No Sediment control should have been addressed in the contractor EMPs. No evidence of sediment control adjacent to reserves has been observed.	No Sediment control should have been addressed in the contractor EMPs. No evidence of sediment control adjacent to reserves has been observed.	No Sediment control should have been addressed in the contractor EMPs. No evidence of sediment control adjacent to reserves has been observed.	
	<i>Earth and debris will not be pushed through fences into reserves.</i>	No Some soil and debris was dumped in the south of Reserve 7 sometime in 2008. The reserve boundary was not fenced at the time, but the nearby perimeter gate had a lock that was left unopened. This was followed up and a new padlock installed. Some foreign plants sprouted from the soil in this area, but they were poisoned during the native vegetation management works. There was a minor issue with Reserve 10 with spoil dumped in the northern section of the reserve during the 2nd year of management. The responsible	Yes No known incursions.	No Earth and debris pushed into the reserves is monitored during the annual site inspection of all reserves. Where there has been breaches, photos have been taken, and Biosis have contacted the appropriate project managers at LL and DV.	No Earth and debris pushed into the reserves is monitored during the annual site inspection of all reserves. Where there has been breaches, photos have been taken, and Biosis have contacted the appropriate project managers at LL and DV.	No Earth and debris pushed into the reserves is monitored during the annual site inspection of all reserves. Where there has been breaches, photos have been taken, and Biosis have contacted the appropriate project managers at LL and DV.	No Earth and debris pushed into the reserves is monitored during the annual site inspection of all reserves. Where there has been breaches, photos have been taken, and Biosis have contacted the appropriate project managers at LL and DV.	No Earth and debris pushed into the reserves is monitored during the annual site inspection of all reserves. Where there has been breaches, photos have been taken, and Biosis have contacted the appropriate project managers at LL and DV.	No A small amount of fill and concrete was dumped over the reserve fence in reserve 7 (likely by domestic builders) unfortunately this debris was dumped directly on top of a large remnant MFL and dieback of that plant has occurred. At the time of writing some regrowth has occurred and will continue to be monitored during reserve checks. With the improvement of clear reserve boundaries and inductions no known incursions have occurred from civil works.	

Construction impacts - Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
		organisation was identified and Places Victoria arranged to have them remove the spoil under direction from Biosis. No trees or indigenous understorey was disturbed during the process.								
	<i>No civil construction will be permitted within the conservation reserves except for paths, etc. outside vegetation patches. The reserves contain some buffer areas which provide opportunities for revegetation and potential locations for pathways.</i>	No There had been no civil construction in any of the reserves except Reserve 10. The boundary of Reserve 10 included a 'fibre to the home' (FTTH) hub which was constructed under a planning permit issued in June 2006. Since then, an optic fibre cable was installed diagonally through the south west section of this reserve. No trees or indigenous understorey was disturbed. In year 1, the far southern area of the reserve was disturbed during installation of pipe works. Again, no trees or native ground storey was disturbed. Remediation of these areas was discussed with Places Victoria and Biosis were investigating options for seed/plant material including development of a seed orchard and possible translocation of native plants from areas approved for	Yes Biosis has been monitoring Reserve 10 and has found that the area of disturbance has regenerated and no active revegetation has been required.No other incursions to reserves have been noted to date.	Yes No civil construction has occurred within the conservation reserves.	Yes No civil construction has occurred within the conservation reserves.	Yes No civil construction has occurred within the conservation reserves.	Yes No civil construction has occurred within the reserves. Bollards were placed along the western boundary of reserve 9.A revegetation letter was provided to DV and LL to recommend appropriate plant species that could be planted along pathways that are either close to the reserve boundary or are within the reserves.	No A bore head was lost under Reserve 7. This led to the excavation of the southern edge of the boundary to retrieve the bore head. The works were undertaken under the supervision of a Biosis ecologist to ensure minimal impacts to the reserve occurred.A letter report was provided to DV regarding appropriate plantings and path locations for reserve 10.	Yes Pathways and landscaping infrastructure is currently being designed for some of the reserves. Appropriate planting lists have been provided.Biosis continue to work with Spiire and Lendlease to ensure path location is suitable.	

Threatened flora management 2009 - end of year 10 and 2020-2021

Flora management - Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
2.5.1 Threatened flora management - MFL								Monitoring of remnant MFL concluded in December 2018. New development areas are traversed to detect any undetected MFL plants and salvage undertaken if detected. One new plant was detected in the development area south of reserve 9 and will be translocated.	One MFL south of reserve 9 was salvaged in 2020. The Clones are now with the Native Grass matters nursery (previously called GAGIN). An Addendum to the MFL translocation plan is in the process of being reviewed and approved for planting of these clones into reserve 9. Seed was collected from Western Golden-tip <i>Goodia medicaginea</i> from a stony knoll adjacent to reserve 1 for propagation and planting into reserve 1 once rabbit numbers are further reduced.	Ongoing (MFL to be planted into reserve 9)
	<i>Matted Flax-lily will be monitored each year; recording the number of plants and identifying any threats that require management.</i>	<p>Yes Matted Flax-lily (MFL) have been monitored annually within Aurora since 2008.</p> <p>Many of the plants were restricted to a small number of leaf tufts with small leaves. Approximately, 40% of plants had evidence of flowering. The main potential impacts to health are drought, weed competition from weeds and grazing. To prevent grazing, plants have had individual baskets</p>	<p>Yes Matted Flax-lilies have been monitored annually within Aurora since 2008. (VicUrban 2009; Biosis Research 2010b, 2011b, Biosis Research 2012a; Biosis 2013a, 2014a).</p> <p>Copies of the annual reports have been provided to Places Victoria, DEPI and DoE.</p>	<p>Yes In 2014/2015 157 MFL were recorded. Ten MFL are presumed dead, attributed to drought, natural population fluctuations, and/or grazing stress. Two MFL that were located in last year's monitoring were not located during 2014/2015. Monitoring was undertaken on 16, 17, 18 and 23</p>	<p>Yes LL: Monitoring was undertaken on 16, 17, 18, and 23 December. 155 plants were found. An increase in numbers is likely a result of recruitment, and survey effort. The Aurora population is considered stable, and it appears current management is appropriate. 12 MFL are categorised as</p>	<p>Yes LL: Reserves 2-3, 5-7, 9, 11-13 were monitored on 21, 22, and 23 December 2016 and 12 January 2017. 163 plants were found were found within these reserves.</p> <p>DV: Reserves 11 and 14 monitoring took place on 23rd December 2016 and 12th January 2017. There are 14</p>	<p>Yes LL: Monitoring in yr. 9 was undertaken on 11, 12, 23, & 25 January 2018. 18 MFL were dead or could not be located during the survey. 11 have not been seen for 2 years and are considered dead. This includes 10 remnant plants & 1 translocated plant. 2 plants previously assumed to be dead were recorded as alive, however, 6 additional</p>	<p>Yes LL: Monitoring in Year 10 was undertaken on 11, 12 and 21 December 2018. A total of 23 Matted Flax-lily plants were dead or could not be located during the survey. 9 MFL plants were not found this year and area presumed lost.</p> <p>DV: Monitoring in Year 10 was undertaken on 11, 12 and 21 December 2018. Four Matted Flax-lily (072,</p>	<p>N/A The monitoring program for remnant MFL concluded at the end of year 10.</p> <p>Remnant MFL are continued to be checked during reserve visits and management recommendations made when necessary.</p>	

Flora management - Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
		pegged over the leaf tufts, and individual rabbit-proof fencing installed.	Monitoring was undertaken on reserves 4, 6, 10, 12, and 14 in December 2013. In 2013/14 160 MFL were recorded. Plants were recorded as being 99% healthy. Eight plants are presumed dead as a result of local scale conditions, i.e. natural fluctuations. These plants will be searched for during the following monitoring. Monitoring results suggest that the February 2013 wildfire has not adversely impacted the population of MFL.	December 2014, and 12 January and 3 February 2015. A report was provided to Places Victoria.	"presumed dead". They have not been recorded for a number of years. These deaths are attributed to drought, grazing, natural population fluctuations. A copy of the monitoring report was provided to Lendlease. DV: Monitoring in reserves 11 and 14 undertaken December 105. 13 MFL were found in reserves 11 and 14. A copy of the monitoring report was provided to Development Victoria.	MFL within reserve 14.	translocated plants were recorded as dead in yr. 9. These losses are attributed to environmental pressures such as drought & grazing stress, and/or natural population fluctuations. DV: Monitoring in yr. 9 was undertaken on 11, 12, 23 & 25 January. There has been a decrease from 18 to 11 MFL in both reserves since 2014-15. Grazing pressure from Eastern Grey Kangaroos and Cattle in reserve 14 may be a contributing factor to the decline. All MFL should be fenced to prevent cattle grazing.	162 and 188) were searched for but not found during year 10 monitoring. At the end of year 10, the health of the natural populations of Matted Flax-lily appears to be remaining stable and generally good. This concludes the final year of remnant MFL monitoring.		
	<i>Any new Matted Flax-lily individuals that are found will be marked; as will any new locations for other threatened flora.</i>	Yes There were 84 new MFL records since the EPBC referral / CMP was approved in March 2008. These plants were all staked and incorporated into the monitoring program.Seven known plants of the state significant Cullen parvum and C. tenax near Reserve 9 were staked and fenced to exclude stock and rabbits. Additional C. tenax plants were located and marked within Reserve 9.Additional state significant plants Western Golden Tip Goodia medicaginea (rare in Victoria), and Fragrant	Yes In December 2011 it was decided there was no further value in continuing to record or monitor additional plants so Biosis have ceased to record, mark or monitor any additional plants encountered during surveys.The population of Cullen parvum and C. tenax near Reserve 9 continue to be monitored.	Yes All plants have been individually marked with star pickets, and the corresponding GPS location recorded. Star pickets are adjacent to each plant and have a numbered tag attached to each star picket.	Yes All plants have been individually marked with star pickets, and the corresponding GPS location recorded. Star pickets are adjacent to each plant and have a numbered tag attached to each star picket. Additional plants are no longer being recorded and marked due to the high numbers of MFL being found.	Yes All plants were individually marked with star pickets, and the corresponding GPS location recorded. Star pickets are adjacent to each plant and have a numbered tag attached to each star picket. Additional plants are no longer being recorded and marked due to the high numbers of MFL being found.	Yes All plants have been individually marked with star pickets, and the corresponding GPS location recorded. Star pickets are adjacent to each plant and have a numbered tag attached to each star picket. Additional plants are no longer being recorded and marked due to the high numbers of MFL being found.WLS have found a new MFL in reserve 9. This has been marked for continued management.	Yes All plants have been individually marked with star pickets, and the corresponding GPS location recorded. Star pickets are adjacent to each plant and have a numbered tag attached to each star picket. Additional plants are no longer being recorded and marked due to the high numbers of MFL being found.Four additional MFL was found at the southern boundary outside of reserve 9. These plants have been marked with signs and bunting. Three of the	Yes MFL south of reserve 9 was salvaged and is currently with the Native Grass Matters Nursery. One of the other adjacent MFL plants was damaged in the process. Ongoing monitoring indicates that this plant is healthy and will survive the damage. This incident was reported to DAWE at the time.	

