2770 Warner Glen Road and 30 Brooks Road, Forest Grove

REVEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

PREPARED FOR WYLCO DEVLEOPMENTS PTY LTD

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

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WYCLO REVEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Wylco Developments Pty Ltd is in the process of establishing a vineyard on Lot 2770 Warner Glen Road, Forest Grove.

Within the property, conservation areas have been identified. The aim will be to rehabilitate the existing remnant vegetation back to good health and facilitate the full protection of all fauna and flora within these areas.

DOCUMENTATION

This plan is based on the following information provided by the Client:

- Conservation areas map
- Soil Survey by AHA Viticulture

1.1 MITIGATION AND REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the plan are:

- develop a bushland mitigation and rehabilitation plan focussed on regenerating and improving the condition of remnant vegetation within each zone.
- To establish plantings in areas that have previously been completely cleared that will connect the bushland corridors and provide appropriate habitat and forage.
- To plant and establish screening vegetation and a windbreak using locally endemic plants so that all conservation zones are connected.
- To put in place the mechanisms for native vegetation to become self-sustaining through a comprehensive weed control effort, as well as installing native plants in degraded and cleared patches between bushland remnants, as well as increasing understorey diversity in and around remnant trees.
- Replace vegetation removed for the construction of the onsite dam in line with offset requirements from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation for CPS 10221.
- The plan also includes an ongoing maintenance schedule based on formal site monitoring until completion criteria are met.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXTS

The following provides a brief description of general biophysical elements relevant to the site and their likely influence. This does not constitute a detailed analysis of all potential factors, only those most likely to influence on-ground works.

2.1 CLIMATE

Forest Grove has a Mediterranean climate with cool wet winters and warm dry summers. The long-term average rainfall is 955 mm per annum. Summer can be very dry in some years, which may have an impact on survival rates. Frosts do occur in the winter months in the lower parts of the property.

2.2 LANDFORM AND SOILS

The soils in the drainage depression running from midway along the western boundary to the eastern boundary and the lower land along the eastern boundary are Treeton valley phase soils. These soils are Duplex sandy gravels, Loamy gravels, Grey deep sandy duplex soils, Pale sandy earths and Semi-wet soils. On this site the soils are predominantly Yellow-brown deep sandy duplex - approximately 50 cm of a yellow brown sand or sandy loam topsoil overlying a yellow brown sandy clay loam to sandy clay subsoil. The soils on the higher ground are Treeton hillslope phase soils. These soils are Duplex sandy gravels, Loamy gravels, Grey deep sandy duplex soils, Pale sandy earths and Semi-wet soils. On this site the soils are predominantly Duplex sandy gravels and Loamy gravels and Mungite Yellow

2.3 DIEBACK STATUS

No information has been collected or made available on the dieback status of the site.

2.4 SITE CONDITION

The remnant vegetation at the Wylco site have been assessed for condition based on EPA guidelines (Ecoscape 2022) and by further site assessment by Riverace Viticulture staff. All remnants at the site are degraded or significantly altered by obvious signs of multiple disturbances, including partial clearing, fire, and grazing, and the dominance of aggressive weeds. However, all remnants within the site are regarded as retaining enough basic vegetation structure that rehabilitation remains viable.

2.5 EXISTING USES

The site has been used as a grazing property since it was first cleared. Stock has been excluded from the property for the past two years and will not be allowed back on site until all the conservation zones are fully fenced and the vineyard is fully established.

3. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The site has identified nine conservation zones, each with its own implementation strategy based on remnant vegetation condition and type, site access and constraints, weed coverage, soil characteristics, and surface hydrology (i.e., waterlogged or dryland soils).
Indicative locations for each of the management zones are provided in Appendix 2. The recommended species and their corresponding quantities for the re-vegetation activities proposed for each zone are provided in Appendix 3.
The following section provides a summary of management zone specific site conditions, the overarching strategy for each management zone and the primary works activities required. The activities and timing of activities are detailed in the indicative work schedule (Appendix 4).
The zones are summarised as follows:

- Conservation Zone A – Jarrah Marri Bushland -Loamy Gravels
- Conservation Zone B – River Valley Bushland -Shallow sand over sandy clay
- Conservation Zone C – Jarrah Marri Bushland- Gravelly Clay loam
- Conservation Zone D – River Valley Bushland -Clay Loam- Deep Clay Loam
- Conservation Zone E –Degraded River valley -Deep Sandy clay loam
- Conservation Zone F – Jarrah Marri Bushland- Gravelly Clay loam
- Conservation Zone G– Bare paddock- Shallow sand over clay loam
- Conservation Zone H– Windbreak screening- Deep sand over clay loam
- Conservation Zone I– Windbreak screening- Gravelly clay loam grading to sandy clay loam

3.1 GENERAL

3.1.1 Signage

Signage advising the public, contractors, and employees that rehabilitation works are being progressively undertaken shall be placed at entry points into the sites where they are not fully fenced off yet. In addition, rehabilitation areas where there is a direct interface with access tracks and turnarounds shall be clearly delineated with signage installed stating ‘rehabilitation works in progress’.

3.1.2 Herbivores

Herbivores have the potential to severely compromise rehabilitation success by grazing on native seedlings and germinants. Rabbits are not currently evident within the surrounding area but will have a significant impact on the success of the program if they populate the area and are not controlled or eliminated.
Kangaroos are present, but not in significant numbers.
Should kangaroo or rabbit predation have an impact on tube stock survival, as determined by regular programmed monitoring, then additional control methods will be implemented.