Flora management - Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
		Salt Bush Rhagodia parabolica (rare in Victoria) have also been recorded from within conservation reserves and marked in the field with stakes and on maps.						additional MFL plants have been incorporated into a boundary increase for reserve 9 and one plant needs to be salvaged and replanted within reserve 9.		
	<i>Regionally significant flora species that are not present in conservation reserves (e.g. Austrostipa stuposa) will be salvaged and propagated.</i>	Yes Seed collection from a variety of species, including regionally significant flora, within Aurora commenced in 2010/11.	Yes Seed has been collected by GAGIN since 2011. Salvage will be undertaken prior to commencement of construction works in areas where regionally significant flora are known.	NA No action taken this year.	NA No action taken this year.	NA No action taken this year.	NA No action taken this year.	NA No action taken this year.	Yes Seed was collected from Western Golden-tip Goodia medicaginea from a stony knoll adjacent to reserve 1 for propagation and planting into reserve 1 once rabbit numbers are further reduced.	
	<i>Seed from the Tough Scurf-pea plants will be collected and a new population will be established in reserve 9.</i>	Yes Some seed was collected in spring 2009 and again in summer 2010/11. As described in item 48 above, the plants were protected to ensure continuing seed collection over the coming years.	Yes Seed has been collected by GAGIN since 2011. The plants are being protected to ensure seed collection can continue over the coming years.	NA No action taken this year.	NA No action taken this year.	NA No action taken this year.	NA No action taken this year.	NA No action taken this year.	NA No action taken this year.	
	<i>Matted Flax-lily plants within the development footprint will be salvaged and re-located to the nearest reserve (areas 7, 9, 11).</i>	Yes In year 1 and 2, 5 MFL were found outside fenced reserves. These were fenced with stock proof fencing.The plant south of Reserve 9 (#012) is staked and has stock-proof fencing. Monitoring shows it is always a healthy plant and as it is not in immediate threat, it has not been salvaged yet.The plant near Reserve 7 (#022) has not been found again. If it is found in future monitoring activities, it will be staked and fenced until the need for	Yes A translocation plan has been prepared and submitted to DELWP (Biosis 2013b).26 additional plants have been found outside fenced reserves 6, 9, and 10. These were salvaged in January 2014, and are at GAGIN nursery. Clones of these plants will be translocated into reserve 7 in winter 2014.	Yes 26 additional plants were found outside fenced reserves 6, 9, and 10. These were salvaged in January 2014, and are at GAGIN nursery. Clones of these plants will be translocated into reserve 7 in winter 2015.	Yes LL: No plants outside reserves 6, 9, and 10 were found. Plants salvaged from reserves 6, 9, and 10 were translocated into reserve 7. 75% of translocated plants were recorded in poor health. 7 translocated were searched for, but not found. These likely died early in the season, and will be replaced by	Yes LL: Within reserve 9 many additional plants have been located since yr. 1, this reserve supports an above-average population (>82). It will therefore not continue to be monitored or new plants recorded and marked. 26 additional plants were found outside fenced reserves 6, 9, and 10. These were salvaged in	Yes LL: 4 additional plants were found on the boundary of reserve 9 fence should be salvaged prior to construction in the area.	Yes LL: A MFL was found in stage 31A in May. This plant was part of a previous salvage (Plant 84) in 2014. This plant was previously salvaged and planted into reserve 7 as part of the translocation plan. It was agreed that further salvage of this plant would occur. Biosis, Rokon, Beveridge Williams and GAGIN salvaged the MFL in June. This plant will be further divided (propagated) and used	Yes One MFL south of reserve 9 was salvaged in 2020. The Clones are now with the Native Grass matters nursery (previously called GAGIN). An Addendum to the MFL translocation plan is in the process of being reviewed and approved for planting of these clones into reserve 9.	

[illegible]

Threatened fauna management 2009 - end of year 10 and 2020-2021

Fauna management- Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
2.6.1 Threatened fauna management - GSM								The final year of GSM monitoring at Aurora saw a large number of moths recorded. 2586 GSM were recorded in reserve 14 and larger than average number of individuals recorded across reserves 6, 7, 9 and 12. Low numbers were recorded in reserve 13.	Whilst the annual monitoring for GSM is complete and land management in conservation reserves is ongoing other items such as creating GSM habitat in open space and habitat linkages along Edgars Creek has not been undertaken.	No
	<i>An appropriately qualified person/s will be engaged to monitor known populations of GSM within Aurora to confirm population sizes and assess the effects of management activities. Monitoring will be undertaken annually during the flight season of the species (usually late-November to mid-January).</i>	<p>Yes Biosis commenced annual monitoring of GSM in 2007.</p> <p>Monitoring was undertaken between the 1 November and January 30 - on 2 December. This day was chosen based on suitable weather - warm, sunny, and calm. This is the third year of annual monitoring and builds on annual monitoring undertaken since 2007-08.</p> <p>During initial FFA three main locations supporting GSM were identified.</p>	<p>Yes Biosis has undertaken annual monitoring of GSM since 2007 (Biosis Research 2008b, 2009a, 2010c, 2011c, 2012b: Biosis 2013c, 2014b). Copies of the annual reports have been provided to Places Victoria, DEPI and DoE.</p> <p>Reserves 1-5, 8, 10, and 11 have been excluded from monitoring as they do not contain suitable habitat and GSM have not been recorded within these reserves from 3 consecutive yrs. Monitoring surveys were undertaken on 13 and 29 November 2014.</p>	<p>Yes Biosis has undertaken annual monitoring of GSM since 2007 (Biosis Research 2008b, 2009a, 2010c, 2011c, 2012b: Biosis 2013c, 2014b, 2015b). Copies of the annual reports have been provided to Places Victoria, DELWP and DoE.</p>	<p>Yes LL: Reserves 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 11 have been excluded from monitoring as they either do not contain suitable habitat or no GSM have been recorded for consecutive years.</p> <p>Reconnaissance surveys were conducted in reserve 12 and in the south of Aurora adjacent to O'Herns road to determine when flight season commenced.</p> <p>DV: Reserve 14 monitoring as undertaken on 4 November and 7 December when conditions were suitable for male flight.</p>	<p>Yes LL: Survey consisted of suitably qualified zoologists walking a series of transects approximately 50 m apart through reserves 6, 7, 9, 12, and 13. Monitoring surveys were undertaken on 19 December 2016 and 23 December 2016 when conditions were suitable for male flight.</p> <p>Reconnaissance surveys were conducted at reserve 12 (the largest known population at Aurora) and in the south of Aurora, adjacent to O'Herns Road, as part of widespread reference site checks to determine flight season commencement. Golden Sun Moths were first observed flying at Aurora on 7 December 2016.</p>	<p>Yes LL: Surveys were undertaken in reserves 6, 7, 9, 12, and 13. Reserves 6, 7 & 9 recorded low numbers of GSM compared to the precious year. A report was provided to Lendlease.</p> <p>DV: Reserve 14 was surveyed on 13 and 27 December 2017. A total of 303 GSM were observed flying in reserve 14 this year. This was the highest number of GSM recorded since monitoring began. A report was provided to Development Victoria.</p>	<p>Yes The final year of GSM monitoring at Aurora saw a large number of moths recorded. 2586 GSM were recorded in reserve 14 and larger than average number of individuals recorded across reserves 6, 7, 9 and 12. Low numbers were recorded in reserve 13.</p> <p>LL: Two monitoring surveys were undertaken on 5 and 12 December 2018 when conditions were suitable for male flight (above 20°C, minimal cloud cover and wind). Survey commenced at 11:00am and concluded around 2:00pm.</p>	<p>N/A The monitoring program GSM concluded at the end of year 10.</p>	

[illegible]