3.1.3 Fencing

Due to the vulnerability of Conservation zones G and E, where the planting density of new tube stock will be high of, a rabbit proof fence will be installed. This will protect the plants should rabbits become a problem. Fencing will also protect any tube stock from being grazed, encourage natural recruitment, delineate the area from construction works (when being undertaken) and will assist with keeping unauthorised vehicle and foot traffic off the site.

The fence will be a standard 1200mm high post and wire fence with 1200mm netting attached (900mm up the fence and 300mm bent at right angles and laid on the surface facing outwards). The fencing will have access gates at suitable locations. Two plain wires will be installed above the rabbit netting.

Conservation Zones A, B, C, D, F will be fenced with standard stock proof fencing. 1200mm high posts with ring lock to 900mm and two plain wires above that.

3.2 CONSERVATION ZONES

3.2.1 CONSERVATION ZONE A – JARRAH MARRI BUSHLAND

Photo 1 – Conservation Zone A

This zone is t 0.58 ha. It is entirely mature *Corymbia Calophylla* (Marri) with near-continuous canopy of relatively intact overstorey vegetation. The site is divided in two parts by a passage for a Western Power, power line. The objective of the revegetation plan will be to establish a variety of understorey species and increase the diversity of tree species. In fill planting densities will be restricted by well established root structures of the existing trees. Target infill density 1 plant per 10 square meters.

The focus in this zone will be on weed control to create the conditions for the existing vegetation to encourage natural recruitment. *Amaryllis belladonna* (March Lillies*)* are the predominant non-native species.

The Conservation A Zone will have two more weed control events prior to infill planting, with care being taken to avoid off-target damage to existing vegetation and any other remnant understorey species.

Hand-held power augers will be used for surface preparation following the effective removal and control of weeds. Augured holes will be 150 mm in diameter and 300-500 mm in depth. A follow-up weed control event will occur pre-planting as the disturbance will trigger weed growth. Planting will commence in the winter of 2024 once we have received at least 150mm of rainfall.

Tube stock will be planted into augured holes at an average density of 1 plant per 4m2. However, this density will vary depending on presence of existing trees and native understorey species.
A single 20g native fertiliser tablet will be installed with each seedling. A water retention well will be created around each plant and organic mulch spread around the base of each seedling for moisture preservation and weed suppression.

3.2.2 CONSERVATION ZONE B – RIVER VALLEY BUSHLAND

Photo 2 Conservation Zone B

This zone is 1.92ha. *Corymbia Calophylla* (Marri) is the dominant species, there are also a small number of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) and a number of *King*ia *australis* (kingia grass trees) present as well. The overstorey vegetation along the banks of the creek line is continuous. The understory is well vegetated and there is a reasonable recruitment of younger trees. Planting this zone will be about extending the zone in width to increase the size of the bushland and diversity of species.1.33 ha of this zone will have minimal replanting. The extension to the area where substantial replanting will occur is approximately 0.53ha, target density in this area will be 4 plants per 10 square meters.

The focus in this zone will be on weed control to create the conditions that will facilitate the successful expansion of bushland. The predominant problem is Pteridium *esculentum* (Bracken fern).

The Conservation Zone B will have two more weed control events prior to infill planting, with care being taken to avoid off-target damage to existing vegetation and any other remnant understorey species.

Areas within the zone that are at least 10 meters away from the existing vegetation will be deep ripped with a tractor. Hand-held power augers will be used for soil and planting preparation in areas where replanting will occur within 10 meters of existing vegetation to minimise root damage to the existing vegetation. Augured holes will be 150 mm in diameter and 300-500 mm in depth. A follow-up weed control event will occur pre-planting as the disturbance will trigger weed growth. Planting will commence in the winter of 2024 once we have received at least 150mm of rainfall.

Tube stock will be planted into augured holes and or deep ripped soil at an average density of 1 plant per 4m2. However, this density will vary depending on presence of existing trees and native understorey species.
A single 20g native fertiliser tablet will be installed with each seedling. A water retention well will be created around each plant and organic mulch spread around the base of each seedling for moisture preservation and weed suppression.

3.2.3 CONSERVATION ZONE C – JARRAH MARRI BUSHLAND

Photo 3 Conservation Zone C

This zone is 2.143 ha and entirely mature *Corymbia Calophylla* (Marri) with a degraded understorey. This zone has been fenced. The objective of the revegetation plan will be to establish a variety of understorey species and increase the diversity of tree species. In fill planting densities will be restricted by well-established root structures of the existing trees. Target infill density 1 plant per 10 square meters.

The focus in this zone will be on weed control to create the conditions that will facilitate the successful establishment of the infill planting.. The predominant problems are annual grasses and Pteridium *esculentum* (Bracken fern).

The Conservation Zone C will have two more weed control events prior to infill planting, with care being taken to avoid off-target damage to existing vegetation and any other remnant understorey species.

Areas within the zone that are at least 10 meters away from the existing vegetation will be deep ripped with a tractor. Hand-held power augers will be used for soil and planting preparation in areas where replanting will occur within 10 meters of existing vegetation to minimise root damage to the existing vegetation. Augured holes will be 150 mm in diameter and 300-500 mm in depth. A follow-up weed control event will occur pre-planting as the disturbance will trigger weed growth. Planting will commence in the winter of 2024 once we have received at least 150mm of rainfall.

Tube stock will be planted into augured holes and or deep ripped soil at an average density of 1 plant per 4m$_2$. However, this density will vary depending on presence of existing trees.

A single 20g native fertiliser tablet will be installed with each seedling. A water retention well will be created around each plant and organic mulch spread around the base of each seedling for moisture preservation and weed suppression.

3.2.4 CONSERVATION ZONE D – RIVER VALLEY BUSHLAND

Photo 4 Conservation Zone D

This zone is 2.5247. *Corymbia Calophylla* (Marri) is the dominant species, there are also a significant amount *Eucalyptus patens* (blackbutt) *, Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint) *and a few Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) and present as well. The overstorey vegetation along the banks of the creek line is continuous. The understory is well vegetated and there is a reasonable recruitment of younger trees. Planting this zone will be about extending the

zone in width to increase the size of the bushland and the diversity of species. The extension to the area where substantial replanting will occur is approximately 0.35ha, target density in this area will be 4 plants per 10 square meters.

The focus in this zone will be on weed control to create the conditions that will facilitate the successful expansion of bushland. The predominant problem is annual grasses.

The Conservation Zone B will have two more weed control events prior to infill planting, with care being taken to avoid off-target damage to existing vegetation and any other remnant understorey species.

Areas within the zone that are at least 10 meters away from the existing vegetation will be deep ripped with a tractor. Hand-held power augers will be used for soil and planting preparation in areas where replanting will occur within 10 meters of existing vegetation to minimise root damage to the existing vegetation. Augured holes will be 150 mm in diameter and 300 mm in depth. A follow-up weed control event will occur pre-planting as the disturbance will trigger weed growth. Planting will commence in the winter of 2024 once we have received at least 150mm of rainfall.

Tube stock will be planted into augured holes and or deep ripped soil at an average density of 1 plant per $4m_2$. However, this density will vary depending on presence of existing trees and native understorey species.
A single 20g native fertiliser tablet will be installed with each seedling. A water retention well will be created around each plant and organic mulch spread around the base of each seedling for moisture preservation and weed suppression.

3.2.5 CONSERVATION ZONE E – DEGRADED RIVER VALLEY

Photo 5 – Conservation Zone E
This zone is .85 ha. All that is growing in this area is Teatree. All works in this zone will not commence until dam construction has been completed. This zone will be fenced with rabbit proof fencing. The aim in this zone will be to establish a diversity of species with an emphasis on plant species that are favoured feeding species for Cockatoos. It will also be important in creating a wildlife corridor from the east to the west.

The Conservation Zone E will have two more weed control events prior to infill planting, with care being taken to avoid off-target damage to existing vegetation. There is a small area of perennial grass, but the major weed is annual grasses.

All soil preparation within Zone E will be deep ripped with a tractor. A follow-up weed control event will occur pre-planting as the disturbance will trigger weed growth. Planting will commence in the winter of 2025 once we have received at least 150mm of rainfall.

Tube stock will be planted into augured holes and or deep ripped soil at an average density of 1 plant per $4m_2$. However, this density will vary depending on presence of existing trees and native understorey species.

A single 20g native fertiliser tablet will be installed with each seedling. A water retention well will be created around each plant and organic mulch spread around the base of each seedling for moisture preservation and weed suppression.

This zone will also have automated irrigation installed to ensure a high survival rate of the tube stock.

3.2.6 CONSERVATION ZONE F – JARRAH MARRI BUSHLAND

This zone is 1.1253 ha and entirely mature *Corymbia Calophylla* (Marri) with a degraded understorey. This zone has been fenced.
With a near-continuous canopy of relatively intact overstorey vegetation, there will be fewer infill plants. Planting densities will be determined by available space. The focus will be on creating diversity and developing an understorey.

The Conservation F Zone will have two more weed control events prior to infill planting, with care being taken to avoid off-target damage to existing vegetation and or remnant understorey species.

Hand-held power augers will be used for surface preparation following the effective removal and control of weeds. Augured holes will be 150 mm in diameter and 300 mm in depth. A follow-up weed control event will occur pre-planting as the disturbance will trigger weed growth. Planting will commence in the winter of 2024 once we have received at least 150mm of rainfall.

Tube stock will be planted into augured holes at an average density of 1 plant per 4m_2. However, this density will vary depending on presence of existing trees and native understorey species.
A single 20g native fertiliser tablet will be installed with each seedling. A water retention well will be created around each plant and organic mulch spread around the base of each seedling for moisture preservation and weed suppression.

3.2.7 CONSERVATION ZONE G – BARE PADDOCK

Photo 6 Conservation Zone G

This zone is .92ha. Currently it is pasture with no existing vegetation. . All works in this zone will not commence until dam construction has been completed. This zone will be fenced with rabbit proof fencing. The aim in this zone will be to establish a diversity of species with an emphasis on plant species that are favoured feeding species for Cockatoos. It will also be important in creating a wildlife corridor from the east to the west. It will link into Conservation zone B.

The Conservation Zone G will have two more weed control events prior to infill planting, with care being taken to avoid off-target damage to existing vegetation.

All soil preparation within Zone G will be deep ripped with a tractor. A follow-up weed control event will occur pre-planting as the disturbance will trigger weed growth. Planting will commence in the winter of 2025 once we have received at least 150mm of rainfall.