Fauna management-Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
	<i>application of fertilisers or insecticides. VicUrban will ensure that this aspect of the present management regime is maintained unchanged.</i>	of Places Victoria. One of these items was “spray herbicides or pesticides/insecticides”. As the reserves are now fenced, the licensee/Places Victoria may undertake weed control as necessary to comply with the Victorian Catchment and Land Protection (CaLP) Act for the control of noxious weeds.								
	<i>Links between stony rises and vegetation patches in reserve 12 will be revegetated using indigenous grasses.</i>	Yes This has not commenced as yet. We were aiming to undertake a couple of year’s management works before supplementary planting/seeding. This was to enable some headway with weed control and hopefully some burning works to help prepare the areas.Seed collection (including grasses) commenced in Spring / Summer 2010/11. Places Victoria were considering development of a seed orchard for selected native grasses within modified areas in the north of Reserve 2. This was to help build a source of native seed that we intend to use through selected areas within the reserves.	No This has not commenced yet.	No This has not commenced yet.	No This has not commenced yet.	No This has not commenced yet.	No A site meeting with WLS was undertaken to discuss management of reserve 12. A quote has been obtained and is being reviewed for reserve 12 management. WLS intend to begin collecting seed from native grass species within the reserve and linking the stony knolls within the reserve through active management and direct seeding.	No A site meeting with WLS was undertaken to discuss management of reserve 12. A quote has been obtained and is being reviewed for reserve 12 management. WLS intend to begin collecting seed from native grass species within the reserve and linking the stony knolls within the reserve through active management and direct seeding. WLS have begun management within Reserve 12.	No Native grass seed was collected and spread across this area however it is not yet established.	
	<i>Maintain an open grassland structure and manage the stony knoll grassland habitat to prevent the</i>	Yes Until spring 2010, most of the native grassland and stony knoll patches had an open grassland structure. Conditions	Yes Biomass has continued to be an issue within the reserves. Slashing has been undertaken by the	Yes Biomass within Stony Knoll Grasslands is controlled by contractor management.	Yes Biomass within Stony Knoll Grasslands was controlled by contractor management.	Yes Biomass within Stony Knoll Grasslands is controlled by contractor management.	Yes Biomass within Stony Knoll Grasslands is controlled by contractor management.	Yes Biomass within Stony Knoll Grasslands is controlled by contractor management.	Yes Biomass within Stony Knoll Grasslands is controlled by contractor management.	

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	<i>dense regeneration of shrubs.</i>	during 2010 were conducive to extreme grass growth and biomass levels suddenly increased dramatically in the reserves. The capacity for male moths to be able to find females to breed with was therefore likely to be impeded. Measures to reduce biomass and create open areas in portions of the reserves were immediately discussed (in November 2010) and implemented by early December. Due to the amount of biomass, visibility of the ground was essentially zero. It was therefore not possible to mechanically slash areas in the reserves. Instead brush cutters were used to hand slash areas of Nassella in the swales. Biomass on the stony rises was not a concern.	management contractors each year in areas identified by Biosis as the highest priority for biomass reduction.	Slashing in areas where biomass is high is undertaken by the management contractors.	Slashing in areas where biomass is high was undertaken by the management contractors. WLS will thin out shrubs if they become problematic within grassy knolls.	Slashing in areas where biomass is high is undertaken by the management contractors. WLS will thin out shrubs if they become problematic within grassy knolls.	Slashing in areas where biomass is high is undertaken by the management contractors. WLS will thin out shrubs if they become problematic within grassy knolls.	Slashing in areas where biomass is high is undertaken by the management contractors. WLS will thin out shrubs if they become problematic within grassy knolls. There are shrubs around some of the remnant MFL in Reserve 11, these will be thinned by WLS.	Ongoing monitoring of the reserves indicates whether shrub levels are becoming too dense and the land manager is notified to commence thinning. This continues to be an item for management for reserves 11 and 14.	
	<i>Ecological burns in Golden Sun Moth habitat will be avoided between September and January (inclusive) to avoid the pupation and flight season.</i>	Yes This has been complied with. Small areas of Reserves 1, 2, and 8 were burnt in Autumn 2010. Small areas of all reserves (except Reserve 11) were burnt in Autumn 2011.	Yes An extensive grassfire in February burnt most of the Aurora including all reserves known to support GSM. Annual monitoring did not detect a decline in the population as a result (Biosis 2014b).	Yes No ecological burns were undertaken in the reserves.	Yes On 19 December 2015 a wildfire spread through reserve 14. This fire did not burn any other reserves. Reserve 14 is not considered to be a GSM reserve.	Yes No large scale ecological burns have been undertaken in Aurora conservation reserves.WLS continue to undertake small scale burns on grassy Stony Knolls.	Yes No large scale ecological burns have been undertaken in Aurora conservation reserves.WLS continue to undertake small scale burns on grassy Stony Knolls.	Yes No large scale ecological burns have been undertaken in Aurora conservation reserves.WLS continue to undertake small scale burns on grassy Stony Knolls.	Yes No large scale ecological burns have been undertaken in Aurora conservation reserves.	
	<i>Construction activity adjacent to the reserve areas which support Golden Sun Moth or its habitat will be avoided</i>	Yes This has been complied with (Section C). A plan has been generated identifying areas where construction activity	Yes Slashing of the maintenance access tracks has occurred during the course of each year and should continue.	Yes Reserves with Golden Sun Moth habitat or known populations had habitat removed	Yes Reserves with Golden Sun Moth habitat or known populations had habitat removed prior to November 1.	Yes Reserves with Golden Sun Moth habitat or known populations had habitat removed prior to November 1.	Yes Reserves with Golden Sun Moth habitat or known populations had habitat removed prior to November 1.	Yes Reserves with Golden Sun Moth habitat or known populations had habitat removed prior to November 1.	Yes Reserves with Golden Sun Moth habitat or known populations had habitat removed	

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	<i>between mid-November and January (inclusive) when the male moths are flying.</i>	restrictions apply for use in future development scheduling.	Site stripping works associated with construction of Stage 17A immediately adjacent to Reserve 12 were completed prior to 1 November 2012.	prior to November 1.					prior to November 1.	
	<i>Construction workers will be inducted regarding the need to keep within defined construction zones.</i>	Yes All construction workers are inducted prior to and construction works by induction packs provided by Biosis.	Yes All construction workers are inducted prior to and construction works by induction packs provided by Biosis.	Yes All construction workers are inducted prior to and construction works by induction packs provided by Biosis.	Yes All construction workers are inducted prior to and construction works by induction packs provided by Biosis.	Yes All construction workers are inducted prior to and construction works by induction packs provided by Biosis.	Yes All construction workers are inducted prior to and construction works by induction packs provided by Biosis.	Yes All construction workers are inducted prior to and construction works by induction packs provided by Biosis.	Yes All construction workers are inducted prior to and construction works by induction packs provided by Biosis.	
	<i>Areas of suitable habitat within the powerline easement will be managed in a manner that is compatible with maintaining Golden Sun Moth habitat. Slashing to maintain an open tussock structure is the primary management measure that will be implemented. Weed control will also be undertaken in areas of native vegetation.</i>	<p>Yes GSM have been observed throughout the powerline easement within ADP2, particularly adjacent to reserve 12. The powerline easement was grazed under lease agreement which was maintaining the habitat structure.</p> <p>There is a small patch of native vegetation on a stony knoll in the powerline easement in Reserve 14. This was managed as part of the native vegetation management contracts, including weed control.</p> <p>Landscape works (path construction and revegetation) south of Section C were scheduled to commence in Autumn 2012.</p> <p>Slashing was to</p>	<p>Yes The powerline easement is no longer grazed.</p> <p>The stony knoll in the powerline easement in Reserve 14 is still being managed.</p> <p>Landscaping works within the powerline easement to the south of Section C have not commenced.</p> <p>Slashing will be undertaken should biomass accumulation present a fire risk within the easement as per Whittlesea Council Fire Prevention guidelines.</p> <p>The fences and gates installed to prevent access to the powerline</p>	Yes As for end of Year 5.	Yes Reserve 14 is being grazed by cattle with set stock all year. This is keeping biomass around the powerline easement at low levels.	No Reserve 14 is being grazed by cattle with set stock all year. This is keeping biomass around the powerline easement at low levels.	No Reserve 14 is being grazed by cattle with set stock all year. This is keeping biomass around the powerline easement at low levels.	No Reserve 14 is being grazed by cattle with set stock all year. This is keeping biomass around the powerline easement at low levels.	No Reserve 14 is being grazed by cattle with set stock all year. This is keeping biomass around the powerline easement at low levels.	

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		undertaken should biomass accumulation present a fire risk within the easement as per Whittlesea Council Fire Prevention guidelines.	easement were damaged in the Feb 2013 fire but have been reinstated.							
	<i>VicUrban will maintain the power easement until maintenance responsibility is transferred to the responsible authority.</i>	The area was fenced off to prevent any unauthorised vehicle access and rubbish dumping adjacent to developed areas. Authorised vehicle access is available via locked gates. Yes This was done. Maintenance of the powerline easement was to continue for a period of 2 years after landscape construction was complete in 2012.	Yes This was done. Maintenance of the powerline easement was to continue for a period of 2 years after landscape construction was complete in 2012.	Yes Places Victoria to continue to maintain easement until handover.	No Unclear what management has occurred within the powerline easement within the development area.	No Unclear what management has occurred within the powerline easement within the development area.	No Unclear what management has occurred within the powerline easement within the development area.	No Unclear what management has occurred within the powerline easement within the development area.	No Unclear what management has occurred within the powerline easement within the development area.	
	<i>Opportunities for creating and managing areas of suitable habitat for the moth within the landscaping of the Edgars Creek corridor will be investigated.</i>	Yes Opportunities were to be investigated during future landscape planning, in line with Melbourne Water guidelines.	Yes Opportunities were to be investigated during future landscape planning, in line with Melbourne Water guidelines.	No Edgars Creek corridor does not provide suitable habitat for GSM.	No Edgars Creek corridor does not provide suitable habitat for GSM.	No Edgars Creek corridor does not provide suitable habitat for GSM.	No Edgars Creek corridor does not provide suitable habitat for GSM.	No Edgars Creek corridor does not provide suitable habitat for GSM.	No Edgars Creek corridor does not provide suitable habitat for GSM.	
	<i>Opportunities for establishment and management of indigenous vegetation suitable for Golden Sun Moth elsewhere within Aurora, such as open space/parklands, road verges, and other easements in proximity to existing populations will be investigated.</i>	No Opportunities were to be investigated during future landscape planning.	No Golden Sun Moth habitat has not been incorporated into open space/ parklands, road vergers or other easements within Aurora.	No Golden Sun Moth habitat has not been incorporated into open space/ parklands, road vergers or other easements within Aurora.	No Golden Sun Moth habitat has not been incorporated into open space/ parklands, road vergers or other easements within Aurora.	No Golden Sun Moth habitat has not been incorporated into open space/ parklands, road vergers or other easements within Aurora.	No Golden Sun Moth habitat has not been incorporated into open space/ parklands, road vergers or other easements within Aurora.	No Golden Sun Moth habitat has not been incorporated into open space/ parklands, road vergers or other easements within Aurora.	No Golden Sun Moth habitat has not been incorporated into open space/ parklands, road vergers or other easements within Aurora.	
2.6.2 Threatened fauna management -								This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of	This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as	NA