Tube stock will be planted into augured holes and or deep ripped soil at an average density of 1 plant per 4m2. However, this density will vary depending on presence of existing trees and native understorey species.

A single 20g native fertiliser tablet will be installed with each seedling. A water retention well will be created around each plant and organic mulch spread around the base of each seedling for moisture preservation and weed suppression.

This zone will also have automated irrigation installed to ensure a high survival rate of the tube stock.

3.2.8 CONSERVATION ZONE H AND I – WINDBREAK SCREENING

Photos 7 & 8 Conservation Zones H and I

This zone is .87ha and is currently fallow. The aim in this zone will be to establish a windbreak and screening vegetation with endemic vegetation that will serve as a wildlife corridor as well.

The Conservation Zone H & I will have two more weed control events prior to infill planting, with care being taken to avoid off-target damage to existing vegetation.

All soil preparation within Zone H & I will be a combination of deep ripping and auguring. A follow-up weed control event will occur pre-planting as the disturbance will trigger weed growth. Planting will commence in the winter of 2024 once we have received at least 150mm of rainfall.

Tube stock will be planted into augured holes and or deep ripped soil at an average density of 1 plant per 4m2. However, this density will vary depending on presence of existing trees and native understorey species.

A single 20g native fertiliser tablet will be installed with each seedling. A water retention well will be created around each plant and organic mulch spread around the base of each seedling for moisture preservation and weed suppression.

This zone will also have automated irrigation installed to ensure a high survival rate of the tube stock.

4. ADVANCE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

4.1 VEGETATION RETENTION

All existing native vegetation will be protected, and operators must have considerable experience in identifying native species which will be integral to spot spraying. Infill planting in degraded remnants will be by hand-held power augers to minimise disturbance to existing tree roots.

4.2 PLANTING MATERIAL

All living material to be used in the plan will be sourced from accredited nursery suppliers.

4.3 DIEBACK MANAGEMENT

A Dieback Management Plan has not been developed for the site, but indicator species both within and surrounding the site do not appear affected by Phytophthora. The site will be treated as dieback uninterpretable, and all personnel, machinery and vehicles are to be cleaned down prior to arriving onsite to prevent any foreign soil or seeds entering the site.

5. IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLGY

The following section outlines the specific methodology for each management action to be implemented as part of the revegetation works.
The recommended techniques below provide cost-effective and practical revegetation industry best management practices, suitable for the site conditions and to meet the required objectives. Variation to these techniques may be required prior to, or during, implementation because of inherent variability of natural systems. This should be undertaken as part of an adaptive management approach, informed through real-time site observations and in close consultation with relevant stakeholders where required.

5.1 WEED MANAGEMENT

Weed management is a crucial element to the success or failure of all revegetation and remnant vegetation rehabilitation projects.
The weed management program will be an ongoing focus of the plan, targeting a full-year of the various weed life cycles. Weed control will occur, as a minimum, in autumn and spring each year. Woody weeds can be targeted at any time.
As a priority, any woody weeds will be removed and known aggressive species targeted through a spray program. Some of these priority weeds identified onsite include, but are not limited to:

- Bracken –(Not classified as a weed, but problematic)
- Blackberries – Can be a problem in the area
- Kikuyu
- March Lillies

Weed management will also include slashing or mowing and or whipper snipping. Hand weeding will also be undertaken if required.

The role of the weed control program is not to eradicate, but to manage weeds and allow natives to establish themselves and create a self-sustaining ecological community that can compete effectively, and resist weed encroachment.
The weed control program will:

- Occur for at least one full year prior to seed and tube stock installation across the site, including in areas not requiring in-fill planting or seeding to encourage natural regeneration.
- Include a final weed control event pre-planting following soil disturbance associated with surface preparation as disturbance can trigger rapid weed germination.
- Use herbicides selected for the target species, that consider the surrounding environment and constraints this may present. Where appropriate, selective herbicides (i.e., grass or broadleaf-specific) shall be favoured over general knockdown herbicides to keep off-target damage to a minimum. In some instances, alternative control methods such as manual removal shall be considered where appropriate. Some of the common herbicides likely be used at the site are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 General herbicide groups and applications

Herbicide	Use
Glyphosate Biactive	Broadleaf and grasses
Sethoxydim	Grass specific
Metsulfuron	Bracken Fern

- All herbicide application records are to be kept as required under Department of Health WA regulations. Only herbicides authorised for use in Australia are to be used and all operators will be experienced and accredited spray technicians.

5.2 SURFACE PREPARATION

- Surface preparation activities are to be undertaken by experienced and qualified personnel with suitable equipment for the tasks required. Significant care needs to be exercised when working near mature native vegetation.
- The aim of the soil preparation is to break up any subsoil compaction, direct water penetration and infiltration, and allow deep roots to develop before the onset of dry hot weather. The choice of deep ripping or auguring will depend on the proximity of existing vegetation.

5.3 SPECIES SELECTION AND PLANT ALLOCATIONS

- The species used in this plan has been based on previously conducted flora surveys by other consultants and local bodies, and visual observations made during the on-ground site assessment, and what was available when we ordered plants, and the success of the growing of the tube stock.
- The proposed species aim to maximise diversity, especially of bushland understorey species, but still be practical in terms of what is likely to be available and likely to succeed. The aim was to use locally endemic species as much as possible.
- The proposed species lists and associated quantities for each of the management zones can be found in Appendix 3. It is expected there will be around 70 species planted.
- With future replanting, we will try and extend diversity, subject to the availability and success in the growing of the tube stock.

5.4 WORKS SCHEDULE

The implementation of this program has commenced already. Weed control has been ongoing for the past year. Fencing is well under way and planting material has been ordered. Irrigation installation where zones will have irrigation will be installed prior to planting, immediately after soil preparation.

Most of the planting will occur in the winter of 2024, followed by a regular cycle of weed control, infill planting, monitoring, and reporting.
An indicative works schedule has been developed for the revegetation works and is detailed in Appendix 4.

6. POST-INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT

6.1 SITE MAINTENANCE

This plan has been designed to maximise the chances of success by the early identification of potential issues, allowing timely solutions to be identified and implemented.

There are several factors outside of normal control which may influence the outcome such as adverse weather conditions (i.e., droughts and storms), unauthorised access, and pests and diseases. The monitoring shall identify these issues so that they can be dealt with in an appropriate manner.

- Maintenance activities may include:
- On-going weed management (spring/summer, autumn/winter)
- Re-planting in areas of poor response (winter)
- Fence inspection / repair (quarterly); and
- Disease and pest control (as required).
- Weeds will almost certainly continue to have an impact on the rehabilitation progress and their management shall be the principal maintenance activity.
- The extent of weed control required for autumn and spring weeds, and outside of these seasons, shall be determined through site monitoring.
- Remedial planting operations will be undertaken if seedlings are not progressing towards the defined success targets.
- In some instances, it may be more cost effective to re-start the revegetation operation rather than continuing in problematic areas.

6.2 MONITORING AND REPORTING

- Each management zone will be monitored quarterly (spring, early summer, mid-summer and autumn) for the first 3 years, and annually (spring), for the remaining 2 years (or until required) after installation. The timing of these assessments may be adjusted to suit seasonal conditions.
- Each management zone will be monitored separately. The number of 5m x 5m quadrats established in each zone will be determined by relative area as follows:

Table 2 Number of quadrants per management zone

Conservation zone	5m x 5m quadrants
Zone A	1
Zone B	1
Zone C	2
Zone D	2
Zone E	2
Zone F	1
Zone G	2
Zone H	1
Zone I	1

- Each quadrat shall be clearly marked with fence droppers and an ID tag placed on the NW corner of the quadrat and will be GPS marked and mapped. A photo of the quadrat shall be taken from the NW corner.

- The following quantitative and qualitative data will be recorded within each quadrat:

Table 3 – Data to be recorded at monitoring sites.

Quantitative Data	Qualitative Data
Density (stems / m_2) installed plants	The health of native vegetation
Native species present (species diversity)	Soil movement

Estimated native foliage cover (% cover)	Fauna and pest activity
Estimated total weed cover (% cover)	Comparison of quadrats to remainder of site

- Monitoring of weed cover and installed native cover (when stem counts become problematic as plants grow and spread) will be undertaken using the following cover class estimates:

< 5 %	5 - 10%	11 - 20%	21 - 50%	51 - 80%	> 80%.

- A visual assessment of the entire site through site traverses is to be undertaken as part of each monitoring event to provide a broader picture of success and identify the progress of areas that are not captured by the quadrat data.
- A summary report is to be kept by Wylco Developments Pty Ltd for each monitoring event to document the findings and provide recommendations for any additional or contingency actions required to achieve the completion targets

6.3 COMPLETION CRITERIA

The table below shows the completion criteria for the mitigation and rehabilitation plan. It is based primarily on the success of weed control and installed plants but will also capture any natural regeneration over the site. The installation of irrigation to zones E,G,H should facilitate a very high percentage planting success and establishment rate.

Table 4 Completion Criteria

Completion Criteria Aspect	Completion Criteria	Primary Assessment Method
Vegetation – Species Composition	≥70% of species installed represented in each management zone after 5 years	Quadrat / site traverse: Species count
Vegetation –Density	2,500 stems installed per hectare across the site and/or 70 percent cover of installed plants.	Quadrat: installed stem density count / estimated cover where stem counts difficult
Vegetation – Condition	Vegetation is self-sustaining (i.e., evidence of plant maturity, flowering and seed set observed).	Observation within quadrats and site traverse
Weed Management	≤20% weed cover of grassy and pasture weeds. No declared weeds or exotic woody weeds present onsite	Quadrat estimates of cover/ site traverse
Site Maintenance	Rabbit proof fence intact. No rubbish on site	Site traverse

7. CONTINGENCY AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Contingency actions are only required if progress towards completion criteria is not being achieved.
There can sometimes be variable outcomes in revegetation and rehabilitation projects, due to uncontrollable or unpredictable events like extreme weather, droughts, heatwaves and frosts, and differences in landform, soil, or biology.
In addition, if predation (by kangaroos for example) and/or physical disturbance (such as vandalism) occur these factors may impact outcomes.
The primary method of developing contingency actions will be from both formal and informal monitoring. A report is to be provided for each monitoring event to document the findings and provide recommendations for any additional actions or contingency plans required to achieve the project targets. These contingency measures may include:

- On-going weed management,
- Re-planting in areas of poor response.
- Fence repair; and
- Disease and pest control.