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Growling Grass Frog								GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	
Management of existing habitat and population	<i>The existing fence around the Growling Grass Frog dam will be maintained to continue to exclude stock.</i>	Yes The existing fence around the GGF dam was retained and a new fence was installed around the boundary of the dam to provide greater security against stock and human access. The dam was then encompassed within a broader corridor fenced with frog-proof fencing (see Item 69). The internal fences became unnecessary but remained in place until early May 2011 when GGF salvage works (mechanical salvage using an excavator) occurred in preparation for removal of the farm dam.	Yes The dam was removed in October 2011. The second triennial report submitted by Biosis in August 2014 identified that the Growling Grass Frog population at Aurora in not self-sustaining. A contingency plan was developed for DoE and Biosis made the recommendation that offsite options be pursue.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	<i>Determine current water quality within the dam in order to monitor and manage until the dam is removed.</i>	Yes Water quality data has been collected for the farm dam since March 2008. It was interrupted by habitat restoration works (as documented in report to DEWHA; Biosis Research 2008c) and began again in July 2008. The monitoring program at the farm dam followed a regime of monthly monitoring during an initial 12 month period (July 2008 to June 2009) followed by biannual monitoring conducted	Yes The dam was removed in October 2011.	N/A The second triennial report submitted by Biosis in August 2014 identified that the Growling Grass Frog population at Aurora in not self-sustaining.A contingency plan was developed for DoE and Biosis made the recommendation that offsite options be pursue.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	

[illegible]

[illegible]

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	<i>2 years, incorporating two spring/summer seasons, prior to removal of the farm dam.</i>	pair of wetlands was completed on Edgars Creek (EPBC ponds). The dam was scheduled for removal in April 2011 after two consecutive breeding (spring/summer) seasons for habitat establishment. Geotechnical testing to determine the most appropriate method of filling in the dam did not occur until July 2011 and, as such, removal of the dam was rescheduled for September – early October 2011.	2011, two years post construction of the first pair of ponds.	2011, two years post construction of the first pair of ponds.	2011, two years post construction of the first pair of ponds.	2011, two years post construction of the first pair of ponds.	2011, two years post construction of the first pair of ponds.	2011, two years post construction of the first pair of ponds.	October 2011, two years post construction of the first pair of ponds.	
	<i>The first wetlands to be created will be located approximately 500 metres from the existing farm dam. Other wetlands within the Edgars Creek corridor will be located no more than 500 metres from each other, and barriers such as roads will be designed in such a way that frog movement is not restricted. The spatial location of waterbodies is important to ensure that frogs are able to move freely between sites when habitat conditions either become suitable or unsuitable over time. Habitat connectivity is essential.</i>	Yes The EPBC ponds are located 500 meters southeast of the existing farm dam.	N/A	N/A The second triennial report submitted by Biosis in August 2014 identified that the Growling Grass Frog population at Aurora in not self-sustaining.A contingency plan was developed for DoE and Biosis made the recommendation that offsite options be pursue.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	<i>Wetland edges will be designed to provide a variety of slope and water depth. A variety</i>	Yes Spiire Australia Pty. Ltd., MDG Landscape Architects and Biosis worked together to	Yes The same design principles have been applied to the two wetland	Yes The same design principles have been applied to the two wetland	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as	

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	<i>of edge types and the provision of different microhabitats such as rocks and vegetation will also create a diversity of habitats.</i>	design the ponds to achieve ecological/habitat function (as per CMP) while meeting aesthetic / landscaping and engineering design requirements and fitting within the bounds of the Melbourne Water and the City of Whittlesea expectations. Australian Ecosystems were engaged by Places Victoria to provide advice and plant the new wetlands.	sites under construction: · Gammage Boulevard – wetland constructed but not planted out · Harvest Home Road – wetland under construction	sites under construction: - Gammage Boulevard – wetland constructed but still not planted out - Harvest Home Road – wetland under construction The same design principles have been applied to the two wetland sites under design: - Edgars Road 6 - Edgars Road 7	population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	<i>Wetlands will be designed to provide a large edge to area ratio. This configuration will maximise the refuge area available to frogs around each waterbody. Wetlands will each have minimum surface dimensions of 15-20m x 12-15m (180 – 300m2 surface area).</i>	Yes As above	Yes As above	Yes As above	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	<i>The entry of sediment, surfactants and other pollutants into the main waterbody will be minimised as a result of the water sensitive urban design strategy implemented for stormwater quality treatment at Aurora including but not necessarily limited to streetscape bios wales, nodal streetscape raingardens, and rainwater for hot water, allotment</i>	Yes See item 75. Water sensitive urban design is being implemented within Aurora.	NA	N/A The second triennial report submitted by Biosis in August 2014 identified that the Growling Grass Frog population at Aurora is not self-sustaining. A contingency plan was developed for DoE and Biosis made the recommendation that offsite options be pursued.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	

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	<i>raingardens, linear (creek) raingardens and wetlands.</i>									
	<i>Wetlands will be appropriately planted with locally indigenous wetland plants. Vegetation floristics, composition and structural characteristics and plant orientation within and around created wetlands will resemble habitat used by the Growling Grass Frog elsewhere. Vegetation will be planted in three distinct zones: 1) shallow verge zone, located along the banks of wetlands; 2) emergent macrophyte zone dominated by emergent aquatic or semi-aquatic, and located within the waterbody; 3) submerged and floating vegetation zone (i.e. inundated up to 1.2 metres). A list of plants that can be used for wetland establishment at Aurora is provided in Appendix 1 of the CMP.</i>	Yes Spiire Australia Pty. Ltd., MDG Landscape Architects and Biosis worked together to design the ponds to achieve ecological/habitat function (as per CMP) while meeting aesthetic / landscaping and engineering design requirements and fitting within the bounds of the Melbourne Water and the City of Whittlesea expectations. Australian Ecosystems were engaged by Places Victoria to provide advice and plant the new wetlands.	Yes Spiire Australia Pty. Ltd., MDG Landscape Architects and Biosis worked together to design the ponds to achieve ecological/habitat function (as per CMP) while meeting aesthetic / landscaping and engineering design requirements and fitting within the bounds of the Melbourne Water and the City of Whittlesea expectations. Australian Ecosystems were engaged by Places Victoria to provide advice and plant the new wetlands.	N/A The second triennial report submitted by Biosis in August 2014 identified that the Growling Grass Frog population at Aurora in not self-sustaining. A contingency plan was developed for DoE and Biosis made the recommendation that offsite options be pursue.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	<i>Bottom depth of the waterbodies will grade to a minimum of 1.5 metres. They will contain shallower areas that will dry out periodically, and deeper sections, which will hold water permanently.</i>	Yes Melbourne Water and the City of Whittlesea expectations. Australian Ecosystems were engaged by Places Victoria to provide advice and plant the new wetlands.	Yes Spiire Australia Pty. Ltd., MDG Landscape Architects and Biosis worked together to design the ponds to achieve ecological/habitat function (as per CMP) while meeting aesthetic / landscaping and	N/A The second triennial report submitted by Biosis in August 2014 identified that the Growling Grass Frog population at Aurora in not self-sustaining. A contingency plan was developed for	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	

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			engineering design requirements and fitting within the bounds of the Melbourne Water and the City of Whittlesea expectations. Australian Ecosystems were engaged by Places Victoria to provide advice and plant the new wetlands.	DoE and Biosis made the recommendation that offsite options be pursue.						
	<i>Wetland design, including the incorporation of aquatic plants, will minimise suspension of particulates as this is important for tadpole development.</i>	Yes MDG Landscape Architects and Biosis worked together to design the ponds to achieve ecological/habitat function (as per CMP) while meeting aesthetic / landscaping and engineering design requirements and fitting within the bounds of the Melbourne Water and the City of Whittlesea expectations. Australian Ecosystems were engaged by Places Victoria to provide advice and plant the new wetlands.	Yes MDG Landscape Architects and Biosis worked together to design the ponds to achieve ecological/habitat function (as per CMP) while meeting aesthetic / landscaping and engineering design requirements and fitting within the bounds of the Melbourne Water and the City of Whittlesea expectations. Australian Ecosystems were engaged by Places Victoria to provide advice and plant the new wetlands.	N/A The second triennial report submitted by Biosis in August 2014 identified that the Growling Grass Frog population at Aurora in not self-sustaining.A contingency plan was developed for DoE and Biosis made the recommendation that offsite options be pursue.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	<i>In the event that construction material or rubbish enters wetlands it will be removed expeditiously.</i>	Yes A management contractor has been appointed by Places Victoria to maintain the ponds. Staffords Overall Property Maintenance (OPM) was appointed to maintain the ponds from October 2009 until July 2011.	Yes After July 2011, the Aurora maintenance contract was retendered and awarded to Absolute Maintenance Group. The maintenance of the ponds form part of this contract from August 2011 to July 2013.	N/A The second triennial report submitted by Biosis in August 2014 identified that the Growling Grass Frog population at Aurora in not self-sustaining. A contingency plan was developed for DoE and Biosis	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	