8. REFERENCES

- Biodiversity Conservation Trust. 2020. *Revegetation plan template.* NSW Government. https://www.bct.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-10/BCT%20Best%20Practice%20Revegetation%20Plan%20template.pdf.
- Plants known to be used for Foraging, Roosting and Nesting by Black Cockatoos in South-Western Western Australia. Wes Bancroft and Mike Bamford -M.J & A.R. Bamford Consulting Ecologists
- Cape to Cape Landcare Companion 2004

Appendix 1 Overall Site Location

TAKEN FROM PHOTO "A"

TAKEN FROM PHOTO "B"

TAKEN FROM PHOTO "C"

LOT 2778
P2006025

462.19m

247°00'7"

BROOKS ROAD

246.77m

203°22'39"

107.87m

164°19'24"

ORIENTATION OF EXISTING VINES

ORIENTATION OF EXISTING VINES

ORIENTATION OF EXISTING VINES

LOT 2
D86880
48.9975 ha

EXISTING HOUSE

PHOTO

PHOTO

2x 1200 BOX CULVERT IL 31.20m AHD

NATIVE VEGETATION

GRASS

SOAK

PUMP SHED
POWER DOME

DAM FULL SUPPLY
RL 31.20m AHD
VOLUME 112.66ML

NATIVE VEGETATION

BROOKS ROAD

404.62m

256°10'45"

160.42m

196°3'22"

ORIENTATION OF EXISTING VINES

WARNER GLEN ROAD

409.73m

CONSERVATION AREA D 2.52Ha.

BLOCK 4
8.13 Ha.
ROW ORIENTATION NORTH SOUTH
172 ROWS

CONSERVATION AREA F 1.13Ha.

CONSERVATION AREA C 2.17Ha.

BLOCK 3
2.2316 Ha.
ROW ORIENTATION NORTH SOUTH
56 ROWS

V CROWN LAND

CONSERVATION AREA E 0.85 Ha.

LOT 2770
DP203074
48.6644 ha

DAM AREA
2.6247 Ha.

SHED

CONSERVATION AREA B 0.91 Ha.

NATIVE VEGETATION

PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD

BLOCK 2
6.0389 Ha.
ROW ORIENTATION NORTH SOUTH
105 ROWS

BLOCK 1
8.3597 Ha.
ROW ORIENTATION NORTH SOUTH
134 ROWS

CONSERVATION AREA A 0.58Ha.

WARNER GLEN ROAD

LEGEND

- ANCHOR
- POWER POLE
- DRAINAGE GULLY
- SIDE ENTRY PIT
- WATER HYDRANT
- WATER METER
- WATER TAP
- SEWER CONNECTION
- SEWER MANHOLE
- POWER METER
- TELSTRA PIT
- POWER DOME
- TREE
- 29.51 EXISTING SURFACE HEIGHT
- FOOTPATH
- ROAD CENTRELINE
- KERB FACE
- KERB TOP
- EDGE OF SEAL
- FACE OF BUILDING
- FENCE
- CONCRETE EDGE
- BOTTOM OF BANK
- TOP OF BANK
- RETAINING WALL
- W WATER MAIN
- S SEWER MAIN
- VEGETATION LINE
- OVER HEAD POWERLINE
- WATER EDGE
- VINE
- EDGE OF TRACK
- CONCRETE EDGE OF GRAVEL

NOTES:
1. Limited boundary marks found. Boundary resurvey recommended if building on or close to boundary.
2. Datum is AHD established from VRS / GPS Control Network.
3. Above ground services located by survey. Underground services plotted from plans supplied by the relevant authorities. No liability is accepted for errors in underground service locations. All services to be located on site prior to any work being done.
4. No boundary marks found unless otherwise noted.
5. Contour interval is 0.5m.
6. PDF to be used in conjunction with DWG file supplied. Some point heights may have been omitted for clarity; see DWG file.

Rev.	Description	Drawn	Date	Checked
B	DAM AND TREE PICK UP ADDED	MR	7/9/23	
A	INITIAL ISSUE	GM	30/11/21	MR

The contents of this plan are date stated within the revision panel. All consultants and persons wishing to utilise this data should satisfy themselves of this plan's currency by contacting Survcon.

The boundaries depicted on this plan were not re-established as part of this survey, therefore this plan does not guarantee their accuracy. Re-establishment of the cadastral boundaries is recommended for any proposed works on or near existing boundaries.