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			Tasks performed within the maintenance contract for the ponds include: removal of rubbish, check condition of fencing and reinstate if required, hand removal of weeds or spot spraying of weeds with frog friendly herbicide, brush-cutting of surrounding lawn areas. The ponds are checked weekly.	made the recommendation that offsite options be pursue.						
	<i>Plantings of trees or large shrubs will not be established such that they densely shade wetlands as this renders them unsuitable for the Growling Grass Frog.</i>	Yes MDG Landscape Architects and Biosis worked together to design the ponds to achieve ecological/habitat function (as per CMP) while meeting aesthetic / landscaping and engineering design requirements and fitting within the bounds of the Melbourne Water and the City of Whittlesea expectations. Australian Ecosystems were engaged by Places Victoria to provide advice and plant the new wetlands.	Yes MDG Landscape Architects and Biosis worked together to design the ponds to achieve ecological/habitat function (as per CMP) while meeting aesthetic / landscaping and engineering design requirements and fitting within the bounds of the Melbourne Water and the City of Whittlesea expectations. Australian Ecosystems were engaged by Places Victoria to provide advice and plant the new wetlands.	N/A The second triennial report submitted by Biosis in August 2014 identified that the Growling Grass Frog population at Aurora in not self-sustaining. A contingency plan was developed for DoE and Biosis made the recommendation that offsite options be pursue.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	<i>Refuge sites such as rock piles and large woody debris will be provided around the edges of wetlands and the creek banks. The spaces between refugia and their</i>	Yes MDG Landscape Architects and Biosis worked together to design the ponds to achieve ecological/habitat function (as per CMP) while meeting	Yes MDG Landscape Architects and Biosis worked together to design the ponds to achieve ecological/habitat function (as per CMP) while meeting	N/A The second triennial report submitted by Biosis in August 2014 identified that the Growling Grass Frog population at Aurora in not self-	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was	

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	<i>orientation will vary to optimise habitat variability.</i>	aesthetic / landscaping and engineering design requirements and fitting within the bounds of the Melbourne Water and the City of Whittlesea expectations. Australian Ecosystems were engaged by Places Victoria to provide advice and plant the new wetlands.	aesthetic / landscaping and engineering design requirements and fitting within the bounds of the Melbourne Water and the City of Whittlesea expectations. Australian Ecosystems were engaged by Places Victoria to provide advice and plant the new wetlands.	sustaining.A contingency plan was developed for DoE and Biosis made the recommendation that offsite options be pursue.	identified as non-sustaining.	identified as non-sustaining.	identified as non-sustaining.	identified as non-sustaining.	identified as non-sustaining.	
	<i>Rocks or boulders can be sourced from construction areas within the development and can be relocated along the creek as additional habitat.</i>	<p>Yes Rocks of appropriate size were sourced on-site for use in creation of the first pair of wetlands (refuge, weir structures and edge treatments).</p> <p>Opportunities to source rock from construction areas for use in habitat creation along the creek will continue to be considered as part of landscape design.</p>	Yes Opportunities to source rock from construction areas for use in habitat creation along the creek will continue to be considered as part of landscape design.	Yes Opportunities to source rock from construction areas for use in habitat creation along the creek will continue to be considered as part of landscape design.	Yes Opportunities to source rock from construction areas for use in habitat creation along the creek will continue to be considered as part of landscape design.	Yes Opportunities to source rock from construction areas for use in habitat creation along the creek will continue to be considered as part of landscape design.	Yes Opportunities to source rock from construction areas for use in habitat creation along the creek will continue to be considered as part of landscape design.	Yes Opportunities to source rock from construction areas for use in habitat creation along the creek will continue to be considered as part of landscape design.	Yes Opportunities to source rock from construction areas for use in habitat creation along the creek will continue to be considered as part of landscape design.	
	<i>Use of herbicides and pesticides within, or surrounding, wetlands and the creek will be avoided. If absolutely necessary, a 'frog-friendly' glyphosate product such as Roundup Bio-active will be used.</i>	<p>Yes A management contractor has been appointed by Places Victoria to maintain the ponds.</p> <p>Staffords Overall Property Maintenance (OPM) was appointed to maintain the ponds from October 2009 until July 2011.</p>	<p>Yes After July 2011, the Aurora maintenance contract was retendered and awarded to Absolute Maintenance Group. The maintenance of the ponds form part of this contract from August 2011 to July 2013.</p> <p>Tasks performed within the maintenance contract for the ponds include:</p>	Yes Contractors instructed to use frog friendly herbicides.	No It is unclear if frog-friendly herbicides and pesticides continue to be used even after the GGF population was deemed to be failing.	No It is unclear if frog-friendly herbicides and pesticides continue to be used even after the GGF population was deemed to be failing.	No It is unclear if frog-friendly herbicides and pesticides continue to be used even after the GGF population was deemed to be failing.	No It is unclear if frog-friendly herbicides and pesticides continue to be used even after the GGF population was deemed to be failing.	Ongoing Contractors are to only use frog friendly herbicides.	

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			removal of rubbish, check condition of fencing and reinstate if required, hand removal of weeds or spot spraying of weeds with frog friendly herbicide, brush-cutting of surrounding lawn areas. The ponds are checked weekly.							
	<i>Wetlands will be kept free of introduced fish, especially Plague Minnow Gambusia holbrooki and Goldfish Carrassius auratus, as these fish prey on the eggs and small tadpoles of the Growling Grass Frog. Design of waterbodies will incorporate the capacity to drain them if unwanted fish or pollution enter the waterbody. Ideally, this will be undertaken when tadpole numbers are low.</i>	Yes It was understood that design of the first pair of wetlands included provision to drain the ponds.	Yes No other wetlands have been completed. The design does not include provision to drain the wetland. They would need to be manually pumped out in the event they needed to be drained.	Yes No other wetlands have been completed. The design does not include provision to drain the wetland. They would need to be manually pumped out in the event they needed to be drained.	Yes Wetland design has not been continued due to the failing population and contingency plan for an offsite option for GGF.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	<i>Damage to aquatic vegetation by waterfowl, particularly immediately after planting will be prevented by using protective netting until vegetation is established. Mowing around constructed waterbodies will incorporate a mix of mown and unmown areas to allow provision of both</i>	Yes Some damage to aquatic vegetation in the first pair of ponds was noted and was prevented by protective netting that remained in place until March 2011 once the vegetation was established. Yes Instructed to the land management contractor	Yes No other wetlands have been completed (constructed and landscape) to date. Yes Instructed to the land management contractor	Yes No other wetlands have been constructed and landscaped. Yes Instructed to the land management contractor	Yes Wetland construction has not been continued due to the failing population and contingency plan for an offsite option for GGF. Yes Instructed to the land management contractor	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining. Yes Instructed to the land management contractor	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining. Yes Instructed to the land management contractor	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining. Yes Instructed to the land management contractor	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining. Yes Instructed to the land management contractor	

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	<p><i>foraging opportunities and cover for frogs.</i></p> <p><i>During the first 5 years after construction a suitably qualified consultant will be engaged to monitor the wetlands every 12 months. Vegetation condition and refuge/shelter sites around the perimeter of the wetlands will be checked to ensure habitat establishment and maintenance is suitable. The suitability of vegetation for the Growling Grass Frog will determined and, if deemed necessary, supplementary plantings will be undertaken and/or additional refuge sites will be provided.</i></p>	Yes Habitat establishment will be monitored every 12 months for the first 5 years after construction. The first year of monitoring of the first pair of constructed wetlands (Eaststone Avenue) was completed in September 2010 and a report prepared (Biosis Research 2010d).	Yes Monitoring has been undertaken annually.	Yes Monitoring has been undertaken annually.	N/A Monitoring has not been continued due to the population of GGF at Aurora being identified as not self-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	<p><i>The wetlands will be checked for the presence of predatory fish species on an annual basis. If present, a management strategy will be determined on a case by case basis.</i></p>	Yes The wetlands were checked for the presence of predatory fish in September 2010 prior to translocation.	Yes The wetlands were checked for the presence of predatory fish in September 2010 prior to translocation. Monitoring of predatory fish has continued annually at Eaststone Avenue since 2011 and the results presented in the annual monitoring report (Biosis Research 2010d, 2011d, 2012c; Biosis 2013d, 2014c).	Yes Monitoring of predatory fish has continued annually at Eaststone Avenue since 2011 and the results presented in the annual monitoring report (Biosis Research 2010d, 2011d, 2012c; Biosis 2013d, 2014c).Monitoring of predatory fish ceased in 2015 on the basis of an agreement being reached with DoE that continuing with habitat creation, maintenance and monitoring is no longer beneficial	N/A Monitoring has not been continued due to the population of GGF at Aurora being identified as not self-sustaining.	N/A Monitoring has not been continued due to the population of GGF at Aurora being identified as not self-sustaining.	N/A Monitoring has not been continued due to the population of GGF at Aurora being identified as not self-sustaining.	N/A Monitoring has not been continued due to the population of GGF at Aurora being identified as not self-sustaining.	N/A Monitoring has not been continued due to the population of GGF at Aurora being identified as not self-sustaining.	