Scale: 1:2000 — A1 ORIG — ALL DISTANCES IN METRES — 0 50 100

Surveyor: GM
Survey date: 16/11/2021
Precal/Cad: N/A

N

FEATURE AND CONTOUR SURVEY
LOT 2 ON D86880 AND LOT 2770 ON DP203074, 30 BROOKS ROAD, 2770 WARNER GLEN ROAD, FOREST GROVE

Client: **RIVERACE**

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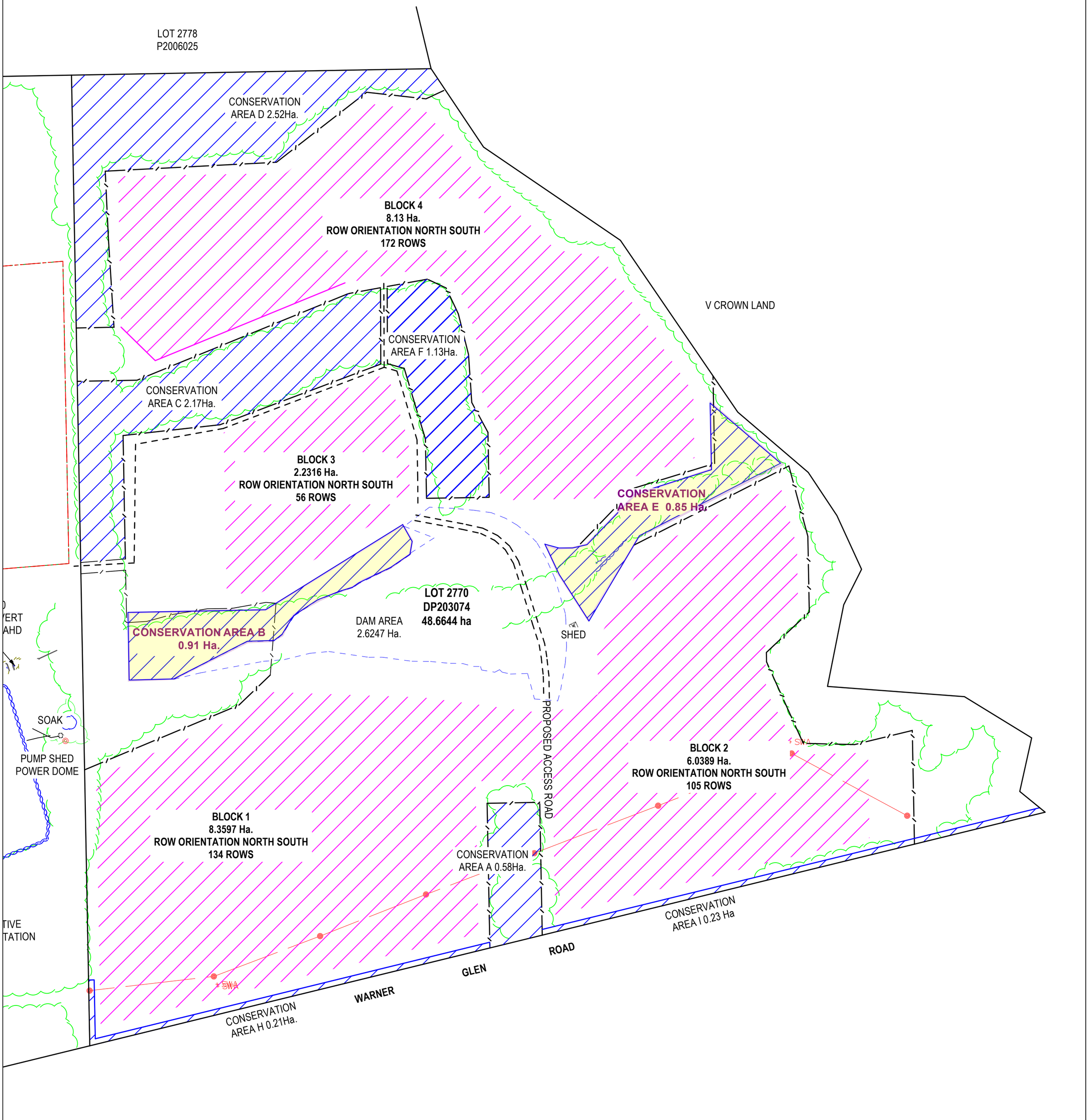
PROJ MNGR. Michael Riddle | DATUM MGA50 AHD

JOB NUMBER 8732_SS_B

Appendix 2 Revegetation Management Zones



Rev.	Description	Drawn	Date	Checked
A	INITIAL ISSUE	MR	4/4/24	

Scale: 1:2500 A2 ORIG ALL DISTANCES IN METRES

0 50 100 150

Surveyor: NA
Survey date: NA
Precal/Cad:

The contents of this plan are date stated within the revision panel. All consultants and persons wishing to utilise this data should satisfy themselves of this plan's currency by contacting Survcon.

The boundaries depicted on this plan were not re-established as part of this survey, therefore this plan does not guarantee their accuracy. Re-establishment of the cadastral boundaries is recommended for any proposed works on or near existing boundaries.

N

PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREA PLAN
LOT 2770 ON DP203074
WARNER GLEN ROAD, FOREST GROVE.

Client: **RIVERACE**

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PROJ MNGR.	Michael Riddle	DATUM	MGA50