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				and that an alternative conservation outcome is to be achieved for Growling Grass Frog. See item 94.						
	<i>Growling Grass Frog populations will be monitored annually (in spring/summer).</i>	Yes Biosis monitored the new habitat as part of annual monitoring works in 2009/10 (Biosis Research 2010c) and 2010/11 (Biosis Research 2011c).	Yes Annual monitoring of the population within Eaststone Avenue has been undertaken since 2010. Copies of the reports have been submitted to DEPI and DoE (Biosis Research 2010d, 2011d, 2012c; Biosis 2013d, 2014c).	Yes Annual monitoring of the population within Eaststone Avenue has been undertaken since 2010. Copies of the reports have been submitted to DEPI and DoE (Biosis Research 2010d, 2011d, 2012c; Biosis 2013d, 2014c, 2015c).	N/A Monitoring has not been continued due to the population of GGF at Aurora being identified as not self-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	<p><i>Water quality in the wetlands will be monitored. Water quality monitoring will consist of in situ sampling to measure standard parameters including pH, dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, turbidity and temperature, and basic nutrient analysis for phosphorus and nitrogen. The sampling methods will be consistent with water quality sampling guidelines (EPA 2000).</i></p> <p><i>It is not possible to set water quality targets specific to the Growling Grass Frog as there is little information available. Recent studies have indicated that bell frogs have wide</i></p>	Yes Water quality monitoring was also conducted in the EPBC ponds as required under VicUrban's EPBC approval. Biosis undertook water quality monitoring in spring and autumn each year i.e. every 6 months. Results were presented in the annual monitoring reports (Biosis Research 2010d, 2011d).	Yes Biosis is undertaking water quality monitoring in spring and autumn each year (approx. every 6 months). Results are presented in the annual monitoring reports (Biosis Research 2012c; Biosis 2013d, 2014c).	Yes Biosis has undertaken water quality monitoring in spring and autumn each year (approx. every 6 months) since 2010. Results are presented in the annual monitoring reports (Biosis Research 2012c; Biosis 2013d, 2014c, 2015c).	N/A Monitoring has not been continued due to the population of GGF at Aurora being identified as not self-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	

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	<i>tolerances in relation to the water quality parameters above.</i>									
	<i>Water quality monitoring will occur every six months for the first two years after wetland construction. The water quality monitoring program will be reviewed after two years.</i>	Yes Water quality monitoring of the first pair of constructed wetlands (Eaststone Avenue) has been undertaken every 6 months for the first year (March 2010 and September 2010). The results of this first year of monitoring were documented in Biosis Research (2010c).	Yes Biosis is undertaking water quality monitoring in spring and autumn each year (approx. every 6 months). Results are presented in the annual monitoring report.	Yes Biosis is undertaking water quality monitoring in spring and autumn each year (approx. every 6 months). Results are presented in the annual monitoring reports (Biosis Research 2012c; Biosis 2013d, 2014c).	N/A Monitoring has not been continued due to the population of GGF at Aurora being identified as not self-sustaining.A contingency option is being pursued.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	<i>If monitoring indicates major changes in water quality or the frog population, the cause/s of the change/s will be investigated and corrective action taken if practicable.</i>	Yes This has not been required to date.	Yes A review of the population, habitat protection and management was undertaken in 2013 in response to a lack of evidence that breeding had occurred during the 2012-13 season. Factors likely to be contributing to the decline of the habitat suitability and breeding success of the population were identified as an absence of floating and submergent vegetation and presence of high numbers of Common Yabby <i>Cherax destructor</i> . A habitat improvement plan was prepared (Biosis 2013e) and implemented (Biosis 2013f). Supplementary planting was completed and over	Yes The second triennial report was submitted to DoE in August 2014 and identified that the Growing Grass Frog population at Aurora is not self-sustaining (Biosis 2014). A contingency options report was prepared in 2015 to outline options Biosis has considered as potential corrective actions / contingency measures to respond to the decline in the population.	N/A Monitoring has not been continued due to the population of GGF at Aurora being identified as not self-sustaining. A contingency option is being pursued.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	

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			<p>3500 yabbies were removed from the Eaststone Avenue wetland in September 2013. These works were undertaken in the hope they would improve the habitat condition for the coming breeding season and improve the chances of the frogs breeding that year. As expected, yabby numbers returned faster than anticipated and the supplementary plants failed to establish. The population experienced a second consecutive season without evidence of successful breeding and was considered to no longer be self-sustaining.</p> <p>The second triennial report on the health and self-sustainability of the population is being prepared for DoE (due in August 2014).</p> <p>A contingency plan is now being prepared for submission to DoE.</p>							
Relocation of the existing population	<i>Salvage the frogs from the dam and relocate into wetland habitat. This will involve at least two suitably qualified people actively searching</i>	Yes A detailed GGF salvage and relocation plan was prepared by Biosis (Biosis Research 2010f) and accepted by DEPI.A staged GGF salvage program was	Yes In October 2011, additional salvage was completed immediately prior to the dam being filled	Yes Salvage has been ceased, due to the population of GGF at Aurora being identified as not self-sustaining.A contingency options	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fauna management-Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
	- <i>Vegetation, rock and other debris will not be placed within 500mm of the 'funnel' structures.</i>	No	NA The second triennial report submitted by Biosis in August 2014 identified that the Growling Grass Frog population at Aurora in not self-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	- <i>'Funnel' structures will be designed in consultation with DSE and will be inspected by DSE and an appropriately qualified person/s to ensure that they are appropriately installed and are likely to function as intended.</i>	Yes 'Funnel' structures were inspected by DEPI and a zoologist from Biosis at the time of installation.	NA The second triennial report submitted by Biosis in August 2014 identified that the Growling Grass Frog population at Aurora in not self-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	- <i>'Funnel' structures will be inspected at least annually and maintained in good repair.</i>	Yes 'Funnel' structures are also inspected annually as part of the habitat monitoring by Biosis. The first inspection was completed in September 2010.	Yes Funnel' structures are inspected annually as part of the habitat monitoring by Biosis. The funnel fence on the south-west side of the Eaststone Avenue crossing needs to be reinstated following partial removal to facilitate construction works adjacent. This will be particularly important once the temporary frog exclusion fence is removed from the boundary between Section D and the creek corridor.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
Protection of habitat along Edgars Creek during construction	<i>Protect (by sturdy fencing and signage) the sections of the creek corridor outside the necessary construction zone (e.g.</i>	Yes Construction zone of the Aurora sewer rising main was fenced in 2005.Edgars Creek outfall drain and branch sewer works for	Yes Construction limit of works fences were installed for the two branch sewer crossings.	Yes Construction limit of works fences were installed between the Lendlease Precinct 1 construction zone	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the Aurora	N/A This condition is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population of GGF within the	

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	<i>creek corridor/construction stage works boundaries and any drain easements) to prevent access by contractors and equipment.</i>	2010 occurred within a designated construction zone. Two crossings of Edgars Creek were yet to be completed as part of the sewer works. These were to be carried out in accordance with the Melbourne Water approved EMP which included provision for management of GGF.		and the Edgars Creek corridor.	development was identified as non-sustaining.	development was identified as non-sustaining.	development was identified as non-sustaining.	development was identified as non-sustaining.	Aurora development was identified as non-sustaining.	
	<i>Undertake pre-construction survey for the frog in areas of potential habitat.</i>	Yes Pre-construction survey for Growling Grass Frog was completed in December 2010 for a temporary access road over Edgars Creek north of Harvest Home Road – for Stage 19A and 19B, Section D.	Yes Pre-construction survey for Growling Grass Frog was completed for the two branch sewer crossings. Pre-construction surveying was ceased at the end of 2014, after the population at Aurora was identified as non-sustaining.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	
	<i>Drain pools in the vicinity of the works before construction (provided that tadpoles are not present) to encourage adult frogs to disperse elsewhere.</i>	Yes This has not been required to date.	Yes This has not been required to date.	Yes This has not been required to date.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	
	<i>Salvage frogs (adults and/or tadpoles) if appropriate under a protocol developed by Biosis Research and approved by DSE. An example of a generic protocol that has been developed for salvage of Growling Grass Frogs is provided in Appendix 2 [of Biosis Research 2008].</i>	Yes Salvage has not yet been required.	Yes Biosis searched for frogs in Edgars Creek in December 2011 as the temporary access road for Section D was constructed by Symon Bros immediately north of Harvest Home Road. No GGF were found. Biosis has subsequently	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	Yes LL: Biosis undertook salvage for GGF on works crossing Edgar's Creek south-east of Steen Avenue and north of Edgars Road. No GGF were found during salvage.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	

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			searched for frogs in Edgars Creek during branch sewer construction works south of Harvest Home Road.							
	<i>Monitor construction trenches near the creek (in the event that any trench is left open overnight).</i>	Yes Places Victoria advised that minimal lengths of open trench were being left overnight during construction, with a backfill regime employed to ensure both wildlife and humans are protected from open trench falls. If Edgars Creek was holding water in the breeding season, monitoring was to be conducted.Civil contractors (Winslow Constructors) found two Growling Grass Frogs on two separate occasions (7 March and 22 March 2011) in a trench and immediately notified Places Victoria. Biosis salvaged and relocated the frogs on each occasion.	Yes No GGF have been reported by contractors since 2011.	Yes No GGF have been reported by contractors since 2011.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	
	<i>Induct contractors on the protocol to follow if frogs are found within a trench or work area.</i>	Yes Biosis have inducted construction workers on the protocol should frogs be found (rising main in 2005, Aurora outfall in June 2010, Stage 19A & 19b, Section D (northern package) in August 2010, branch sewer in April 2011). There were two instances of GGF being found by contractors working on Gammage Boulevard/Stage 17A in	Yes Biosis inducted contractors for Stage 25, Section D in 2014.	Yes Biosis inducted contractors for Precinct 1 of Lendlease area.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	