8732_CON_A
JOB NUMBER TYPE REVISION

Appendix 3 Species Allocations and Quantities

				Zone A	Zone B	Zone C	Zone D	Zone E	Zone F	Zone G	Zone H	Zone I
Area in Square meters				5813	5300	21483	3500	9000	11253	8000	2111	2300
Plant Density- plants per square meter				0.1	0.25	0.1	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.25	0.25	0.25
No Plants required				584	1375	2148.3	875	2250	1125.3	2000	527.75	575
Year Planted				2024	2024	2024	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2024
No Plants ordered				594	1375	2145	969	2245	1125	2000	582	577
Plant Species	**No per Tray**	**No Trays**	**Total**									
Acacia cyclops	72	3	216	10	40	54	42		12		30	28
Acacia littorea	40	1	40								20	20
Acacia saligna	72	4	308	6	19	54	25	32	40	60	36	36
Acacia browniana	40	2	80	6	19	22	25		8			
Acacia extensa	72	2	222	6	19	52	35	23	32	55		
Acacia alata	40	2	124	4	12	28	16	14	20	30		
Acacia stenoptera	40	2	80	2	6	14	8	25	10	15		
Acacia pulchella	40	2	80	2	6	14	8	25	10	15		
Acacia myrtifolia	40	3	120	4	12	24	16	14	20	30		
Adenanthos meisneri	40	2	80	2	6	14	8	25	10	15		
Agonis flexuosa	72	5	360	10	22	56	32	78	46	70	24	22
Allocasuarina fraseriana	72	2	144			42		16	14	30	24	18
Anigozanthos Manglesii	40	4	160	2	6	19	8	100	10	15		
Anigozanthos Flavidus	72	7	504	60	62	112	28	144	38	60		
Astartea scoparia	72	4	288	36	64	36	28	26	38	60		
Banksia littoralis	63	6	378	5	25	63	15	126	64	80		
Banksia speciosa	63	5	315	4	20	47	26	126	32	60		
Beaufortia sparsa	40	2	80	2	6	14	8	25	10	15		
Calothamnus sanguineus	40	3	120	5	5	10			10	30	30	30
Calothamnus lateralis	40	2	80	2	6	4	8	25	10	25		
Corymbia calophylla	72	5	360		50		54	116	40	100		
Corymbia ficifolia	40	3	120			20		22	18	60		
Diplolaena damperi	40	3	120	12	21	24	8	25	10	20		
Eucalyptus calcicola	40	1	40								20	20
Eucalytus Cornuta	40	3	120	2	6	14	8	25	10	15	20	20
Eucalyptus diversicolor	72	5	360	16	35	50	74	26	15	72	36	36
Eucalyptus marginata	40	3	120	12	6	25	12	25	10	30		
Eucalyptus rudis	72	3	216	6	32	50	28	26	28	72		
Eucalyptus megacarpa	40	4	160	2	6	14	8	25	10	15	40	40
Eucalyptus patens	40	4	160		46	31		20			30	35
Eutaxia myrtifolia	40	2	80	2	6	14	8	25	10	15		
Hakea lissocarpha	40	3	120					40			40	40
Hakea laurina	63	5	315	20	47	82	26	63	32	45		
Hakea petiolaris	63	4	252	20	30	80	13	63	16	30		
Hakea prostrata	63	5	315	15	45	74	26	63	32	60		
Hakea trifurcata	63	4	252	4	20	47	26	63	32	60		
Hakea undulata	63	4	252	22	32	43	13	63	16	30		
Hakea Varia	40	4	160	4	12	28	16	63	20	53		
Hardenbergia comptoniana	40	3	120	12	26	24	8	28	10	20		
Hibbertia cuneiforms	50	3	150	4	12	28	16	25	20	36		
Hovea elliptica	40	3	120	7	12	25	16	25	20	36		
Hypocalymma Angustifolium	40	2	80	2	6	14	8	25	10	15		
Hypocalymma cordifolium	40	2	80	2	6	14	15	25	10	15		
Jacksonia furcellata	72	5	360	10	28	50	28	98	28	110		
Kennedia coccinea	40	3	120	12	26	24	15	25	10	15		
Kennedia laterina	40	3	120	4	12	28	15	25	20	30		
Kennedia nigricans	40	3	120	10	16	36	15	25	10	15		
Kennedia prostrata	40	2	80	2	6	14	15	25	10	15		
Kunzea recurva	40	2	80	10	15	15					20	20
Melaleuca cuticularis	40	3	120	2	6	14	8	25	10	15	20	20
Melaleuca huegelii	40	2	80								40	40
Melaleuca incana	40	2	80								40	40
Taxandria juniperina	72	3	216	12	44	66	14	25	19	36		
Taxandria linearifolia	72	4	288	28	130	130						
Taxandria parviceps	72	3	216	20	96	100						
Melaleuca lateritia	40	2	80	10	15	15					20	20
Melaleuca preissiana	72	4	288	15	41	55	14	25	19	36	36	36
Melaleuca rhaphiophylla	72	4	288	26	30	55	14	25	19	36	36	36
Melaleuca viminea	40	2	80	10	15	15					20	20
Melaleuca densa	40	2	80	2	6	14	8	25	10	15		
Melaleuca incana	40	3	120	4	12	28	16	14	20	36		
Melaleuca lateritia	40	3	120	4	12	28	16	14	20	36		
Melaleuca pauciflora	40	2	80	9	6	7	8	25	10	15		
Melaleuca thymoides	40	3	120	18	12	14	16	14	20	36		
Orthrosanthus laxus	40	2	80	9	6	7	8	25	22	15		
Orthrosanthus lpolystachyus	40	2	80	9	6	7	8	25	15	15		
Patersonia occidentalis	100	1	100	9	6	22	8	25	15	15		
Paraserianthes lophantha	40	2	80	9	6	7	8	25	15	15		
Samolous repens	40	2	80	9	6	7	8	25	15	15		
Viminaria Juncea	40	2	80	9	6	7	8	25	15	15		

NOTES	Yellow Highlighted boxes denotes species for Cockatoo Foraging and nesting
	Green columns are the locations for Clearing offset planting
	noting that the entire area of the zone is larger due to existing native

Appendix 4 Indicative Works Schedule

Wylco Development Re-vegetation Works Schedule

	2023			2024				2025				2026				2027				2028			
Activity	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Fencing																							
Pre- plant weed control																							
Ordering Planting tube stock																							
Rabbit control																							
Weed Control																							
Soil Preparation																							
Irrigation Installation																							
Planting																							
Irrigating																							
Monitoring																							
Post planting Weed Control																							
Infill planting																							
Fence maintenance																							

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