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		Section C in March 2011. The contractors (Winslow) immediately contacted Biosis and zoologists retrieved and relocated the two individuals to the created habitat at Eaststone Ave.								
	<i>When designing rehabilitation and revegetation works along Edgars Creek, take account of the habitat requirements of the species, in accord with advice from a zoologist experienced with the species.</i>	Yes This had not been required to date.	Yes Advice was sought from Biosis when MDG were designing the landscaping for Stage 19 & 23 of Section D.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	N/A This is no longer a requirement under the EPBC Act, as the population was identified as non-sustaining in August 2014.	
2.6.3Threatened fauna management - Striped Legless Lizard salvage								Salvage was undertaken in Precinct 4 (Parcel 2). Salvage in SLL habitat is ongoing.	Salvage occurred within a portion of the M6 development area. Areas requiring further salvage are displayed in Figure 3, Appendix 1. Updated inductions were given in May 2021 with SLL Fact Sheets provided.	Ongoing
	<i>Small scale sample salvage will be conducted prior to earthworks within areas of higher habitat potential. This will follow an existing protocol (Appendix 2) that has been devised by Biosis Research in consultation with DSE and was applied to Section A of Aurora.</i>	Yes Salvage for SLL was undertaken in Section B in June 2008 (project number: 7148) and clearance for Section B was provided to Places Victoria in July 2008. Salvage for SLL was also undertaken in Section C in January and March 2009 (project number: 7148) and clearance for this section was provided to Places Victoria in March 2009.Salvage was conducted in accordance with the current protocol	Yes Salvage for SLL was completed in the area (stage 25) identified as potential habitat within Section D in 2014.	Yes No SLL salvage was required in year 6.	Yes Salvage for SLL was completed in Section 7 of Edgars Road (20943). Salvage was also undertaken in precinct 1, northern boundary of Reserve 9, parcels 9 and 10a (20943).	Yes In year 8 SLL salvage was undertaken for parcels 1, 25, 7, and 15a (23208).	Yes Salvage for SLL was undertaken in Precinct 3 (parcel10A) in year 9 (26288).	Yes Salvage was undertaken in Precinct 4 (Parcel 2).Salvage in SLL habitat is ongoing.	Yes Salvage occurred within a portion of the M6 development area. Areas requiring further salvage are displayed in Figure 3, Appendix 1	

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		developed by Biosis (Biosis Research 2008e) as shown in Appendix 2 of the CMP (Biosis Research 2008). Salvage was conducted under DSE permit no. 10004050.Biosis initiated a review of the approach to SLL salvage in 2009 and has devised an alternative strategy (Biosis Research 2009c). Areas requiring salvage are identified on a figure and have been identified on the basis of their higher habitat potential								
	<i>Construction workers will be inducted by an appropriately qualified person/s and asked to be alert for any individuals that may be unearthed. They will be informed of action to be taken if animals are found.</i>	Yes Biosis has inducted construction workers for Section B, Section C, Section D, DV2, and Aurora outfall and branch sewer to date.	Yes No further sections have required inductions for Striped Legless Lizard.	Yes Biosis inducted contractors constructing Lendlease Precinct 1 on the requirements in relation to Striped Legless Lizard salvage.	Yes A contractor induction package has been developed to describe to ecological values within the Aurora development, as well as the protocol required for salvage. All civil contractor awarded works are inducted by Biosis staff. The civil contractor then inducts all sub-contractors.	Yes An updated contractor induction package has been developed to describe to ecological values within the Aurora development, as well as the protocol required for salvage. Salvage has been undertaken for Striped Legless Lizard within the Edgars Road corridor. No further salvage is required. A contractor induction package to describe the ecological values within the Aurora development has been developed. Salvage for SLL has been undertaken for all areas of habitat within Precinct 2 and no animals were detected. No further	Yes An updated contractor induction package has been developed (March 2018) to describe the ecological values within the Aurora development. Salvage for SLL has been undertaken for all areas of habitat within stages 30, 40 and 41 within Precinct 3 and no animals were detected. No further action is required. Any works within other stages of Precinct 3 will require further SLL salvage.	Yes An updated induction packaged was developed in June 2019. Rokon civil contractors were inducted in August.	Yes Updated inductions were given in May 2021 with SLL Fact Sheets provided.	

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						action is required. All civil contractor awarded works are inducted by Biosis staff.				
	<i>A protocol will be provided to construction contractors for them to follow in the event that any animals are encountered during their works.</i>	Yes Biosis has completed this for Section B, Section C, Section D (Stages 19a & 19b), DV2, Aurora outfall and Aurora branch sewer to date.	Yes Biosis has completed this for Section D. See Item 113.	Yes Biosis has completed this for Precinct 1. See Item 113.	Yes A SLL fact sheet has been developed and this instructs construction contractors on the protocol to follow in the event that an animal is encountered.	Yes A SLL fact sheet has been developed and this instructs construction contractors on the protocol to follow in the event that an animal is encountered.	Yes A SLL fact sheet has been developed and this instructs construction contractors on the protocol to follow in the event that an animal is encountered.	Yes A SLL fact sheet has been developed and this instructs construction contractors on the protocol to follow in the event that an animal is encountered.	Yes A SLL fact sheet has been developed and this instructs construction contractors on the protocol to follow in the event that an animal is encountered.	
	<i>Information sheets will also be provided to construction personnel.</i>	Yes Biosis has completed this for Section B, Section C, Section D (Stages 19a & 19b), DV2, Aurora outfall and Aurora branch sewer to date.	Yes Biosis has completed this for Section D. See Item 113.	Yes Biosis has completed this for Precinct 1. See Item 113.	Yes A SLL fact sheet has been developed and this instructs construction contractors on the protocol to follow in the event that an animal is encountered.	Yes A SLL fact sheet has been developed and this instructs construction contractors on the protocol to follow in the event that an animal is encountered.	Yes A SLL fact sheet has been developed and this instructs construction contractors on the protocol to follow in the event that an animal is encountered.	Yes A SLL fact sheet has been developed and this instructs construction contractors on the protocol to follow in the event that an animal is encountered.	Yes A SLL fact sheet has been developed and this instructs construction contractors on the protocol to follow in the event that an animal is encountered.	
	<i>A relocation protocol for any Striped Legless Lizards found will be confirmed in consultation with DSE well in advance of construction of ADP2 commencing.</i>	Yes Any SLL found will be relocated by Biosis to the nearest reserve within Aurora, as determined in consultation with DSE.	Yes Any SLL found will be relocated by Biosis to the nearest reserve within Aurora, as determined in consultation with DEPI.	Yes Any SLL found will be relocated by Biosis to the nearest reserve within Aurora, as determined in consultation with DEPI.	Yes Any SLL found during salvage should be submitted to the Museum of Victoria for scientific purposes.	Yes Any SLL found during salvage should be submitted to the Museum of Victoria for scientific purposes. This is ongoing.	Yes Any SLL found during salvage should be submitted to the Museum of Victoria for scientific purposes. This is ongoing.	Yes Any SLL found during salvage should be submitted to the Museum of Victoria for scientific purposes. This is ongoing.	Yes Any SLL found during salvage should be submitted to the Museum of Victoria for scientific purposes. This is ongoing.	
	<i>In the event that Striped Legless Lizards are found, the salvage protocol will be reviewed in consultation with interested parties, including DSE.</i>	Yes This has not been required to date.	Yes This has not been required to date.	Yes This has not been required to date.	Yes A review of the requirement for SLL salvage was undertaken between Biosis and DELWP. Biosis queried the validity of continuing salvage for the species as no SLL had been found during salvage. DELWP advised Biosis that salvage for the species was	Yes In 2015 a review of the requirement for SLL salvage was undertaken between Biosis and DELWP. Biosis queried the validity of continuing salvage for the species as no SLL had been found during salvage. DELWP advised Biosis that salvage for the species was	Yes In 2015 a review of the requirement for SLL salvage was undertaken between Biosis and DELWP. Biosis queried the validity of continuing salvage for the species as no SLL had been found during salvage. DELWP advised Biosis that salvage for the species was	Yes In 2015 a review of the requirement for SLL salvage was undertaken between Biosis and DELWP. Biosis queried the validity of continuing salvage for the species as no SLL had been found during salvage. DELWP advised Biosis that salvage for the species was to	Yes In 2015 a review of the requirement for SLL salvage was undertaken between Biosis and DELWP. Biosis queried the validity of continuing salvage for the species as no SLL had been found during salvage. DELWP advised	

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					to continue within the Aurora Development Area.	to continue within the Aurora Development Area. This is ongoing.	to continue within the Aurora Development Area. This is ongoing.	continue within the Aurora Development Area. This is ongoing.	Biosis that salvage for the species was to continue within the Aurora Development Area. This is ongoing.	

Planning, monitoring, reporting 2009 - end of year 10 and 2020-2021

Conservation Management Plan action	Action	End of Year 2 - July 2009-2010 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 5 - July 2013 -2014 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 6 - Oct 2014 - 2015 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 7 - Oct 2015 - 2016 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 8 - Oct 2016 - 2017 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 9 - Oct 2017 - 2018 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	End of Year 10 - Oct 2018- 2019 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Ongoing: Nov 2019 - June 2021 Compliant (Y/N/Ongoing)	Compliant (Yes, No or Ongoing)
2.7 Planning, monitoring and reporting								Photo point and threatened species monitoring concluded this year.	Photo point and threatened species monitoring concluded at the end of year 10. Translocated MFL in reserve 7 met the success targets in January 2021 and are now considered established. Land management works continues within the Conservation Reserves until hand over to council. This is the end of year 10 compliance report.	Yes
	<i>Permanent photo points will be established, marked by a star picket and accurately located by GPS or similar within each vegetation patch in each reserve. Sufficient photo points will be located to adequately characterise the current vegetation condition, and</i>	Yes Photo points were set up within the reserves in Summer 2008. They are marked with pegs and DGPS coordinates collected. Photos were taken again at the photo points in Summer 2009 and 2010. A monitoring plot has been set up at each photo point and data collected	Yes Photo point monitoring was completed, generally indicating improvement in the condition of the vegetation within the reserves in response to management.	Yes Photo point monitoring was completed. Photo point photos have been compressed into a document for each reserve.	Yes Photo point monitoring was completed. Photo point photos have been compressed into a document for each reserve.	Yes Photo point monitoring was completed. Photo point photos have been compressed into a document for each reserve.	Yes Photo point monitoring was completed. Photo point photos have been compressed into a document for each reserve.	Yes Photo point monitoring was completed. Photo point photos have been compressed into a document for each reserve.	N/A Photo point monitoring was completed at the end of year 10 of monitoring under the CMP.	

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	<i>include a range of weed species.</i>	on cover of native and weedy vegetation.								
	<i>Monitor threatened species (See Sections 2.5 and 2.6).</i>	Yes All nationally significant species were monitored - see above items 47, 53, 70, 91 and 111. The state significant Cullen spp. near Reserve 9 were also monitored, though not with a formal system at present.	Yes All nationally significant species were monitored - see above items 47, 53, 70, 91 and 111. The state significant Cullen spp. near Reserve 9 were also monitored, though not with a formal system at present.	Yes All nationally significant species were monitored - see above items 47, 53, 70, 91 and 111. Seed was harvested from the state significant Cullen spp. near Reserve 9.	Yes Golden Sun Moth, and Matted Flax-lily were monitored each year and reports are being provided to LL, DV and DoEE.	Yes Golden Sun Moth, and Matted Flax-lily are both being monitored each year and reports are being provided to LL, DV and DoEE. This is ongoing.	Yes Golden Sun Moth, and Matted Flax-lily are both being monitored each year and reports are being provided to LL, DV and DoEE. This is ongoing.	Yes Golden Sun Moth, and Matted Flax-lily are both being monitored each year and reports are being provided to LL, DV and DoEE. Monitoring for GSM and remnant MFL has been completed. Annual monitoring of translocated MFL continues annually. Threatened species monitoring was completed this year.	N/A Threatened species monitoring was completed at the end of year 10. MFL and GSM habitat is periodically checked upon during ongoing reserve checks. The translocated MFL in reserve 7 met the success targets in January 2021 and are now considered established.	
	<i>If ongoing monitoring of threatened populations shows that the populations are declining, an alternative management strategy will need to be immediately implemented in consultation with DSE.</i>	Yes There was evidence from the first two years of monitoring that some of the MFL plants were stressed and of below-average health due to a combination of previous prolonged drought conditions and heavy grazing. The year 3 monitoring results indicated the majority of plants had put on substantial growth and were generally considered in good health. A small number of previously recorded plants were found in the past two years, however 84 new plants were identified. These results were discussed in more	Yes Ongoing monitoring of MFL has not indicated the population is declining, rather the population is thriving (Biosis 2014a).Ongoing monitoring of GSM has not indicated the populations are declining (Biosis 2014b).Ongoing monitoring of GGF has indicated the population is no longer self-sustaining (Biosis 2014c). A contingency plan is being prepared in consultation with DEPI for submission to DoE.	Yes Ongoing monitoring of MFL has indicated that the population is healthy and stable (Biosis 2014a).Ongoing monitoring of GSM has not indicated the populations are declining (Biosis 2015b). Additional plants outside of reserves have been salvaged and planted in reserve 7. Monitoring now includes these plants.Ongoing monitoring of GGF has indicated the population is no longer self-sustaining (Biosis 2015c).A contingency options paper has been prepared in consultation with DELWP and submitted to DoE for	Yes MFL: Ongoing monitoring of remnant MFL has indicated that the population of plants is healthy and stable. Translocated plants are establishing - any plants that die will be replaced with new clones. GSM: GSM continue to be monitored in both LL and DV reserves. Natural fluctuations, largely due to variations in weather are reported annually. GGF: Ongoing monitoring of GGF has indicated the population is no longer self-sustaining (Biosis 2015c). A contingency options paper has been prepared in consultation with DELWP and submitted to DoE for consideration (Biosis 2015d). A contingency plan is now being prepared for submission to DoE.	Yes MFL: Ongoing monitoring of remnant MFL has indicated that the population of plants is healthy and stable. Translocated plants are establishing - any plants that die will be replaced with new clones. GSM: GSM continue to be monitored in both LL and DV reserves. Natural fluctuations, largely due to variations in weather are reported annually. GGF: Ongoing monitoring of GGF has indicated the population is no longer self-sustaining (Biosis 2015c).	Yes MFL: Ongoing monitoring of remnant MFL has indicated that the population of plants is healthy and stable. Translocated plants are establishing - any plants that die will be replaced with new clones. GSM: GSM continue to be monitored in both LL and DV reserves. Natural fluctuations, largely due to variations in weather are reported annually. GGF: Ongoing monitoring of GGF has indicated the population is no longer self-sustaining (Biosis 2015c).	Yes MFL: Year 10 monitoring has been completed. Monitoring of remnant MFL has indicated that the population of plants is healthy and stable. The health of translocated plants within reserve 7 is declining. GSM: GSM continue to be monitored in both LL and DV reserves. Natural fluctuations, largely due to variations in weather are reported annually. GGF: Ongoing monitoring of GGF has indicated the population is no longer self-sustaining (Biosis 2015c). Monitoring of these threatened species is now complete. However,	N/A Monitoring concluded in year 10.	

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		detail in the annual monitoring reports for MFL (Biosis Research 2010b, 2011b).Ongoing monitoring of GSM and GGF had not indicated those populations are declining (Biosis Research 2011c, d).		consideration (Biosis 2015d). A contingency plan is now being prepared for submission to DoE.				annual monitoring of the translocated MFL in Reserve 7 is still occurring.		
	<i>The results of the current year's management actions in relation to the annual management objectives will be reviewed by the end of June each year. This requires site inspection by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist. Input from the vegetation management contractor is also required.</i>	Yes The management works were inspected by the contract Superintendent (Biosis) at least quarterly. Quarterly meetings were held with the vegetation management contractors and Places Victoria to discuss the results of previous management, any issues that had arisen and any changes to future management plans for the next quarter. The overall contract specifications were reviewed and updated by Biosis in 2011. This included review of fluctuating vegetation condition within the reserves, success of prescribed management actions and performance of the contractors.	Yes Annual works programs were updated to end of Year 5 (October 2014). Reserve management contracts were current until end June 2014.	Yes All reserves were inspected during September 2015. Notes for each reserve regarding management issues were recorded and discussed with the vegetation management contractor.	Yes A site inspection was undertaken in March 2016. Notes were recorded and forwarded on the management contractor. Any required management actions were consolidated and submitted to LL and DV.	Yes A review of the management objectives achieved occurs during quarterly checks, and during the development of the subsequent annual works plan. Biosis meet with WLS regularly to discuss the works completed and the works required for the following year of management.	Yes A review of the management objectives achieved occurs during quarterly checks, and during the development of the subsequent annual works plan. Biosis meet with WLS regularly to discuss the works completed and the works required for the following year of management.	Yes A review of the management objectives achieved occurs during quarterly checks, and during the development of the subsequent annual works plan. Biosis meet with WLS regularly to discuss the works completed and the works required for the following year of management.	Yes A review of the management objectives achieved occurs during quarterly checks, and during the development of the subsequent annual works plan. Biosis meet with WLS regularly to discuss the works completed and the works required for the following year of management.	
	<i>An annual works program will be prepared and implemented based on the management review, including</i>	Yes The annual works program had been reviewed and the current management contracts were in the process of being	Yes Annual works programs were updated to end of Year 5 (October 2014). Reserve management contracts were	Yes An annual works program for yr. 6 was prepared and implemented in April.	Yes Quarterly checks were undertaken in year 7, and annual works programs were substituted for management recommendations	Yes An annual works program has been developed and implemented for year 7 - 10.	Yes An annual works program has been developed and implemented for year 7 - 10.	Yes An annual works program has been developed and implemented for year 7 - 10. This is ongoing.At the completion of year	Yes The scope of works from year 10 has been carried forward and continued. A review and updated scope for the land	

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	<p><i>achievable management objectives consistent with this management plan, by the end of June each year. The vegetation management contractor will assist with development of the works program. The works program for the coming year will also address issues that may not have been anticipated in formulating this original management plan.</i></p> <p><i>A report will be prepared at the end of years 1, 2, 5 and 10 to the responsible authority DSE and DEW, incorporating a review of past works and future planning.</i></p>	<p>extended until March 2012 with the aim of re-issuing the contracts following approval of proposed changes to the CMP (as had been recently submitted to DSEWPaC).</p> <p>Yes The reports for end of year 1 and end of year 2 have been completed and submitted to DEPI and DoE (Biosis Research 2010a, Biosis Research 2011a).</p>	<p>current until end June 2014.</p> <p>Yes The report for end of year 5 was completed and submitted in March 2015 (18325).</p>	<p>Yes The report for end of year 6 was completed and submitted in January 2015 (19345).</p>	<p>specific to reserve checks.</p> <p>Yes In October 2016 a new EPBC variation was implemented and states <i>"Within three months of every 12-month anniversary of the commencement of the action, the approval holder must publish a report on their website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval, including implementation of any management plans as specified in the conditions"</i>. The previous condition was revoked <i>"A report will be prepared at the end of years 1, 2, 5 and 10 to the responsible authority"</i>. A year 8 compliance report will be prepared to capture compliance in year 7.</p>	<p>Yes An annual compliance report has been prepared and will be submitted to the responsible authority.</p>	<p>Yes An annual compliance report has been prepared and will be submitted to the responsible authority.</p>	<p>10 (October 2019), the Conservation Reserve Management Contracts for both Lendlease and Development Victoria will expire. Given that many of the Conservation Reserves will not be ready for handover to Council and a suitable protection mechanism has not been completely secured, ongoing contracts and an updated annual works program will be developed to continue management of the Conservation Reserves.</p> <p>Yes This report presents the year 10 report and will be submitted to the responsible authority. This table includes all data captured within compliance reports prepared in year 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and ongoing works completed past year 10 until June 2021.</p>	<p>managers will be prepared in 2021.</p> <p>N/A</p>	